



# 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: April 4, 2012

RE: Hanson Aggregates Midwest – Harding Street Quarry / 097-30764-00104

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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## Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Renewal OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

**Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
4200 South Harding Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46217**

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

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

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-8 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a FESOP under 326 IAC 2-8.

Operation Permit No.: F097-30764-00104	
Issued by:  Iryn Calilung, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: April 4, 2012  Expiration Date: April 4, 2022

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Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

## SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

### A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-8-3(b)]

---

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary mining and quarrying operation and a stationary sand and gravel operation.

Source Address:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217
General Source Phone Number:	317-788-4086
SIC Code:	1422 and 1442
County Location:	Marion
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

### A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]

---

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

#### Plant # 522

- (a) One (1) Limestone Crushing, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. Plant # 522 consists of:
- (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
  - (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974, and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
  - (3) One (1) secondary crusher, a Symons cone crusher (CR#3) with a maximum crushing capacity of 650 tons per hour, constructed in 2008.
  - (4) Three (3) tertiary crushers, a Symons cone crusher (CR#4), a ISC VSI crusher (CR#5) and a Symons cone crusher (CR#6). CR#4 has a maximum crushing capacity of 225 tons per hour. CR#5 has a maximum crushing capacity of 500 tons per hour and CR#6 has a maximum crushing capacity of 325 tons per hour. CR#4, CR#5 and CR#6 were each constructed in 2008.

- (5) Seven (7) screens, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#1	1500	2008
Scr#4	600	2008
Scr#5	600	2008
Scr#6*	400	2008
Scr#7	400	2008
Scr#8*	600	2008
DW Screen*	40	2008

\* The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen.

- (6) Forty Seven (47) conveyors, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C1A	1500	2003
C2A	1500	2003
C3A	1500	2003
C-1	1500	Prior to 1983
C-2	1500	Prior to 1983
C-3	1500	Prior to 1983
C-4	1500	2008
C-5	1500	2008
C-6	925	2008
C-7	650	2008
C-8	675	2008
C-9	650	2008
C-10	650	2008
C-11	130	2008
C-12	300	2008
C-13	300	2008
C-14	225	2008
C-15	225	2008
C-16	225	2008
C-17	225	2008
C-18	60	2008
C-19	330	2008
C-20	550	2008
C-21	75	2008
C-22	60	2008
C-23	60	2008
C-24	20	2008
C-25	500	2008
C-26	900	2008
C-27	1150	2008
C-28	600	2008
C-29	75	2008
C-30	750	2008
C-31*	250	2008
C-32*	250	2008
C-33*	250	2008

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C-34*	250	2008
C-35*	250	2008
C-36*	250	2008
C-37*	425	2008
C-38*	425	2008
C-39*	175	2008
C-40*	175	2008
C-41*	20	2008
C-42	20	2008
C-43	60	2008
C-45*	40	2008

\*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45.

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw identified as Screw. Screened fines come out the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The screw separates coarse fines to make manufactured sand. Screw has a maximum capacity of 175 tons per hour. The use and presence of water for Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed in 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw are each considered an affected facility.

Plant # 510

- (b) One (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, with a maximum capacity of 450 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system for washing and screening and as additional control. Plant # 510 was installed in 1991 and consists of:

Unit ID	Type of Operation	Capacity (ton/hr)
SR1*	Receiving Hopper	450
SS1*	Screen	450
SSC1*	Screen	100
SSC2*	Screen	200
SC1*	Conveyor	450
SC2*	Conveyor	50
SC3*	Conveyor	100
SC4*	Conveyor	100
SC5*	Conveyor	100
SC6*	Conveyor	200
SC7*	Conveyor	200

\*The use and presence of the NESCO Systems water suppression system for dredging, receiving, screening, and conveying operations has been determined to be an integral part of the process.

- (c) Drilling and blasting of nonmetallic minerals in a mining and quarrying operation, installed prior to 1974.

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

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

- (a) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]
- (b) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.
- (c) Application of oils, greases, lubricants or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.
- (d) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]
- (e) Storage piles storing limestone for various stages of processing. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]
- (f) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.
- (g) MIG and Stick welding operations. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]
- (h) Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:
  - (1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ].
  - (2) One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (3) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (4) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (5) One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (6) One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (7) One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (8) One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

## **SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS**

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

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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 2-7) shall prevail.

### **B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-8-4(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]**

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- (a) This permit, F097-30764-00104, 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 [326 IAC 2-8-6] [IC 13-17-12]**

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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 [326 IAC 2-8-4(4)]**

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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 [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(D)]**

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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 [326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(E)]**

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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 Certification [326 IAC 2-8-3(d)][326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(i)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

- (a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) if:
  - (1) it contains a certification by an "authorized individual", as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1), and
  - (2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) An "authorized individual" is defined at 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
  - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
  - (2) The compliance status;
  - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

- (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-8-4(3); and
- (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

**B.12 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-8-12]**

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- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation except as provided in 326 IAC 2-8-12.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a health-based or technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
  - (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
  - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
  - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

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

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

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

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

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

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

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.
- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
  - (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
  - (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(6) be revised in response to an emergency.

- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-8 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) Operations may continue during an emergency only if the following conditions are met:
  - (1) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.
  - (2) If an emergency situation causes a deviation from a health-based limit, the Permittee may not continue to operate the affected emissions facilities unless:
    - (A) The Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency situation and to minimize emissions; and
    - (B) Continued operation of the facilities is necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw material of substantial economic value.

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

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F097-30764-00104 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
  - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
  - (2) revised, or
  - (3) deleted.
- (b) All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

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

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-8-3(h) and 326 IAC 2-8-9.

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

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit.

[326 IAC 2-8-4(5)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:
  - (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
  - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
  - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-8-8(a)]
- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-8-8(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-8-8(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-8-8(c)]

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

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-8-3. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

- (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-8 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-3(g), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

- (a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 or 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

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

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

- (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
- (2) Any approval required by 326 IAC 2-8-11.1 has been obtained;
- (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
- (4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(1) and (c). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-8-15(b)(1) and (c).

- (b) **Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(b)]**  
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-8-15(c).
- (c) **Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(c)]**  
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (d) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

**B.19 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-11.1]**

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

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

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

B.21 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-8-10]

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- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-10 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:  
  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251  
  
Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-8-10(b)(3)]

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

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ no later than thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

B.23 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

**SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS**

Entire Source

**Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]**

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:
  - (1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) and greenhouse gases (GHGs), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
  - (2) The potential to emit any individual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) from the entire source shall be limited to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period; and
  - (3) The potential to emit any combination of HAPs from the entire source shall be limited to less than twenty-five (25) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
  - (4) The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), potential to emit particulate matter (PM) from the entire source shall be limited to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (c) This condition shall include all emission points at this source including those that are insignificant as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21). The source shall be allowed to add insignificant activities not already listed in this permit, provided that the source's potential to emit does not exceed the above specified limits.
- (d) Section D of this permit contains independently enforceable provisions to satisfy this requirement.

**C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]**

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.6 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. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (e) **Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control**  
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.
- (f) **Demolition and Renovation**  
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) **Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector**  
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos.

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

#### **C.7 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. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

### **Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]**

#### **C.8 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 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]**

#### **C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]**

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

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

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

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

C.10 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)][326 IAC 2-8-5(1)]

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

**Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]**

C.11 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

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

C.12 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

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

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

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

**C.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-8-4][326 IAC 2-8-5]**

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

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

**C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]**

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following:
  - (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
  - (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
  - (CC) Copies of all reports required by the FESOP.

Records of required monitoring information include the following:

- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
- (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (EE) The results of such analyses.
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:  
  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

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

### **Stratospheric Ozone Protection**

#### **C.17 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1**

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

**SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS**

**Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:**

Plant # 522

(a) One (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. Plant # 522 consists of:

- (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
- (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974 and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
- (3) One (1) secondary crusher, a Symons cone crusher (CR#3) with a maximum crushing capacity of 650 tons per hour, constructed in 2008.
- (4) Three (3) tertiary crushers, a Symons cone crusher (CR#4), a ISC VSI crusher (CR#5) and a Symons cone crusher (CR#6). CR#4 has a maximum crushing capacity of 225 tons per hour. CR#5 has a maximum crushing capacity of 500 tons per hour and CR#6 has a maximum crushing capacity of 325 tons per hour. CR#4, CR#5 and CR#6 were each constructed in 2008.
- (5) Seven (7) screens, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#1	1500	2008
Scr#4	600	2008
Scr#5	600	2008
Scr#6*	400	2008
Scr#7	400	2008
Scr#8*	600	2008
DW Screen*	40	2008

\* The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen.

- (6) Forty Seven (47) conveyors, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C1A	1500	2003
C2A	1500	2003
C3A	1500	2003
C-1	1500	Prior to 1983
C-2	1500	Prior to 1983
C-3	1500	Prior to 1983
C-4	1500	2008
C-5	1500	2008
C-6	925	2008
C-7	650	2008
C-8	675	2008
C-9	650	2008
C-10	650	2008

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C-11	130	2008
C-12	300	2008
C-13	300	2008
C-14	225	2008
C-15	225	2008
C-16	225	2008
C-17	225	2008
C-18	60	2008
C-19	330	2008
C-20	550	2008
C-21	75	2008
C-22	60	2008
C-23	60	2008
C-24	20	2008
C-25	500	2008
C-26	900	2008
C-27	1150	2008
C-28	600	2008
C-29	75	2008
C-30	750	2008
C-31*	250	2008
C-32*	250	2008
C-33*	250	2008
C-34*	250	2008
C-35*	250	2008
C-36*	250	2008
C-37*	425	2008
C-38*	425	2008
C-39*	175	2008
C-40*	175	2008
C-41*	20	2008
C-42	20	2008
C-43	60	2008
C-45*	40	2008

\*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45.

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw identified as Screw. Screened fines come out of the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The use and presence of water for Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed in 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw are each considered an affected facility.

Plant # 510

- (b) One (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, with a maximum capacity of 450 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system for washing and screening and as additional control. Plant # 510 was installed in 1991 and consists of:

Unit ID	Type of Operation	Capacity (ton/hr)	Controls Determined to be Integral
SR1*	Receiving Hopper	450	yes
SS1*	Screen	450	yes
SSC1*	Screen	100	yes
SSC2*	Screen	200	yes
SC1*	Conveyor	450	yes
SC2*	Conveyor	50	yes
SC3*	Conveyor	100	yes
SC4*	Conveyor	100	yes
SC5*	Conveyor	100	yes
SC6*	Conveyor	200	yes
SC7*	Conveyor	200	yes

\*The use and presence of the NESCO Systems water suppression system for dredging, receiving, screening, and conveying operations has been determined to be an integral part of the process.

(c) Drilling and blasting of nonmetallic minerals in a mining and quarrying operation, installed prior to 1974.

(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 2-8-4(1)]**

**D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations; Mineral Aggregate Operations [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(g)]**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(g) (Particulate Emission Limitations; Mineral Aggregate Operations), the requirements of 326 IAC 2 (Permit Review Rules), 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations) and 326 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) shall apply to all mineral aggregate operations (mining, blasting, crushing, sizing, storing and transporting of mineral materials) at Hanson Aggregates Midwest, Inc. - Harding Street Quarry.

**D.1.2 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]**

(a) In order to render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, PM emissions from the following operations in Plant # 522 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 522

Process: Unit ID	Allowable PM emissions (pounds per hour)
Crushing: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6	2.00 (each)
Screening: Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	3.30 (each)
Conveying: C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.21 (each)

(b) In order to render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, PM emissions from the following operations in Plant # 510 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 510

Process	Allowable PM emissions (pounds per hour)
Screening: SS1	2.00
Screening: SSC1	0.50
Screening: SSC2	1.00

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit PM to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to this source.

D.1.3 PSD Minor Limit, Nonattainment NSR Minor Limit and FESOP Limit [326 IAC 2-1.1-5] [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-8-4]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from the following operations in Plant # 522 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 522

Process: Unit ID	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)	Allowable PM2.5 emissions (pounds per hour)
Crushing: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6	0.85 (each)	0.70 (each)
Screening: Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	1.20 (each)	0.70 (each)
Conveying: C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.08 (each)	0.08 (each)

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4, PM10 emissions from the following operations in Plant # 510 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 510

Process	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)
Screening: SS1	1.14
Screening: SSC1	0.46
Screening: SSC2	0.91

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period each and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable for PM10, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review) not applicable for PM2.5, and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable to this source.

D.1.4 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from individual processes comprising the one (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522 and the one (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, shall not exceed the values shown in the following tables when operating at the process weight rates shown:

Plant # 522

Process	Maximum Process Weight Rate (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
CR#1, CR#2, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A C-4, C-5, Scr#1, F1, F2	1500 (each)	82.95 (each)
Cr#3, C-7, C-9, C-10	650 (each)	72.15 (each)
Cr#4, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17	225 (each)	59.79 (each)
Cr#5, C-25, C-28	500 (each)	68.96 (each)

Process	Maximum Process Weight Rate (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
Cr#6	325	63.91
Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#8	600 (each)	71.16 (each)
Scr#6, Scr#7	400 (each)	66.31 (each)
C-6	925	76.58
C-8	675	72.61
C-11	130	53.95
C-12, C-13	300 (each)	63.00 (each)
C-18, C-22, C-23, C-43	60 (each)	46.29 (each)
C-19	330	64.09
C-20	550	70.10
C-21, C-29	75 (each)	48.43 (each)
C-24, C-41, C-42	20 (each)	30.51 (each)
C-26	900	76.23
C-27	1150	79.41
C-30	750	73.93
C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36	250 (each)	60.96 (each)
C-37, C-38	425 (each)	67.03 (each)
Screw, C-39, C-40	175 (each)	57.07 (each)
DW Screen, C-45	40 (each)	42.53 (each)

Plant # 510

Process	Maximum Process Weight (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
SR1, SS1	450 (each)	67.70 (each)
SSC2, SC6, SC7	200 (each)	58.51 (each)
SC2	50	44.58
SSC1, SC3, SC4, SC5	100 (each)	51.28 (each)

The allowable particulate emission rate was calculated using the following equations:

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

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

When the process rate weight rate exceeds two hundred (200) tons per hour, the allowable emissions may exceed that calculated from the above equation provided the concentration of particulate in the discharge gases to the atmosphere is less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

- (b) 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:

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

**D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]**

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for crushers Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6,

screens Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen, and conveyors C1A, C2A, C3A, C-1 through C-45, and the NESCO Systems water suppression control device. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

## Compliance Determination Requirements

### D.1.6 Particulate Control

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In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2 and D.1.3, the NESCO Systems water suppression systems for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from Plant # 522 and Plant # 510 at all times that Plant # 522 and Plant # 510 are in operation. Washing operations in screens Scr#6, Scr#7, DW Screen and in Screw shall be a totally wet process at all times Scr#6, Scr#7, DW Screen and Screw are in operation.

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

### D.1.7 Visible Emissions Notations

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- (a) Visible emission notations of Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, screens Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen, and conveyors C1A, C2A, C3A, C-1 through C-43, C-45, and Screw, shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when in operation. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.
- (e) If abnormal visible emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contain the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) or an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

### D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

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The Permittee shall monitor and record the water pressure of the NESCO Systems at least once per day when Plant # 522 and/or Plant # 510 is/are in operation. When for any one reading, the water pressure is above or below the normal operating range of 180 to 195 psi for the primary NESCO water system and 143 to 158 psi for the secondary NESCO water system, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances of this FESOP contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instruments used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM-OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least every six (6) months.

## **Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]**

### **D.1.9 Record Keeping Requirements**

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of the visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the once per day NESCO System water pressure readings. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a water pressure reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of the water pressure reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

## SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

#### Insignificant Activities:

- (g) MIG and Stick welding operations. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]
- (h) Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:
  - (1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (2) One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (3) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (4) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (5) One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (6) One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (7) One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (8) One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

### Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

#### D.2.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a) (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the welding operations and the compression ignition, diesel generators shall be limited to 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air each.

**SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NSPS 000**

**Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:**

Plant # 522

(a) One (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. Plant # 522 consists of:

- (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
- (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974 and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
- (3) One (1) secondary crusher, a Symons cone crusher (CR#3) with a maximum crushing capacity of 650 tons per hour, constructed in 2008.
- (4) Three (3) tertiary crushers, a Symons cone crusher (CR#4), a ISC VSI crusher (CR#5) and a Symons cone crusher (CR#6). CR#4 has a maximum crushing capacity of 225 tons per hour. CR#5 has a maximum crushing capacity of 500 tons per hour and CR#6 has a maximum crushing capacity of 325 tons per hour. CR#4, CR#5 and CR#6 were each constructed in 2008.
- (5) Seven (7) screens, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#1	1500	2008
Scr#4	600	2008
Scr#5	600	2008
Scr#6*	400	2008
Scr#7	400	2008
Scr#8*	600	2008
DW Screen*	40	2008

\* The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen.

(6) Forty Seven (47) conveyors, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C1A	1500	2003
C2A	1500	2003
C3A	1500	2003
C-1	1500	Prior to 1983
C-2	1500	Prior to 1983
C-3	1500	Prior to 1983
C-4	1500	2008
C-5	1500	2008
C-6	925	2008
C-7	650	2008
C-8	675	2008

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C-9	650	2008
C-10	650	2008
C-11	130	2008
C-12	300	2008
C-13	300	2008
C-14	225	2008
C-15	225	2008
C-16	225	2008
C-17	225	2008
C-18	60	2008
C-19	330	2008
C-20	550	2008
C-21	75	2008
C-22	60	2008
C-23	60	2008
C-24	20	2008
C-25	500	2008
C-26	900	2008
C-27	1150	2008
C-28	600	2008
C-29	75	2008
C-30	750	2008
C-31*	250	2008
C-32*	250	2008
C-33*	250	2008
C-34*	250	2008
C-35*	250	2008
C-36*	250	2008
C-37*	425	2008
C-38*	425	2008
C-39*	175	2008
C-40*	175	2008
C-41*	20	2008
C-42	20	2008
C-43	60	2008
C-45*	40	2008

\*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45.

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw identified as Screw. Screened fines come out of the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The use and presence of water for Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw are each considered an affected facility.

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

## New Source Performance Standards

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

---

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.

### E.1.2 Standard of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants Requirements [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO]

---

The Permittee, which owns and operates CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO (included as attachment B of this permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 60.670
- (2) 40 CFR 60.671
- (3) 40 CFR 60.672(b) and (d)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.673
- (5) 40 CFR 674(b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.675(a), (c)(1), (c)(3), and (e)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.676(a), (f), (g), (h), (i)(1), (j), and (k)
- (8) Table 1 to Subpart OOO of 40 CFR Part 60
- (9) Table 3 to Subpart OOO of 40 CFR Part 60

### E.1.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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The Permittee shall perform the performance testing required under 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO, utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner, at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

## SECTION E.2

## FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NSPS IIII

### Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

- (h)(1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

### New Source Performance Standards

#### E.2.1 General Provision Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

---

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2007 except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.

#### E.2.2 Standard of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Requirements [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII]

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The Permittee, which owns and operates the two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment C to the permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i), (a)(4)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4201(a) (see 40 CFR 60.4202(b))
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4204(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4208
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4209(b)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), (g)(1)
- (9) 40 CFR 60.4212(a), (c)
- (10) 40 CFR 60.4214(c)
- (11) 40 CFR 60.4218
- (12) 40 CFR 60.4219
- (13) Table 8 to Subpart IIII of 40 CFR Part 60

**SECTION E.3**

**FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NESHAP ZZZZ**

**Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]**

- (h) Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:
  - (1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (2) One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (3) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (4) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (5) One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (6) One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (7) One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (8) One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1-1][40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.3.2 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-82] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The Permittee which operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines is subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82 (included as Attachment D of the permit):

- (a) For the two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008:
  - (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
  - (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
  - (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii), (c)(1)

(b) For the 2002 Lincoln welder generator, the 2002 Miller welder generator, the 1996 Miller welder generator, the 2003 Allmand light plant generator, the 1972 CAT fire pump generator, the pre-1979 Fiat fire pump generator, and the 1995 Site Lite light plant generator:

- (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), (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(4), (h), (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(3)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (15) Table 2d of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (item 1.)
- (16) Table 6 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (item 9.)
- (17) Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

**SECTION E.4**

**FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NESHAP CCCCCC**

**Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]**

- (a) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

(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**

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11130, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.

**E.4.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]**

The Permittee which operates a gasoline dispensing facility is subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC (included as Attachment E of the permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11110
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11111(a)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11111(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11111(e)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11111(h)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11111(i)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11111(j)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11111(k)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11112(a)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.11112(d)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.11113(b)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.11113(c)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.11115
- (14) 40 CFR 63.11116
- (15) 40 CFR 63.11125(d)
- (16) 40 CFR 63.11130
- (17) 40 CFR 63.11131
- (18) 40 CFR 63.11132
- (19) Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63

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

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)  
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
Source Address: 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217  
FESOP Permit No.: F097-30764-00104

**This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this permit.**

Please check what document is being certified:

- Annual Compliance Certification Letter
- Test Result (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- Report (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- Notification (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- Affidavit (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Date:

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY  
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251  
Phone: (317) 233-0178  
Fax: (317) 233-6865**

**FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)  
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
Source Address: 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217  
FESOP Permit No.: F097-30764-00104

**This form consists of 2 pages**

**Page 1 of 2**

- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and</li><li>• The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16</li></ul> |
|---|

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

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

Form Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
 OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY  
 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH  
 FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)  
 QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
 Source Address: 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217  
 FESOP Permit No.: F097-30764-00104

**Months:** \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_ **Year:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Form Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Title / Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Attachment A  
to a FESOP Renewal**

**FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN**

**Source Background and Description**

Source Name:	Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry
Source Location:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217
County:	Marion
SIC Code:	1442 and 1422
Permit Renewal No.:	F097-30764-00104

**Section 1 - Introduction**

The following control plan, when implemented, is designed to reduce uncontrolled fugitive dust from open storage piles, unpaved roadways, paved roadways, and material loading and unloading operations such that the visible emissions limitations specified in the permit are met.

The plan shall be implemented on a year-round basis until such time as another plan is approved or ordered by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management or Department of Public Works Office of Environmental Services.

The following persons shall be responsible for implementing the plan:

- (a) James R. Smith, Environmental Manager  
Office Tel. No.: 502-244-7550  
Mobile No.: 502-649-9264
- (b) Chris Kinney, Plant Superintendent  
Office Tel. No.: 317-788-4086  
Mobile No.: 317-491-3429
- (c) Asst. Superintendent  
Office Tel. No.: 317-788-4086  
Mobile No.: 317-341-3860
- (d) Jan Michael Scott, Maint. Supervisor  
Office Tel. No.: 317-788-4086  
Mobile No.: 317-966-3005

**Section 2 - Wind Erosion from Open Storage Piles**

Open storage piles consist of limestone in various stages of processing. To maintain product quality and chemical stability, watering the stockpiles shall be the primary means of dust control. Water must be limited so as to keep the moisture content of the product within standards.

Hanson shall spray open storage piles with water, on an "as-needed" basis to eliminate wind erosion and not exceed the opacity limitations in the permit. Water added to the product during processing provides added control. Visible emissions shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in the permit.

### **Section 3 - Unpaved Areas within the Limestone Processing Area**

Hanson shall treat unpaved areas traveled around material storage piles and limestone processing equipment with water on an “as needed” basis. Fugitive dust emissions shall be reduced by at least 50 percent instantaneous control on PM and PM10 mass emission basis. This facility has an annual average precipitation history of 125 days of + 0.01 inches of rainfall, 55 days + 0.1 inches of rainfall and 10 days of snowfall accumulation.

Treating of unpaved areas may be delayed by one day when:

- (a) 0.1 or more inches of rain have accumulated during the 24-hour period prior to the scheduled treatment.
- (b) Unpaved areas are saturated with water.
- (c) Unpaved areas are frozen or covered by ice, snow, or standing water.
- (d) The area is closed or abandoned.
- (e) It is raining at the time of the scheduled treatment.

Hanson shall perform the above dust control measures such that the visible emission limitations in the permit are met. Visible emissions shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in the permit.

### **Section 4 - Paved Roadways**

Hanson shall control fugitive emissions generated from sections of all paved roadways that are within the permitted area by the use of a vehicular vacuum sweeper, in place spray nozzles (sprinklers) or water truck on an “as needed” basis. See precipitation history in Section 3.

Vacuum sweeping or water application shall be performed at least once every operating day. Vehicles shall also not be allowed to travel on the shoulder of paved roadways.

Cleaning of paved road segments and parking lots may be delayed by one day when:

- (a) 0.1 or more inches of rain has accumulated during the 24-hour period prior to the scheduled cleaning.
- (b) The road segment is closed or abandoned. Abandoned roads will be barricaded to prevent vehicle access.
- (c) It is raining at the time of the scheduled cleaning.

Hanson shall perform the above dust control measures such that the visible emission limitations in the permit are met. Visible emissions shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in the permit.

### **Section 5 - Material Handling and Processing**

Emissions from material processing operations shall be controlled through the application of water on an “as needed” basis. Application rates and frequencies shall be sufficient to provide at least 90 percent control efficiency by limiting conveyor to pile drop height, front end loader batch drop height into trucks and screening & crushing emission points.

### **Section 6 - Vehicle Speed Control**

Speed limits on paved roads shall be posted to be 15 mph. Speed limits on unpaved areas shall be 15 mph.

Compliance with these speed limits shall be monitored by plant superintendent or manager. Violations shall be documented and appropriate corrective actions shall be taken to eliminate repeat violations.

### **Section 7 - Material Spill Control**

Incidents of material spillage on plant property shall be investigated by the person responsible for implementing the plan. That person shall arrange for prompt cleanup and shall contact the party responsible for the spill to insure that corrective action can be taken. A “Safe Area” shall be provided to allow truckers the opportunity to clean off any excess material from tailgates and side panels.

### **Section 8 - Monitoring and Recording Keeping**

Records shall be kept within a journal which will be updated on a daily basis by the plant manager. The journals shall include vacuum sweeping and spill control activities. Also, the journal shall contain the amount of water sprayed on the open storage piles, the amount of water sprayed at the limestone processing spray bars, and the amount of water applied on unpaved areas. The journals shall be kept at the designated plant location for a minimum of three years and shall be available for inspection or copying upon reasonable prior notice. Hanson shall retain a certified Visual Emissions reader on site.

### **Section 9 - Compliance Schedule**

This plan shall be fully implemented upon issuance of the Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit. Until that time, the plan shall be implemented on a timely manner as to be fully complete upon issuance of said permit.

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

**Attachment B  
to a FESOP Renewal**

**Source Background and Description**

Source Name:	Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry
Source Location:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217
County:	Marion
SIC Code:	1442 and 1422
Permit Renewal No.:	F097-30764-00104

**40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO—Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants**

**Source:** 74 FR 19309, Apr. 28, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.**

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station. Also, crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to the following operations: All facilities located in underground mines; plants without crushers or grinding mills above ground; and wet material processing operations (as defined in §60.671).

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subparts F or I of this part or that follows in the plant process any facility subject to the provisions of subparts F or I of this part is not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(c) Facilities at the following plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in §60.671, of 23 megagrams per hour (25 tons per hour) or less;

(2) Portable sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in §60.671, of 136 megagrams per hour (150 tons per hour) or less; and

(3) Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities, as defined in §60.671, of 9 megagrams per hour (10 tons per hour) or less.

(d)(1) When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in §60.671, having the same function as the existing facility, and there is no increase in the amount of emissions, the new facility is exempt from the provisions of §§60.672, 60.674, and 60.675 except as provided for in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator complying with paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall submit the information required in §60.676(a).

(3) An owner or operator replacing all existing facilities in a production line with new facilities does not qualify for the exemption described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and must comply with the provisions of §§60.672, 60.674 and 60.675.

(e) An affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983, is subject to the requirements of this part.

(f) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part 60 that do not apply to owners and operators of affected facilities subject to this subpart or that apply with certain exceptions.

### **§ 60.671 Definitions.**

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

*Bagging operation* means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

*Belt conveyor* means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

*Bucket elevator* means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.

*Building* means any frame structure with a roof.

*Capacity* means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.

*Capture system* means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport particulate matter generated by one or more affected facilities to a control device.

*Control device* means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.

*Conveying system* means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

*Crush or Crushing* means to reduce the size of nonmetallic mineral material by means of physical impaction of the crusher or grinding mill upon the material.

*Crusher* means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: Jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.

*Enclosed truck or railcar loading station* means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.

*Fixed plant* means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in §60.670(a) is attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure including bedrock.

*Fugitive emission* means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation.

*Grinding mill* means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: Hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

*Initial crusher* means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

*Nonmetallic mineral* means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(1) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.

(2) Sand and Gravel.

(3) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.

(4) Rock Salt.

(5) Gypsum (natural or synthetic).

(6) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.

(7) Pumice.

(8) Gilsonite.

(9) Talc and Pyrophyllite.

(10) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.

(11) Barite.

(12) Fluorospar.

(13) Feldspar.

(14) Diatomite.

(15) Perlite.

(16) Vermiculite.

(17) Mica.

(18) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

*Nonmetallic mineral processing plant* means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in §60.670 (b) and (c).

*Portable plant* means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

*Production line* means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

*Saturated material* means, for purposes of this subpart, mineral material with sufficient surface moisture such that particulate matter emissions are not generated from processing of the material through screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors. Material that is wetted solely by wet suppression systems is not considered to be "saturated" for purposes of this definition.

*Screening operation* means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens). Grizzly feeders associated with truck dumping and static (non-moving) grizzlies used anywhere in the nonmetallic mineral processing plant are not considered to be screening operations.

*Seasonal shut down* means shut down of an affected facility for a period of at least 45 consecutive days due to weather or seasonal market conditions.

*Size* means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

*Stack emission* means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

*Storage bin* means a facility for storage (including surge bins) of nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

*Transfer point* means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.

*Truck dumping* means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: Trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.

*Vent* means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.

*Wet material processing operation(s)* means any of the following:

(1) Wet screening operations (as defined in this section) and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line; or

(2) Screening operations, bucket elevators and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations (as defined in this section) that process saturated materials (as defined in this section) up to the first crusher, grinding mill or storage bin in the production line.

*Wet mining operation* means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with water.

*Wet screening operation* means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all times such that the product is saturated with water.

**§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter (PM).**

(a) Affected facilities must meet the stack emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.8. The requirements in Table 2 of this subpart apply for affected facilities with capture systems used to capture and transport particulate matter to a control device.

(b) Affected facilities must meet the fugitive emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 3 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11. The requirements in Table 3 of this subpart apply for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without capture systems and for fugitive emissions escaping capture systems.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

(1) Fugitive emissions from the building openings (except for vents as defined in §60.671) must not exceed 7 percent opacity; and

(2) Vents (as defined in §60.671) in the building must meet the applicable stack emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart.

(f) Any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin is exempt from the applicable stack PM concentration limit (and associated performance testing) in Table 2 of this subpart but must meet the applicable stack opacity limit and compliance requirements in Table 2 of this subpart. This exemption from the stack PM concentration limit does not apply for multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions.

### **§ 60.673 Reconstruction.**

(a) The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets.

(b) Under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of the new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983.

### **§ 60.674 Monitoring of operations.**

(a) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart which uses a wet scrubber to control emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following monitoring devices:

(1) A device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 250$  pascals  $\pm 1$  inch water gauge pressure and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(2) A device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the wet scrubber. The monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within  $\pm 5$  percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(b) The owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, that uses wet suppression to control emissions from the affected facility must perform monthly periodic inspections to check that water is flowing to discharge spray nozzles in the wet suppression system. The owner or operator must initiate corrective action within 24 hours and complete corrective action as expediently as practical if the owner or operator finds that water is not flowing properly during an inspection of the water spray nozzles. The owner or operator must record each inspection of the water spray nozzles, including the date of each inspection and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under §60.676(b).

(1) If an affected facility relies on water carryover from upstream water sprays to control fugitive emissions, then that affected facility is exempt from the 5-year repeat testing requirement specified in Table 3 of this subpart provided that the affected facility meets the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The owner or operator of the affected facility conducts periodic inspections of the upstream water spray(s) that are responsible for controlling fugitive emissions from the affected facility. These inspections are conducted according to paragraph (b) of this section and §60.676(b), and

(ii) The owner or operator of the affected facility designates which upstream water spray(s) will be periodically inspected at the time of the initial performance test required under §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.

(2) If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the

monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required under §60.676(b) must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

(c) Except as specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, that uses a baghouse to control emissions must conduct quarterly 30-minute visible emissions inspections using EPA Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7). The Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) test shall be conducted while the baghouse is operating. The test is successful if no visible emissions are observed. If any visible emissions are observed, the owner or operator of the affected facility must initiate corrective action within 24 hours to return the baghouse to normal operation. The owner or operator must record each Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) test, including the date and any corrective actions taken, in the logbook required under §60.676(b). The owner or operator of the affected facility may establish a different baghouse-specific success level for the visible emissions test (other than no visible emissions) by conducting a PM performance test according to §60.675(b) simultaneously with a Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) to determine what constitutes normal visible emissions from that affected facility's baghouse when it is in compliance with the applicable PM concentration limit in Table 2 of this subpart. The revised visible emissions success level must be incorporated into the permit for the affected facility.

(d) As an alternative to the periodic Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) visible emissions inspections specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, that uses a baghouse to control emissions may use a bag leak detection system. The owner or operator must install, operate, and maintain the bag leak detection system according to paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Each bag leak detection system must meet the specifications and requirements in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 1 milligram per dry standard cubic meter (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less.

(ii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative PM loadings. The owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using electronic or other means ( e.g. , using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).

(iii) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when the system detects an increase in relative particulate loading over the alarm set point established according to paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(iv) In the initial adjustment of the bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must establish, at a minimum, the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, the alarm set points, and the alarm delay time.

(v) Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator shall not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority except as provided in paragraph (d)(1)(vi) of this section.

(vi) Once per quarter, the owner or operator may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonal effects, including temperature and humidity, according to the procedures identified in the site-specific monitoring plan required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(vii) The owner or operator must install the bag leak detection sensor downstream of the fabric filter.

(viii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(2) The owner or operator of the affected facility must develop and submit to the Administrator or delegated authority for approval of a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;

(ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system, including how the alarm set-point will be established;

(iii) Operation of the bag leak detection system, including quality assurance procedures;

(iv) How the bag leak detection system will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list;

(v) How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored; and

(vi) Corrective action procedures as specified in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. In approving the site-specific monitoring plan, the Administrator or delegated authority may allow owners and operators more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes an alarm if the owner or operator identifies in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to an alarm, adequately explains why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the alarm occurs, and demonstrates that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable.

(3) For each bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm within 1 hour of the alarm. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2)(vi) of this section, the owner or operator must alleviate the cause of the alarm within 3 hours of the alarm by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

(i) Inspecting the fabric filter for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in PM emissions;

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device;

(iv) Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment;

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the PM emissions.

(e) As an alternative to the periodic Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) visible emissions inspections specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements for processed stone handling operations in the Lime Manufacturing NESHAP

(40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA) may follow the continuous compliance requirements in row 1 items (i) through (iii) of Table 6 to Subpart AAAAA of 40 CFR part 63.

### **§ 60.675 Test methods and procedures.**

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendices A–1 through A–7 of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the PM standards in §60.672(a) as follows:

(1) Except as specified in paragraphs (e)(3) and (4) of this section, Method 5 of Appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of Appendix A–6 of this part shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–3), if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 °C (250 °F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 of Appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c)(1) In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.672(b) or §60.672(e)(1), the owner or operator shall use Method 9 of Appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11, with the following additions:

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(ii) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources ( e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9 of Appendix A–4 of this part, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(iii) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(2)(i) In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under §60.672(f) of this subpart, using Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4), the duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4) observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(ii) The duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4) observations may be reduced to the duration the affected facility operates (but not less than 30 minutes) for baghouses that control storage bins or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations that operate for less than 1 hour at a time.

(3) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any affected facility described under §60.672(b) or §60.672(e)(1) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4) observations must be 30 minutes (five 6-minute averages). Compliance with the applicable fugitive emission limits in Table 3 of this subpart must be based on the average of the five 6-minute averages.

(d) To demonstrate compliance with the fugitive emission limits for buildings specified in §60.672(e)(1), the owner or operator must complete the testing specified in paragraph (d)(1) and (2) of this section. Performance tests must be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating.

(1) If the building encloses any affected facility that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, the owner or operator of the affected facility must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4) performance test according to this section and §60.11.

(2) If the building encloses only affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before April 22, 2008, and the owner or operator has previously conducted an initial Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–7) performance test showing zero visible emissions, then the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the opacity limit in §60.672(e)(1). If the owner or operator has not conducted an initial performance test for the building before April 22, 2008, then the owner or operator must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–4) performance test according to this section and §60.11 to show compliance with the opacity limit in §60.672(e)(1).

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

(1) For the method and procedure of paragraph (c) of this section, if emissions from two or more facilities continuously interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following procedures may be used:

(i) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected facilities contributing to the emissions stream.

(ii) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read.

(2) A single visible emission observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions are met:

(i) No more than three emission points may be read concurrently.

(ii) All three emission points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

(iii) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emission points equals or exceeds the applicable standard, then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(3) Method 5I of Appendix A–3 of this part may be used to determine the PM concentration as an alternative to the methods specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Method 5I (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–3) may be useful for affected facilities that operate for less than 1 hour at a time such as (but not limited to) storage bins or enclosed truck or railcar loading stations.

(4) In some cases, velocities of exhaust gases from building vents may be too low to measure accurately with the type S pitot tube specified in EPA Method 2 of Appendix A–1 of this part [ *i.e.*, velocity head <1.3 mm H<sub>2</sub>O (0.05 in. H<sub>2</sub>O)] and referred to in EPA Method 5 of Appendix A–3 of this part. For these conditions, the owner or operator may determine the average gas flow rate produced by the power fans ( *e.g.*, from vendor-supplied fan curves) to the building vent. The owner or operator may calculate the average gas velocity at the building vent measurement site using Equation 1 of this section and use this average velocity in determining and maintaining isokinetic sampling rates.

$$v_e = \frac{Q_f}{A_e} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

$V_e$ = average building vent velocity (feet per minute);

$Q_f$ = average fan flow rate (cubic feet per minute); and

$A_e$ = area of building vent and measurement location (square feet).

(f) To comply with §60.676(d), the owner or operator shall record the measurements as required in §60.676(c) using the monitoring devices in §60.674 (a)(1) and (2) during each particulate matter run and shall determine the averages.

(g) For performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60 Appendix A–4) testing, the owner or operator may reduce the 30-day advance notification of performance test in §60.7(a)(6) and 60.8(d) to a 7-day advance notification.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) If the initial performance test date for an affected facility falls during a seasonal shut down (as defined in §60.671 of this subpart) of the affected facility, then with approval from the permitting authority, the owner or operator may postpone the initial performance test until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected facility.

#### **§ 60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.**

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with §60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and

(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.

(b)(1) Owners or operators of affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced on or after April 22, 2008, must record each periodic inspection required under §60.674(b) or (c), including dates and any corrective actions taken, in a logbook (in written or electronic format). The owner or operator must keep the logbook onsite and make hard or electronic copies (whichever is requested) of the logbook available to the Administrator upon request.

(2) For each bag leak detection system installed and operated according to §60.674(d), the owner or operator must keep the records specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output;

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, the time that procedures to determine the cause of the alarm were initiated, the cause of the alarm, an explanation of the actions taken, the date and time the cause of the alarm was alleviated, and whether the cause of the alarm was alleviated within 3 hours of the alarm.

(3) The owner or operator of each affected facility demonstrating compliance according to §60.674(e) by following the requirements for processed stone handling operations in the Lime Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA) must maintain records of visible emissions observations required by §63.7132(a)(3) and (b) of 40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA.

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.

(d) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss and liquid flow rate decrease by more than 30 percent from the average determined during the most recent performance test.

(e) The reports required under paragraph (d) of this section shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth calendar quarters.

(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in §60.672 of this subpart, including reports of opacity observations made using Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) to demonstrate compliance with §60.672(b), (e) and (f).

(g) The owner or operator of any wet material processing operation that processes saturated and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change. At the time of such change, this screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor becomes subject to the applicable opacity limit in §60.672(b) and the emission test requirements of §60.11.

(h) The subpart A requirement under §60.7(a)(1) for notification of the date construction or reconstruction commenced is waived for affected facilities under this subpart.

(i) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Administrator.

(1) For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Administrator. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

(2) For portable aggregate processing plants, the notification of the actual date of initial startup shall include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant.

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

(k) Notifications and reports required under this subpart and under subpart A of this part to demonstrate compliance with this subpart need only to be sent to the EPA Region or the State which has been delegated authority according to §60.4(b).

**Table 1 to Subpart OOO—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart OOO**

**Table 1 to Subpart OOO—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart OOO**

Subpart A reference	Applies to subpart OOO	Explanation
60.4, Address	Yes	Except in §60.4(a) and (b) submittals need not be submitted to both the EPA Region and delegated State authority (§60.676(k)).
60.7, Notification and recordkeeping	Yes	Except in (a)(1) notification of the date construction or reconstruction commenced (§60.676(h)).
		Also, except in (a)(6) performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) require a 7-day advance notification instead of 30 days (§60.675(g)).
60.8, Performance tests	Yes	Except in (d) performance tests involving only Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) require a 7-day advance notification instead of 30 days (§60.675(g)).
60.11, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Except in (b) under certain conditions (§§60.675(c)), Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) observation is reduced from 3 hours to 30 minutes for fugitive emissions.
60.18, General control device	No	Flares will not be used to comply with the emission limits.

**Table 2 to Subpart OOO—Stack Emission Limits for Affected Facilities With Capture Systems**

**Table 2 to Subpart OOO—Stack Emission Limits for Affected Facilities With Capture Systems**

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet a PM limit of * * *	And the owner or operator must meet an opacity limit of * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008	0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf) <sup>a</sup>	7 percent for dry control devices <sup>b</sup>	An initial performance test according to §60.8 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Monitoring of wet scrubber parameters according to §60.674(a) and §60.676(c), (d), and (e).
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008	0.032 g/dscm (0.014 gr/dscf) <sup>a</sup>	Not applicable (except for individual enclosed storage bins) 7 percent for dry control devices on individual enclosed storage bins	An initial performance test according to §60.8 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Monitoring of wet scrubber parameters according to §60.674(a) and §60.676(c), (d), and (e); and
			Monitoring of baghouses according to §60.674(c), (d), or (e) and §60.676(b).

<sup>a</sup>Exceptions to the PM limit apply for individual enclosed storage bins and other equipment. See §60.672(d) through (f).

<sup>b</sup>The stack opacity limit and associated opacity testing requirements do not apply for affected facilities using wet scrubbers.

**Table 3 to Subpart 000—Fugitive Emission Limits**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>For * * *</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, transfer points on belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, enclosed truck or railcar loading stations or from any other affected facility (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) * * *</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for crushers at which a capture system is not used * * *</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *</b></p>
<p>Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008</p>	<p>10 percent opacity</p>	<p>15 percent opacity</p>	<p>An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.</p>
<p>Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008</p>	<p>7 percent opacity</p>	<p>12 percent opacity</p>	<p>An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Periodic inspections of water sprays according to §60.674(b) and §60.676(b); and</p>
			<p>A repeat performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart within 5 years from the previous performance test for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without water sprays. Affected facilities controlled by water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in §60.674(b) and §60.676(b) are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.</p>

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

**Attachment C  
to a FESOP Renewal**

**Source Background and Description**

Source Name:	Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry
Source Location:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217
County:	Marion
SIC Code:	1442 and 1422
Permit Renewal No.:	F097-30764-00104

**40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines**

**Source:** 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

**What This Subpart Covers**

**§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?**

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

(ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(4) The provisions of §60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 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 applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(e) Owners and operators of facilities with CI ICE that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

### **Emission Standards for Manufacturers**

#### **§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.110, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 1 to 40 CFR 1042.1 identifies 40 CFR part 1042 as being applicable, 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS); and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;

(3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and

(4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, stationary emergency CI internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 2 to 40 CFR 1042.101 identifies Tier 3 standards as being applicable, the requirements applicable to Tier 3 engines in 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

- (1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS; and
- (2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?**

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

**Emission Standards for Owners and Operators**

**§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

(ii)  $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  g/KW-hr ( $34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii)  $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$  g/KW-hr ( $33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$  g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii)  $9.0 \cdot n^{-0.20}$  g/KW-hr ( $6.7 \cdot n^{-0.20}$  g/HP-hr) where n (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

(iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) where maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii)  $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  g/KW-hr ( $34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/kW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii)  $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$  g/KW-hr ( $33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$  g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

**Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators**

**§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?**

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a).

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must purchase diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder are no longer subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and must use fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

### **Other Requirements for Owners and Operators**

#### **§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?**

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.

(h) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

(i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

**Compliance Requirements**

**§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?**

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(d) and (e) and §60.4202(e) and (f) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 94, subpart C, or 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94 or 1042, as applicable.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 1039.125, 1039.130, and 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89, 40 CFR part 94 or 40 CFR part 1042 for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate, but the words "stationary" must be included instead of "nonroad" or "marine" on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words "and stationary" after the word "nonroad" or "marine," as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as "Fire Pump Applications Only".

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?**

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

(1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;

(2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and

(3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.

(4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.

(5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212, as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions;

(iii) 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;

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

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

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212 or §60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated 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. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. 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 ICE beyond 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary ICE may operate 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 non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. For owners and operators of emergency engines, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as permitted in this section, is prohibited.

(g) If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to

demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37970, June 28, 2011]

### Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

#### **§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

$C_i$  = concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM at the control device inlet,

$C_o$  = concentration of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the  $\text{NO}_x$  or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C_{adj} = C_i \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{O}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

$C_{adj}$  = Calculated  $NO_x$  or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent  $O_2$ .

$C_d$  = Measured concentration of  $NO_x$  or PM, uncorrected.

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

$\%O_2$  = Measured  $O_2$  concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent  $O_2$  and  $CO_2$  concentration is measured in lieu of  $O_2$  concentration measurement, a  $CO_2$  correction factor is needed. Calculate the  $CO_2$  correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

$$F_o = \frac{0.209}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$F_o$  = Fuel factor based on the ratio of  $O_2$  volume to the ultimate  $CO_2$  volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is  $O_2$ , percent/100.

$F_d$  = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19,  $dscf/10^6$  Btu).

$F_c$  = Ratio of the volume of  $CO_2$  produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19,  $dscf/10^6$  Btu).

(ii) Calculate the  $CO_2$  correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent  $O_2$ , as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

$X_{CO_2}$  =  $CO_2$  correction factor, percent.

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

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

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

$C_{adj}$  = Calculated  $NO_x$  or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent  $O_2$ .

$C_d$  = Measured concentration of  $NO_x$  or PM, uncorrected.

$\%CO_2$  = Measured  $CO_2$  concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the  $NO_x$  mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of  $NO_x$  in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

$C_d$  = Measured  $NO_x$  concentration in ppm.

$1.912 \times 10^{-3}$  = Conversion constant for ppm  $NO_x$  to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

$C_{adj}$  = Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

## Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

### § 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;

(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

## Special Requirements

### § 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

- (a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §§60.4202 and 60.4205.
- (b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.
- (c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:
- (1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:
- (i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;
  - (ii)  $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  g/KW-hr ( $34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and
  - (iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.
- (2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of  $\text{NO}_x$  in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:
- (i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;
  - (ii)  $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$  g/KW-hr ( $33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$  g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and
  - (iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.
- (3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

### § 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

- (a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.
- (b) Except as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the requirements of 40 CFR parts 94 or 1042, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise

applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89 and 1039, as indicated in sections §§60.4201(f) and 60.4202(g) of this subpart.

(c) Manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 and §60.4205, and not those for non-emergency engines in §60.4201 and §60.4204, except that for 2014 model year and later non-emergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine that was not certified as meeting Tier 4 PM standards, must meet the applicable requirements for PM in §60.4201 and §60.4204 or install a PM emission control device that achieves PM emission reductions of 85 percent, or 60 percent for engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, compared to engine-out emissions.

(d) The provisions of §60.4207 do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS.

(e) The provisions of §60.4208(a) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and §60.4207 do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in 40 CFR 279.11.

[76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

**§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?**

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4204 or §60.4205 using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

**General Provisions**

**§ 60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

**Definitions**

**§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

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

*Certified emissions life* means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(a).

*Combustion turbine* means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

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

*Date of manufacture* means one of the following things:

(1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.

(2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.

(3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

*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 number 2 distillate oil.

*Diesel particulate filter* means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

*Emergency stationary internal combustion engine* means any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary ICE 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 ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary CI ICE used to supply power to an electric grid or that supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines.

*Engine manufacturer* means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of "manufacturer" in this section.

*Fire pump engine* means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

*Freshly manufactured engine* means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

*Installed* means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

*Manufacturer* has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

*Maximum engine power* means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

*Model year* means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see "date of manufacture"), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see "date of manufacture").

*Other internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

*Reciprocating internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

*Rotary internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

*Spark ignition* means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas 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 internal combustion engine* means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

*Subpart* means 40 CFR part 60, subpart III.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

**Table 1 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007–2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007–2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	HC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	PM
KW < 8 (HP < 11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8 ≤ KW < 19 (11 ≤ HP < 25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19 ≤ KW < 37 (25 ≤ HP < 50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37 ≤ KW < 56 (50 ≤ HP < 75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56 ≤ KW < 75 (75 ≤ HP < 100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75 ≤ KW < 130 (100 ≤ HP < 175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130 ≤ KW < 225 (175 ≤ HP < 300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225 ≤ KW < 450 (300 ≤ HP < 600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450 ≤ KW ≤ 560 (600 ≤ HP ≤ 750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW > 560 (HP > 750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

**Table 2 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	Model year(s)	NO <sub>x</sub> + NMHC	CO	PM
KW < 8 (HP < 11)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8 ≤ KW < 19 (11 ≤ HP < 25)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	Model year(s)	NO <sub>x</sub> + NMHC	CO	PM
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

**Table 3 to Subpart III of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d) <sup>1</sup>
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

<sup>1</sup>Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 kW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

**Table 4 to Subpart III of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	PM
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ <sup>1</sup>	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ <sup>1</sup>	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+ <sup>2</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ <sup>3</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ <sup>3</sup>	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008+	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

<sup>1</sup>For model years 2011–2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

<sup>2</sup>For model years 2010–2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

<sup>3</sup>In model years 2009–2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

**Table 5 to Subpart III of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines**

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

**Table 6 to Subpart III of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines**

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed <sup>1</sup>	Torque (percent) <sup>2</sup>	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

<sup>1</sup>Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

<sup>2</sup>Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.

**Table 7 to Subpart III of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder**

[As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO <sub>x</sub> emissions by 90 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(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;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
		iv. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO <sub>x</sub> 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.
	b. Limit the concentration of NO <sub>x</sub> in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and,	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO <sub>x</sub> concentration.
		iv. Measure NO <sub>x</sub> at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO <sub>x</sub> 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.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

<b>For each</b>	<b>Complying with the requirement to</b>	<b>You must</b>	<b>Using</b>	<b>According to the following requirements</b>
		ii. Measure O <sub>2</sub> at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM 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.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(b) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A	(d) PM 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.

**Table 8 to Subpart III of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart III**

[As stated in §60.4218, 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>
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4219.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart III.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder.
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

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

**Attachment D  
to a FESOP Renewal**

**Source Background and Description**

Source Name:	Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry
Source Location:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217
County:	Marion
SIC Code:	1442 and 1422
Permit Renewal No.:	F097-30764-00104

**40 CFR 63, 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<sub>i</sub>= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C<sub>o</sub>= 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 ZZZZ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<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:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 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.	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.

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
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 exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[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:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <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:

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. <sup>1</sup>	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>3</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. <sup>3</sup>
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <sup>2</sup>	
	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. <sup>3</sup>	
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	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <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>	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O <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:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; <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<HP≤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>	

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

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <sup>1</sup>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. <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 RICE	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 determine O <sub>2</sub> must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O <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.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O <sub>2</sub> concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O <sub>2</sub> concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03, <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.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005), <sup>a</sup> Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(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.

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
<p>4. 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 not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and                      ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and                      iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>5. 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 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 both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and                      ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and                      iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>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>

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O <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
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O <sub>2</sub> , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>3. 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, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP, 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 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                      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                      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 ≥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>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; <sup>a</sup> and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; <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
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<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 CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE &gt;500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Work or Management practices</p>	<p>i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or                      ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
<p>10. Existing stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP that are not limited use 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>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>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
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>a</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:

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
<p>1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE &gt;500 HP located at a major source of HAP; 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>Compliance report</p>	<p>a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or                      b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or                      c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4)                      i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and                      ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.                      i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).                      i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>	

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

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		

<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.

<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	COMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	COMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	COMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
		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 ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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 ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

<b>General provisions citation</b>	<b>Subject of citation</b>	<b>Applies to subpart</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

**Attachment E  
to a FESOP Renewal**

**Source Background and Description**

Source Name:	Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry
Source Location:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217
County:	Marion
SIC Code:	1442 and 1422
Permit Renewal No.:	F097-30764-00104

**40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities**

**Source:** 73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

**What This Subpart Covers**

**§ 63.11110 What is the purpose of this subpart?**

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and management practices for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from the loading of gasoline storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF). This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and management practices.

**§ 63.11111 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?**

- (a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each GDF that is located at an area source. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.
- (b) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11116.
- (c) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11117.
- (d) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11118.
- (e) An affected source shall, upon request by the Administrator, demonstrate that their monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon or the 100,000-gallon threshold level, as applicable. For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in §63.11112(b) and (c), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in §63.11112(d), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. For existing sources that are subject to this subpart only because they load gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 24, 2011. Records required under this paragraph shall be kept for a period of 5 years.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of affected sources, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 as a result of being subject to this subpart. However, you must still apply for and obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 if you meet one or more of the applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b).

(g) The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to this subpart.

(h) Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDF at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source.

(i) If your affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold.

(j) The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to §63.11116 of this subpart.

(k) For any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart and another Federal rule, you may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable subparts. You must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. You must identify the affected source and provisions with which you will comply in your Notification of Compliance Status required under §63.11124. You also must demonstrate in your Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which you will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in this subpart. You are responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, you are violating this subpart. Compliance with this rule is your responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

#### **§ 63.11112 What parts of my affected source does this subpart cover?**

(a) The emission sources to which this subpart applies are gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing GDF that meet the criteria specified in §63.11111. Pressure/Vacuum vents on gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at GDF are covered emission sources. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this subpart.

(b) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction on the affected source after November 9, 2006, and you meet the applicability criteria in §63.11111 at the time you commenced operation.

(c) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

(d) An affected source is an existing affected source if it is not new or reconstructed.

**§ 63.11113 When do I have to comply with this subpart?**

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source before January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2011.

(c) If you have an existing affected source that becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart because of an increase in the monthly throughput, as specified in §63.11111(c) or §63.11111(d), you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than 3 years after the affected source becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart.

(d) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source and you are complying with Table 1 to this subpart, you must comply according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source from November 9, 2006 to September 23, 2008, you must comply no later than September 23, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after September 23, 2008, you must comply upon startup of your affected source.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration test required under §63.11120(a)(1) and (2) must be conducted as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(2) If you have an existing affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test as specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) or (e)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) For vapor balance systems installed on or before December 15, 2009, you must test no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section.

(ii) For vapor balance systems installed after December 15, 2009, you must test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(f) If your GDF is subject to the control requirements in this subpart only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must comply with the standards in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) If your GDF is an existing facility, you must comply by January 24, 2014.

(2) If your GDF is a new or reconstructed facility, you must comply by the dates specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you start up your GDF after December 15, 2009, but before January 24, 2011, you must comply no later than January 24, 2011.

(ii) If you start up your GDF after January 24, 2011, you must comply upon startup of your GDF.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 35944, June 25, 2008; 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

## **Emission Limitations and Management Practices**

### **§ 63.11115 What are my general duties to minimize emissions?**

Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) You must, at all times, 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. 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.

(b) You must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in §63.11125(d) and §63.11126(b).

[76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

### **§ 63.11116 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.**

(a) You must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Minimize gasoline spills;

(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

(3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;

(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(b) You are not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in §63.11125, §63.11126, or subpart A of this part, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(c) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in §63.11113.

(d) Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

**§ 63.11117 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more.**

- (a) You must comply with the requirements in section §63.11116(a).
- (b) Except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, you must only load gasoline into storage tanks at your facility by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in §63.11132, and as specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section. The applicable distances in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) shall be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.
  - (1) Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank.
  - (2) Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank.
  - (3) Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section are allowed if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit.
- (c) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons are not required to comply with the submerged fill requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply only with all of the requirements in §63.11116.
- (d) You must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.
- (e) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under §63.11124(a).
- (f) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in §63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

**§ 63.11118 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more.**

- (a) You must comply with the requirements in §§63.11116(a) and 63.11117(b).
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, you must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
  - (1) Each management practice in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your GDF.
  - (2) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, you will be deemed in compliance with this subsection.
    - (i) You operate a vapor balance system at your GDF that meets the requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.
      - (A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(c) The emission sources listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section are not required to comply with the control requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply with the requirements in §63.11117.

(1) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons that are constructed after January 10, 2008.

(2) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons that were constructed before January 10, 2008.

(3) Gasoline storage tanks equipped with floating roofs, or the equivalent.

(d) Cargo tanks unloading at GDF must comply with the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart.

(e) You must comply with the applicable testing requirements contained in §63.11120.

(f) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under §63.11124.

(g) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§63.11125 and 63.11126.

(h) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in §63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008]

## Testing and Monitoring Requirements

### § 63.11120 What testing and monitoring requirements must I meet?

(a) Each owner or operator, at the time of installation, as specified in §63.11113(e), of a vapor balance system required under §63.11118(b)(1), and every 3 years thereafter, must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E,—Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(2) You must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart for your vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on your

gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), or (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP–201.3,—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(iii) Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST–30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(b) Each owner or operator choosing, under the provisions of §63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 1 to this subpart must demonstrate to the Administrator or delegated authority under paragraph §63.11131(a) of this subpart, the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 1 to this subpart using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting an initial performance test on the vapor balance system to demonstrate that the vapor balance system achieves 95 percent reduction using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP–201.1,—Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003, (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(2) You must, during the initial performance test required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart and for the static pressure performance requirement in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) You must comply with the testing requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Conduct of performance tests. Performance tests conducted for this subpart shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance ( *i.e.*, performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(d) Owners and operators of gasoline cargo tanks subject to the provisions of Table 2 to this subpart must conduct annual certification testing according to the vapor tightness testing requirements found in §63.11092(f).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

## **Notifications, Records, and Reports**

### **§ 63.11124 What notifications must I submit and when?**

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in §63.11117 must comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in §63.11117, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in §63.11117 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in §63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of §63.11117 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in §63.13, within 60 days of the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11113, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facilities' monthly throughput is calculated based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you are operating in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires submerged fill as specified in §63.11117(b), you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (a)(1) or paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in §63.11118 must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in §63.11118. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in §63.11118 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in §63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of §63.11118 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in §63.13, in accordance with the schedule specified in §63.9(h). The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must

indicate whether the facility's throughput is determined based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section, you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your gasoline dispensing facility that meets the requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(4) You must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in §63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by §63.11120(a) and (b).

(5) You must submit additional notifications specified in §63.9, as applicable.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

### **§ 63.11125 What are my recordkeeping requirements?**

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in §63.11118 must keep records of all tests performed under §63.11120(a) and (b).

(b) Records required under paragraph (a) of this section shall be kept for a period of 5 years and shall be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit.

(c) Each owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart must keep records documenting vapor tightness testing for a period of 5 years. Documentation must include each of the items specified in §63.11094(b)(2)(i) through (viii). Records of vapor tightness testing must be retained as specified in either paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must keep all vapor tightness testing records with the cargo tank.

(2) As an alternative to keeping all records with the cargo tank, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator may keep records of only the most recent vapor tightness test with the cargo tank, and keep records for the previous 4 years at their office or another central location.

(ii) Vapor tightness testing records that are kept at a location other than with the cargo tank must be instantly available ( e.g., via e-mail or facsimile) to the Administrator's delegated representative during the

course of a site visit or within a mutually agreeable time frame. Such records must be an exact duplicate image of the original paper copy record with certifying signatures.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall keep records as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.11115(a), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

### **§ 63.11126 What are my reporting requirements?**

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in §63.11118 shall report to the Administrator the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under §63.11120(b). Reports submitted under this paragraph must be submitted within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall report, by March 15 of each year, the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year 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 §63.11115(a), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. No report is necessary for a calendar year in which no malfunctions occurred.

[76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

### **Other Requirements and Information**

#### **§ 63.11130 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?**

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions apply to you.

#### **§ 63.11131 Who implements and enforces this subpart?**

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

- (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.11116 through 63.11118 and 63.11120.
- (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.
- (3) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

#### **§ 63.11132 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA), or in subparts A and BBBBBB of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

*Dual-point vapor balance system* means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

*Gasoline* means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

*Gasoline cargo tank* means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

*Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF)* means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.

*Monthly throughput* means the total volume of gasoline that is loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

*Motor vehicle* means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

*Nonroad engine* means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards promulgated under section 7411 of this title or section 7521 of this title.

*Nonroad vehicle* means a vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

*Submerged filling* means, for the purposes of this subpart, the filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in §63.11117(b) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

*Vapor balance system* means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

*Vapor-tight* means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

*Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank* means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in §63.11092(f) of this part.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

**Table 1 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More<sup>1</sup>**

If you own or operate	Then you must
1. A new, reconstructed, or existing GDF subject to §63.11118	Install and operate a vapor balance system on your gasoline storage tanks that meets the design criteria in paragraphs (a) through (h).
	(a) All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank shall be equipped with closures that seal upon disconnect.
	(b) The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank shall be vapor-tight, as defined in §63.11132.
	(c) The vapor balance system shall be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer.
	(d) The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbow, shall be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations.
	(e) If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it shall be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in §63.11117(b).
	(f) Liquid fill connections for all systems shall be equipped with vapor-tight caps.
	(g) Pressure/vacuum (PV) vent valves shall be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. The pressure specifications for PV vent valves shall be: a positive pressure setting of 2.5 to 6.0 inches of water and a negative pressure setting of 6.0 to 10.0 inches of water. The total leak rate of all PV vent valves at an affected facility, including connections, shall not exceed 0.17 cubic foot per hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.63 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water.
	(h) The vapor balance system shall be capable of meeting the static pressure performance requirement of the following equation:
	$P_f = 2e^{-500.887/v}$
	Where:
	$P_f$ = Minimum allowable final pressure, inches of water.
	$v$ = Total ullage affected by the test, gallons.

If you own or operate	Then you must
	e = Dimensionless constant equal to approximately 2.718.
	2 = The initial pressure, inches water.
2. A new or reconstructed GDF, or any storage tank(s) constructed after November 9, 2006, at an existing affected facility subject to §63.11118	Equip your gasoline storage tanks with a dual-point vapor balance system, as defined in §63.11132, and comply with the requirements of item 1 in this Table.

<sup>1</sup>The management practices specified in this Table are not applicable if you are complying with the requirements in §63.11118(b)(2), except that if you are complying with the requirements in §63.11118(b)(2)(i)(B), you must operate using management practices at least as stringent as those listed in this Table.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 35944, June 25, 2008; 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

**Table 2 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Cargo Tanks Unloading at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More**

If you own or operate	Then you must
A gasoline cargo tank	Not unload gasoline into a storage tank at a GDF subject to the control requirements in this subpart unless the following conditions are met:
	(i) All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected,
	(ii) The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect,
	(iii) All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight,
	(iv) All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank, and
	(v) All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened.
	(vi) The filling of storage tanks at GDF shall be limited to unloading from vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 shall be carried with the cargo tank, as specified in §63.11125(c).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

**Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions**

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications	Yes, specific requirements given in §63.11111.
§63.1(c)(2)	Title V Permit	Requirements for obtaining a title V permit from the applicable permitting authority	Yes, §63.11111(f) of subpart CCCCCC exempts identified area sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes, additional definitions in §63.11132.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; Circumvention, severability	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes, except that these notifications are not required for facilities subject to §63.11116.
§63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance—Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f)	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	No.
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in this subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	No, §63.11113 specifies the compliance dates.
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources That become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years)	No.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	No. See §63.11115 for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions ASAP	Owner or operator must correct malfunctions as soon as possible.	No.
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan	Requirement for SSM plan; content of SSM plan; actions during SSM	No.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	You must comply with opacity/VE standards at all times except during SSM	No.

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Applies to subpart CCCCCC</b>
§63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	If standard does not State test method, use EPA Method 9 for opacity in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter and EPA Method 22 for VE in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter	No.
§63.6(h)(2)(ii)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(2)(iii)	Using Previous Tests To Demonstrate Compliance With Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart	No.
§63.6(h)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(4)	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date	Must notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(i), (iii)–(v)	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations	Dates and schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(ii)	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with 30 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(6)	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE Observations	Must keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(i)	Report Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) Monitoring Data From Performance Test	Must submit COMS data with other performance test data	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(ii)	Using COMS Instead of EPA Method 9	Can submit COMS data instead of EPA Method 9 results even if rule requires EPA Method 9 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, but must notify Administrator before performance test	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iii)	Averaging Time for COMS During Performance Test	To determine compliance, must reduce COMS data to 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iv)	COMS Requirements	Owner/operator must demonstrate that COMS performance evaluations are conducted according to §63.8(e); COMS are properly maintained and operated according to §63.8(c) and data quality as §63.8(d)	No.

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Applies to subpart CCCCCC</b>
§63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	COMS is probable but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if EPA Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for COMS to be probable evidence-proper maintenance, meeting Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter, and data have not been altered	No.
§63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Administrator will use all COMS, EPA Method 9 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter), and EPA Method 22 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter) results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance	No.
§63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard	No.
§63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart	Yes.
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date	Yes.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes.
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Applies to subpart CCCCCC</b>
63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance test must be conducted under representative conditions	No, §63.11120(c) specifies conditions for conducting performance tests.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; keep data for 5 years	Yes.
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring of Flares	Monitoring requirements for flares in §63.11 apply	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	No.
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)–(iii)	Operation and Maintenance of Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS)	Must maintain and operate each CMS as specified in §63.6(e)(1); must keep parts for routine repairs readily available; must develop a written SSM plan for CMS, as specified in §63.6(e)(3)	No.
§63.8(c)(2)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	No.
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	No.
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	No.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	No.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)	No.
§63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	No.
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Applies to subpart CCCCCC</b>
§63.9(b)(1)–(2), (4)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications when Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups and shutdowns	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. See §63.11125(d) for recordkeeping of (1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunction.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(v)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§63.10(c)	Records	Additional records for CMS	No.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	No.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	SSM Reports	Contents and submission	No. See §63.11126(b) for malfunction reporting requirements.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of CMS performance evaluation; two-three copies of COMS performance evaluation	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)–(8) and 63.10(c)(5)–(13)	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)–(8) and 63.10(c)(5)–(13)	No, §63.11130(K) specifies excess emission events for this subpart.
§63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS; requires all of the information in §§63.10(c)(5)–(13) and 63.8(c)(7)–(8)	No.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	No.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.
§63.11(b)	Flares	Requirements for flares	No.

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Applies to subpart CCCCCC</b>
§63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

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

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a  
Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Renewal

**Source Background and Description**

Source Name:	Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry
Source Location:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217
County:	Marion
SIC Code:	1422 and 1442
Permit Renewal No.:	F097-30764-00104
Permit Reviewer:	Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Hanson Aggregates Midwest relating to the operation of a stationary mining and quarrying source and a stationary sand and gravel operation. On August 4, 2011, Hanson Aggregates Midwest submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Hanson Aggregates Midwest was issued a FESOP (F097-19718-00104) on May 11, 2007.

**Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment**

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

Plant # 522

- (a) One (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. Plant # 522 consists of:
- (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
  - (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974, and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour.
  - (3) One (1) secondary crusher, a Symons cone crusher (CR#3), with a maximum crushing capacity of 650 tons per hour, constructed in 2008.
  - (4) Three (3) tertiary crushers, a Symons cone crusher (CR#4), a ISC VSI crusher (CR#5) and a Symons cone crusher (CR#6). CR#4 has a maximum crushing capacity of 225 tons per hour, CR#5 has a maximum crushing capacity of 500 tons per hour and CR#6 has a maximum crushing capacity of 325 tons per hour. CR#4, CR#5 and CR#6 were each constructed in 2008.
  - (5) Seven (7) screens, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#1	1500	2008
Scr#4	600	2008
Scr#5	600	2008

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#6*	400	2008
Scr#7*	400	2008
Scr#8	600	2008
DW Screen*	40	2008

\* The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen.

(6) Forty Seven (47) conveyors, consisting of:

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C1A	1500	2003
C2A	1500	2003
C3A	1500	2003
C-1	1500	Prior to 1983
C-2	1500	Prior to 1983
C-3	1500	Prior to 1983
C-4	1500	2008
C-5	1500	2008
C-6	925	2008
C-7	650	2008
C-8	675	2008
C-9	650	2008
C-10	650	2008
C-11	130	2008
C-12	300	2008
C-13	300	2008
C-14	225	2008
C-15	225	2008
C-16	225	2008
C-17	225	2008
C-18	60	2008
C-19	330	2008
C-20	550	2008
C-21	75	2008
C-22	60	2008
C-23	60	2008
C-24	20	2008
C-25	500	2008
C-26	900	2008
C-27	1150	2008
C-28	600	2008
C-29	75	2008
C-30	750	2008
C-31*	250	2008
C-32*	250	2008
C-33*	250	2008
C-34*	250	2008
C-35*	250	2008
C-36*	250	2008
C-37*	425	2008
C-38*	425	2008

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C-39*	175	2008
C-40*	175	2008
C-41*	20	2008
C-42	20	2008
C-43	60	2008
C-45*	40	2008

\*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45.

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw, identified as Screw. Screened fines come out the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The screw separates coarse fines to make manufactured sand. Screw has a maximum capacity of 175 tons per hour. The use and presence of water for Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed in 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C45, and Screw are each considered an affected facility.

Plant # 510

- (b) One (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, with a maximum capacity of 450 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system for washing and screening and as additional control. Plant # 510 was installed in 1991 and consists of:

Unit ID	Type of Operation	Capacity (ton/hr)
SR1*	Receiving Hopper	450
SS1*	Screen	450
SSC1*	Screen	100
SSC2*	Screen	200
SC1*	Conveyor	450
SC2*	Conveyor	50
SC3*	Conveyor	100
SC4*	Conveyor	100
SC5*	Conveyor	100
SC6*	Conveyor	200
SC7*	Conveyor	200

\*The use and presence of the NESCO Systems water suppression system for dredging, receiving, screening, and conveying operations has been determined to be an integral part of the process.

- (c) Drilling and blasting of nonmetallic minerals in a mining and quarrying operation, installed prior to 1974.

### Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

- (a) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]
- (b) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.
- (c) Application of oils, greases, lubricants or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.
- (d) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]
- (e) Storage piles storing limestone for various stages of processing. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]
- (f) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.
- (g) MIG and Stick welding operations. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]
- (h) Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:
  - (1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (2) One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (3) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (4) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (5) One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (6) One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (7) One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
  - (8) One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

### Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the FESOP No. F097-19718-00104 on May 11, 2007, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) Significant Permit Revision No. 097-25362-00104 issued on February 19, 2008;
- (b) Administrative Amendment No. 097-28143-00104 issued on July 13, 2009; and
- (c) Administrative Amendment No. 097-30483-00104 issued on August 12, 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

- (a) From SPR No. 097-25362-00104:

Hanson Aggregates Midwest submitted the following justification that the use and presence of water in the following operations in Plant # 522, should be considered as an integral part of Plant # 522: screening operations identified as Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen; conveyors identified as C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41 and C-45; and a wet sand screw, identified as Screw.

A large portion of Hanson Aggregates Midwest's sales are to asphalt plants and ready mix concrete plants. These customers demand a washed and clean product. Therefore, Hanson Aggregates Midwest must wash the coarse aggregate as it goes across screens Scr#6 and Scr#7 to remove any fines. Screens Scr#6 and Scr#7 are the only screens utilized in Plant # 522 operations to exclusively produce washed and cleaned products. Screening operations in Scr#6 and Scr#7 do not provide Hanson Aggregates Midwest any additional plant wide production capacity for producing non-washed products. The washing and cleaning operation for products screened by Scr#6 and Scr#7 operates independently from the NESCO Systems water suppression system as control for Plant # 522 operations.

Screens Scr#6 and Scr#7 have a series of several spray bars that put out a large volume of water down the entire length of the deck in order to wash the product. The fines come out the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw, identified as Screw, where they are totally immersed in water. The screw separates the coarse fines out to make manufactured sand that is also supplied to customers. What remains is slurry that is pumped to DW Screen and then to the settling ponds. All of the associated conveyors, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41 and C-45 transfer "totally saturated" materials to the sand screw, stockpiles or the settling ponds. Therefore, the use and presence of water in producing washed and cleaned products in these specific operations in Plant # 522 serve a purpose other than pollution control. Therefore, these specific operations in Plant # 522 should be considered a totally wet process and the use and presence of water in producing washed and cleaned products in these specifically identified operations should be considered an integral part of the process of producing washed and cleaned products screened in Scr#6 and Scr#7.

IDEM, OAQ evaluated the justification and agreed that the use and presence of water in producing washed and cleaned products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen, conveyors identified as C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41 and C-45, and the wet sand screw, identified as Screw, serve a purpose other than pollution control and will be considered as an integral part of these specific Plant # 522 operations. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit after the wet process (see TSD Appendix A). Operating conditions in the permit specify that screening operations identified as Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen, conveyors identified as C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41 and C-45 and the wet sand screw identified as Screw in Plant # 522 shall be a wet process at all times Plant # 522 is in operation.

(b) From FESOP No. F097-19718-00104:

Hanson Aggregates Midwest, Inc. submitted the following justification that the presence of water in the dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, should be considered as an integral part of Plant # 510.

Sand and gravel is taken out of a lake on site by drag line and hauled directly to a receiving hopper. Therefore, all subsequent receiving, screening and conveying in Plant # 510 is a totally wet process and should be considered as an integral part of the operation.

IDEM, OAQ evaluated the justification and agreed that dredging from the lake on site and all subsequent receiving, screening and conveying in Plant # 510 is a wet process and would be considered as an integral part of Plant # 510. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit after the wet process. Operating conditions in the permit specify that dredging, receiving, screening and conveying in Plant # 510 shall be a wet process at all times Plant # 510 is in operation.

#### Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

#### Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

#### County Attainment Status

The source is located in Marion County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO <sub>2</sub>	Better than national standards.
CO	Attainment effective February 18, 2000, for the part of the city of Indianapolis bounded by 11 <sup>th</sup> Street on the north; Capitol Avenue on the west; Georgia Street on the south; and Delaware Street on the east. Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Indianapolis and Marion County.
O <sub>3</sub>	Attainment effective November 8, 2007, for the 8-hour ozone standard. <sup>1</sup>

Pollutant	Designation
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO <sub>2</sub>	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Attainment effective July 10, 2000, for the part of Franklin Township bounded by Thompson Road on the south; Emerson Avenue on the west; Five Points Road on the east; and Troy Avenue on the north. Attainment effective July 10, 2000, for the part of Wayne Township bounded by Rockville Road on the north; Girls School Road on the east; Washington Street on the south; and Bridgeport Road on the west. The remainder of the county is not designated.
<sup>1</sup> Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the Indianapolis area, including Marion County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X*. The 1-hour designation was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Basic nonattainment designation effective federally April 5, 2005, for 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. Marion 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>**  
 Marion County has been classified as nonattainment for PM<sub>2.5</sub> in 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated specific New Source Review rules for PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. Therefore, direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Nonattainment New Source Review, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**  
 Marion County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and lead. 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.

Note: 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO became effective on August 1, 1985, and was not in effect on August 7, 1980. Therefore, fugitives 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	Greater than 250
PM <sub>10</sub>	Greater than 250
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Greater than 250
SO <sub>2</sub>	Less than 100
VOC	Less than 100
CO	Less than 100
NO <sub>x</sub>	Less than 100
GHGs as CO <sub>2</sub> e	Less than 100,000
Single HAP	Less than 10
Total HAP	Less than 25

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. However, the Permittee has agreed to limit the source's PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions to less than Title V levels, therefore the Permittee will be issued a FESOP Renewal.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all other criteria pollutants are less than 100 tons per year.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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 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.

**Potential to Emit After Issuance**

The source has opted to remain a FESOP source. The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered enforceable only after issuance of this FESOP and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM <sub>10</sub> *	PM <sub>2.5</sub> **	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	GHGs	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Plant # 522: crushing, screening and conveying operations (Cr#1-Cr#6, Scr#1, Scr#4-Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-1 - C-43, C-45, Screw) <sup>1,3</sup>	197.9	75.9	56.68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant # 510: screening operations SS1, SSC1, and SSC2 limited for PM and PM10 <sup>2,3</sup>	15.33	10.99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant # 510: screening operations SS1, SSC1, SSC2 unrestricted for PM2.5; conveying operations SC1-SC7 unrestricted for PM, PM10, and PM2.5 <sup>4</sup>	15.77	5.78	34.36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insignificant Activities										
Welding	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	--	--	--	negl	0.008	0.006 (Mn)
Generators	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.09	31.56	2.56	6.80	1174.5	0.03	0.01 (formaldehyde)
Other Insignificant Activities (based on TSD for F097-19718-00104)	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	10.0	15.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total PTE of Entire Source as Limited in the Permit<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>235.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1174.5</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Title V Major Source Thresholds	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000 CO <sub>2</sub> e	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	N/A	250	250	250	250	100,000 CO <sub>2</sub> e	N/A	N/A
Nonattainment NSR Major Source Threshold	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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> .  <sup>1</sup> PM, PM10, and PM2.5 limits are included in the permit for each crushing, screening, and conveying operation in Plant # 522, as described in the State Rule Applicability section of this technical support document.  <sup>2</sup> PM and PM10 limits are included in the permit for the screening operations in Plant # 510, as described in the State Rule Applicability section of this technical support document.  <sup>3</sup> The Plant # 522 PM, PM10, and PM2.5 limits, combined with the Plant # 510 PM and PM10 limits and the unrestricted PTE of PM, PM10, and PM2.5 from other units at the source shall limit the source-wide potential to emit PM to less than 250 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and the source-wide potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period each. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) is not applicable to this source for PM and PM10, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR) is not applicable to this source for PM2.5, and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Operating Permit Program) is not applicable to this source for PM10 and PM2.5.  <sup>4</sup> PM, PM10, and PM2.5 limits were not necessary for the Plant # 510 conveying operations and PM2.5 limits were not necessary for the Plant # 510 screening operations. The values listed in this row represent the unrestricted potential to emit values. Integral controls are not considered for purposes of determining PSD and Nonattainment NSR applicability.  <sup>5</sup> This limited PTE of the entire source does not include fugitive emissions.										

- (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.
- (b) This existing stationary source is not major for Nonattainment NSR because the emissions of the nonattainment pollutant, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, are limited to less than one hundred (<100) tons per year.

<b>Federal Rule Applicability</b>
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- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is not included in the permit, because the potential to emit of the source is limited to less than the Title V major source thresholds and the source is not required to obtain a Part 70 or Part 71 permit.
- (b) This source is not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants, 40 CFR 60.380, Subpart LL, because the source does not meet the definition of a metallic mineral processing plant per 40 CFR 60.381.
- (c) This source is still subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 because the plant contains equipment that is used to crush or grind nonmetallic mineral (sand and gravel). The affected facilities are each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin and enclosed truck or railcar loading station that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after August 31, 1983 at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where any combination of equipment is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral.

Conveying operations, C-1, C-2, and C-3 are not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO because they were constructed prior to August 31, 1983. The Plant # 510 operations are not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO because pursuant to 40 CFR 60.670(a)(2), the provisions of Subpart OOO do not apply to wet material processing operations, as defined in 40 CFR 60.671.

The affected facilities subject to this rule include the following:

- (1) Crushing operations identified as CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6.
- (2) Screening operations identified as Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, and DW Screen.
- (3) Conveying operations identified as C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw.

The entire rule has been included as Attachment B to the permit. The affected facilities are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.670
- (2) 40 CFR 60.671
- (3) 40 CFR 60.672(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.672(d)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.672(h)(1)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.673

- (7) 40 CFR 60.674(b)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.675(a)
- (9) 40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)
- (10) 40 CFR 60.675(c)(3)
- (11) 40 CFR 60.675(e)
- (12) 40 CFR 60.676(a)
- (13) 40 CFR 60.676(f)
- (14) 40 CFR 60.676(g)
- (15) 40 CFR 60.676(h)
- (16) 40 CFR 60.676(i)(1)
- (17) 40 CFR 60.676(j)
- (18) 40 CFR 60.676(k)
- (19) Table 1 to Subpart OOO of 40 CFR Part 60
- (20) Table 3 to Subpart OOO of 40 CFR Part 60

Note: This is an existing requirement and it is not revised in this renewal. The performance testing required by this NSPS must be repeated at least once every five (5) years.

- (c) This source is not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries, 40 CFR 60.730, Subpart UUU, due to no drying or calcining units present at the source.
- (d) This source is subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII, because two (2) of its nine (9) generators were constructed after July 11, 2005 and manufactured after April 1, 2006. The remaining seven (7) generators were constructed and manufactured prior to the applicability dates of the rule.

The units subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII include:

Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ].

The entire rule has been included as Attachment C to the permit. The affected facilities are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i), (a)(4)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4201(a) (see 40 CFR 60.4202(b))
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4204(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4208
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4209(b)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), (g)(1)
- (9) 40 CFR 60.4212(a), (c)
- (10) 40 CFR 60.4214(c)
- (11) 40 CFR 60.4218
- (12) 40 CFR 60.4219
- (13) Table 8 to Subpart IIII of 40 CFR Part 60

Note: This is a new requirement. This is a Title I change.

- (e) This source is not subject to the requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ,

because the generators located at the source are not spark ignition internal combustion engines.

(f) The generators are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82.

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii), the following generators are new stationary RICE because they were constructed after June 12, 2006:

Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.6590(c)(1), the affected units must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII.

The entire rule is included as Attachment D to the permit. The new stationary RICE are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii), (c)(1)

Note: This is a new requirement. This is a Title I change.

(2) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii), the following generators are existing stationary RICE because they were constructed before June 12, 2006:

- One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

- One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

The entire rule is included as Attachment D to the permit. The existing emergency generators are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

- (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), (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(4), (h), (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(3)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (15) Table 2d of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (item 1.)
- (16) Table 6 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (item 9.)
- (17) Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), the Permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart by May 3, 2013 for the existing compression ignition RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

Note: This is a new requirement. This is a Title I change.

- (g) This source is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC) because it contains a gasoline dispensing facility and it is an area source. The affected source has a monthly throughput of less than ten-thousand (10,000) gallons and is considered an existing affected source because it was constructed prior to November 9, 2006.

The entire rule is included as Attachment E of the permit. The gasoline dispensing facility is subject to the following portions of Subpart CCCCCC:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11110
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11111(a)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11111(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11111(e)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11111(h)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11111(i)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11111(j)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11111(k)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11112(a)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.11112(d)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.11113(b)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.11113(c)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.11115
- (14) 40 CFR 63.11116
- (15) 40 CFR 63.11125(d)

- (16) 40 CFR 63.11130
- (17) 40 CFR 63.11131
- (18) 40 CFR 63.11132
- (19) Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63

Note: This is a new requirement. This is a Title I change.

**State Rule Applicability - Entire Source**

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

This source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2 because PM emissions are greater than 100 tons per year.

**326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR)**

Marion County was designated as nonattainment for PM2.5 on January 5, 2005. On September 27, 2011, U.S. EPA approved Indiana's request at the federal level to redesignate the Indianapolis nonattainment area (including Marion County) to attainment for the 1997 annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM2.5 in 76 FR 59512. The emergency rule designating Marion County as attainment for PM2.5 at the state level has not been finalized yet, so the permit is being written as though Marion County is nonattainment for PM2.5. If the emergency rule is published prior to the issuance of this FESOP renewal, then the appropriate changes will be made through an addendum to this technical support document.

Because the unrestricted potential to emit of PM2.5 from non-fugitive operations exceeds the Nonattainment New Source Review threshold of 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, the Permittee shall comply with the following emission limitations:

Plant # 522

Process: Unit ID	Allowable PM2.5 Emissions (pounds per hour)
Crushing: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6	0.70 (each)
Screening: Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	0.70 (each)
Conveying: C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.08 (each)

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM2.5 from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit of PM2.5 to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and shall render Nonattainment NSR (326 IAC 2-1.1-5) not applicable to this source.

Note: These are new limits. This is a Title I change.

**326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Requirements)**

This existing source was constructed prior to the promulgation of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration). This source is not one (1) of the twenty eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration). This source has the potential to emit PM and PM10 of equal to or greater than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year from non-fugitive operations (crushing, screening and conveying). This source has not had any new construction or modification that was deemed subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) at the time of construction or modification. With the use of NESCO Systems water suppression systems as particulate control for Plant # 522 and for Plant # 510, source wide PM and PM10 emissions after controls are less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period from combined total source wide non-fugitive operations. In order to render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable for PM and PM10, the Permittee shall comply with the following limits:

Plant # 522

Process	Allowable PM emissions (pounds per hour)	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)
Crushing: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6	2.00 (each)	0.85 (each)
Screening: Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	3.30 (each)	1.20 (each)
Conveying: C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.21 (each)	0.08 (each)

Plant # 510

Process	Allowable PM emissions (pounds per hour)	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)
Screening: SS1	2.00	1.14
Screening: SSC1	0.50	0.46
Screening: SSC2	1.00	0.91

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM and PM10 from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit of PM and PM10 to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to this source.

Note: The Plant # 522 limits are existing limits and are not changed in this renewal. The Plant # 510 limits are new limits. This is a Title I change.

**326 IAC 2-4.1 (New Source Toxics Control)**

The operations at this source will emit less than ten (10) tons per year of a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

**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.

**326 IAC 2-6.1 (Minor Source Operating Permit Program)**

Because the unrestricted potential to emit non-fugitive PM10 and PM2.5 are each greater than one hundred (100) tons per year, this source is not eligible to be permitted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6.1 (Minor Source Operating Permit Program).

**326 IAC 2-8 (Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program)**

The source wide potential to emit non-fugitive PM10 and PM2.5 is greater than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. With the use of NESCO Systems water suppression systems as PM10 and PM2.5 control for Plant # 522 and for Plant # 510, source wide PM10 and PM2.5 emissions after controls are less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period each from combined total source wide non-fugitive operations. In order to render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Operating Permit Program) not applicable for PM10 and PM2.5, the Permittee shall comply with the following limits:

**Plant # 522**

Process	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)	Allowable PM2.5 emissions (pounds per hour)
Crushing: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6	0.85 (each)	0.70 (each)
Screening: Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	1.20 (each)	0.70 (each)
Conveying: C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.08 (each)	0.08 (each)

**Plant # 510**

Process	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)
Screening: SS1	1.14
Screening: SSC1	0.46
Screening: SSC2	0.91

Compliance with the above limits, combined with the potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period each and render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable to this source.

Note: The Plant # 522 PM10 limits are existing limits and are not changed in this renewal. The Plant # 522 PM2.5 limits and the Plant # 510 PM10 limits are new limits. This is a Title I change.

**326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)**

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of thirty percent (30%) 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.

**326 IAC 6.5-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County)**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-1(a)(2), sources or facilities located in Marion County which have the potential to emit greater than one hundred (100) tons per year of particulate or that have actual emissions greater than ten (10) tons per year of particulate are subject to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 of the rule. This source is subject to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 because it has the potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year of particulate.

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(g), mineral aggregate operations, where the process is totally enclosed, shall comply with the requirements in 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a). In addition, 326 IAC 2 (Permit Review Rules), 326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations), and 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) shall apply in all cases to mineral aggregate operations.

The mineral aggregate operations at Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry are not totally enclosed; therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a) are not applicable to the mineral aggregate operations. The mineral aggregate operations are subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2, 326 IAC 5-1, and 326 IAC 6-4.

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a), particulate matter emissions from facilities not otherwise limited by another subsection, shall not exceed 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot (dscf). This emission limitation shall apply to the MIG and stick welding operations as well as the nine (9) compression ignition diesel generators.

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c), 326 IAC 6-3 shall not apply if an applicable particulate matter emission limitation established in 326 IAC 6.5-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County) or 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards) is more stringent than the particulate limitation established in 326 IAC 6-3. This source is subject to 326 IAC 6.5-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County) and 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards). However, IDEM, OAQ has determined that the opacity limitations required under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, 326 IAC 12 and 326 IAC 6.5-1 are not more stringent than the allowable mass particulate emission limitation that would be established pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3. Therefore, 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) does apply to the mineral aggregate operations.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from individual processes comprising the one (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522 and the one (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510 shall each not exceed the values shown in the following tables when operating at the maximum process weight rates shown:

Plant # 522		
Process	Maximum Process Weight (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
CR#1, CR#2, Scr#1, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, F1, F2	1,500 (each)	82.95 (each)
C-27	1,150	79.41
C-6	925	76.58
C-26	900	76.23
C-30	750	73.93
C-8	675	72.61
CR#3, C-7, C-9, C-10	650 (each)	72.15 (each)
Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#8	600 (each)	71.16 (each)
C-20	550	70.10
CR#5, C-25, C-28	500 (each)	68.96 (each)
C-37, C-38	425 (each)	67.03 (each)
Scr#6, Scr#7	400 (each)	66.31 (each)
C-19	330	64.09
CR#6	325	63.91
C-12, C-13	300 (each)	63.00 (each)
C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36	250 (each)	60.96 (each)
CR#4, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17	225 (each)	59.79 (each)
Screw, C-39, C-40	175 (each)	57.07 (each)
C-11	130	53.95
C-21, C-29	75 (each)	48.43 (each)
C-18, C-22, C-23, C-43	60 (each)	46.29 (each)
DW Screen, C-45	40 (each)	42.53 (each)
C-24, C-41, C-42	20 (each)	30.51 (each)

Plant # 510

Process	Maximum Process Weight (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
SR1, SS1	450 (each)	67.70 (each)
SSC2, SC6, SC7	200 (each)	58.51 (each)
SSC1, SC3, SC4, SC5	100 (each)	51.28 (each)
SC2	50	44.58

The allowable particulate emission rate was calculated with the following equations:

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:

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

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

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

When the process rate weight rate exceeds two hundred (200) tons per hour, the allowable emissions may exceed that calculated from the above equation provided the concentration of particulate in the discharge gases to the atmosphere is less than one-tenth (0.10) pound per thousand (1,000) pounds of gases.

The Permittee is capable of complying with these emission limitations prior to the application of water suppression.

**326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations), the source shall not generate fugitive dust to the extent that some portion of the material escapes beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located.

**326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)**

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations) applies to any source of fugitive particulate matter emissions located in nonattainment areas for particulate matter as designated by the Board which has potential fugitive particulate matter emissions of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more, primary and secondary nonattainment areas including the portions of Marion County included in Center and Wayne Townships, the portion of Decatur Township located east and north of I-465, and the portion of Perry Township located north of I-465. Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry is located in Perry Township north of I-465 and has potential fugitive particulate matter emissions of greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year; therefore, it is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 6-5.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-4, fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from the emission points specified below shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d).

- (a) Paved roads, unpaved roads, and parking lots.  
 Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from paved roads, unpaved roads, and parking lots shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:

- (1) Paved roads and parking lots:

- (A) Cleaning by vacuum sweeping.
  - (B) Flushing.
  - (C) An equivalent alternate measure.
- (2) Unpaved roads and parking lots:
- (A) Paving with a material such as asphalt or concrete.
  - (B) Treating with a suitable and effective oil or chemical dust suppressant approved by the commissioner. The frequency of application shall be on an as needed basis.
  - (C) Spraying with water, the frequency of application shall be on an as needed basis.
  - (D) Double chip and seal the road surface and maintain on an as needed basis.
  - (E) An equivalent alternate measure.
- (b) Open aggregate piles:
- (1) Measures to control fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be required for open aggregate piles consisting of material such as, but not limited to, sand, gravel, stone, grain, and coal and which material is finer than two hundred (200) mesh size equal to or greater than one percent (1%) by weight. Open aggregate material mesh size shall be determined by the "American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Test Method T27-74," or other equivalent procedures acceptable to the commissioner.
- (2) Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from open aggregate piles consisting of such material as, but not limited to, sand, gravel, stone, grain, and coal shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:
- (A) Cleaning the area around the perimeter of the aggregate piles.
  - (B) Application of a suitable and effective oil or other dust suppressant on an as needed basis.
  - (C) An equivalent alternate measure.
- (c) Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from outdoor conveying of aggregate material such as, but not limited to, sand, gravel, stone, grain, and coal, by equipment such as belt conveyors and bucket elevators shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:
- (1) Enclosing the conveyor belt totally on the top and sides as needed to minimize visible emissions. Also, if needed, exhausting emissions to particulate control equipment during operation of conveyor.
  - (2) Applying water or suitable and effective chemical dust suppressant at the feed and/or intermediate points as needed to minimize visible emissions.
  - (3) An equivalent alternate measure.
- (d) Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from the transferring of aggregate material shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:
- (1) Minimizing the vehicular distance between the transfer points.
  - (2) Enclosing the transfer points and if needed exhausting emissions to particulate control equipment during the operation of the transferring system.
  - (3) Application of water or suitable and effective chemical dust suppressant as needed to minimize visible emissions.

- (4) An equivalent alternate measure.
- (e) Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from transportation of aggregate material by truck, front end loaders, or similar vehicles shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:
  - (1) Use of completely enclosed vehicles.
  - (2) Tarping the vehicle.
  - (3) Maintaining the vehicle body in such a condition that prevents any leaks of aggregate material.
  - (4) Spraying the materials in the vehicle with a suitable and effective dust suppressant.
  - (5) An alternate measure.
- (f) Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from the loading and unloading operations of the material from storage facilities such as bins, hoppers, and silos, onto or out of vehicles, shall be controlled unless exempted pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:
  - (1) Enclosure of the material loading/unloading area.
  - (2) Total or partial enclosure of the facility and exhausting of emissions to particulate collection equipment. Such equipment shall be approved by the board.
  - (3) Spraying with water or suitable and effective chemical dust suppressant as needed to minimize visible emissions.
  - (4) Reduction of free fall distance.
  - (5) An equivalent alternate measure.
- (g) Fugitive particulate matter emissions resulting from material handling operations such as crushing, grinding, screening, and mixing shall be controlled unless exempted by 326 IAC 6-5-7(d). Sources may use one or more of the following measures:
  - (1) Wet suppression.
  - (2) Enclosure of emission source with venting of emissions to a fabric filter.
  - (3) An equivalent alternate measure.

Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry submitted a revised fugitive dust plan, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations) which is included as Attachment A of the permit

### **326 IAC 7 (Sulfur Dioxide Rules)**

This source does not have the potential to emit Sulfur Dioxide of equal to or greater than twenty five (25) tons per year or ten (10) pounds per hour. This source is not specifically listed in 326 IAC 7-4-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations: Marion County). Therefore, this source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 7 (Sulfur Dioxide Rules).

### **326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)**

The provisions of 326 IAC 8-4-3 are applicable to all petroleum liquid storage vessels with capacities greater than 39,000 gallons containing volatile organic compounds whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.52 psi. Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry does not have any petroleum liquid storage vessels with a capacity of greater than 39,000 gallons. Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 8-4-3 are not applicable to Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry.

### **326 IAC 8-4-6 (Petroleum Sources: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities)**

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-6 (Petroleum Sources: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities), a gasoline dispensing facility is any facility where gasoline is dispensed into motor vehicle fuel tanks or

portable containers from a storage tank with a capacity of nine hundred and forty six (946) liters (250 gallons) or more. Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-1(d), the provisions of 326 IAC 8-4-6(a) and (b) apply to any gasoline storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility with a monthly gasoline throughput of ten thousand (10,000) gallons per month or greater. The gasoline dispensing facility at Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry has a monthly gasoline throughput of less than ten thousand (10,000) gallons per month. The provisions of 326 IAC 8-4-6(c) applies only to gasoline dispensing facilities as described in the rule that are located in Clark, Floyd, Lake, or Porter Counties. Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 8-4-6 are not applicable to the gasoline dispensing facility at Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry.

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

The provisions of 326 IAC 8-9 are applicable to stationary vessels used to store volatile organic liquid that are located in Clark, Floyd, Lake, or Porter Counties. Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry is located in Marion County. Therefore the provisions of 326 IAC 8-9 are not applicable to any of the storage tanks at Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry.

### **326 IAC 8-1-6 (General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)**

The provisions of 326 IAC 8-1-6 are applicable to new facilities, as of January 1, 1980, that have potential VOC emissions of twenty-five (25) tons or more per year; are located anywhere in the state; and that are not otherwise regulated by another provision of 326 IAC 8, 326 IAC 20-48, or 326 IAC 20-56. Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry does not consist of any new facilities with potential VOC emissions greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 8-1-6 are not applicable to any facilities at Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry.

### **326 IAC 11 (Emission Limitations for Specific Types of Operations)**

Nonmetallic mineral processing plants and/or mineral aggregate operations (operations involving mining, blasting and crushing, sizing, storing and transporting of mineral materials) are not specifically identified in 326 IAC 11 (Emission Limitations for Specific Types of Operations). Therefore, 326 IAC 11 (Emission Limitations for Specific Types of Operations) does not apply to this source.

## **Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements**

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-8 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-8-4. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

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

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

Particulate Control

The NESCO Systems water suppression systems for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from Plant # 522 and Plant # 510 at all times that Plant # 522 and Plant # 510 are in operation. Washing operations in screens Scr#6, Scr#7, DW Screen and in Screw shall be a totally wet process at all times Scr#6, Scr#7, DW Screen and Screw are in operation.

These control requirements are necessary to control emissions in order to render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Operating Permit Program) not applicable to the source.

Testing

The Permittee shall conduct performance testing as required by 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. This requirement is necessary to ensure continuous compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.

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

Control/Unit	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
Crushers: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6; Screens Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen; and Conveyors C1A, C2A, C3A, C-1 through C-43, C-45, and Screw	Visible Emission Notations	Daily	Normal/ Abnormal	Response Steps
NESCO Systems water suppression system - Primary System	Water Pressure	Daily	180-195 psi	Response Steps
NESCO Systems water suppression system - Secondary System	Water Pressure	Daily	143-158 psi	Response Steps

These compliance monitoring requirements are necessary to ensure that the NESCO Systems water suppression system is working properly in order to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(g) and in order to render 2-2 (PSD), 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR), and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Operating Permit Program) not applicable.

<b>Proposed Changes</b>
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The changes listed below have been made to Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit No. F097-19718-00104. Deleted language appears as ~~strike throughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Throughout the permit, typographical and grammatical errors have been corrected.

**Changes made to Section A of the permit**

- (a) The attainment status of Marion County for PM2.5 has not yet been finalized in the state rules. Therefore, the Source Location Status in A.1 has been changed back to Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard until such time that Marion County has been designated as attainment for PM2.5 at the state level.
- (b) Emission unit descriptions in A.2 and A.3 of the permit have been revised for clarity as necessary.
- (c) The integral control determination for Plant # 510 as specified in F097-19718-00104 was included in the description for Plant # 510.
- (d) Descriptions of the storage piles, the MIG and stick welding operations, and the specifics of the generators on site were added to A.3 of the permit. These are not new units, but are now being described in the permit.
- (c) Section A.4 has been updated to clarify that this is a FESOP renewal.

The permit has been revised as follows:

**A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-8-3(b)]**

---

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary ~~stationary~~-mining and quarrying operation and a stationary sand and gravel **operation**.

Source Address:	4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217
General Source Phone Number:	317-788-4086
SIC Code:	1422 and 1442
County Location:	Marion
Source Location Status:	<b>Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard</b>
Source Status:	Attainment for all <b>other</b> criteria pollutants Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

**A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-8-3(c)(3)]**

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

**Plant # 522**

- (a) One (1) Limestone Crushing ~~Plant # 522~~, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. Plant # 522 consists of:
  - (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper **has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour**.
  - (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974, and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, **each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour**.
  - (3) \* \* \*
  - (4) \* \* \*

- (5) Seven (7) screens, **consisting of:**

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#1	1500	2008
Scr#4	600	2008
Scr#5	600	2008
Scr#6*	400	2008
Scr#7	400	2008
Scr#8*	600	2008
DW Screen*	40	2008

(Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen). Scr#1 has a maximum screening capacity of 1500 tons per hour. Scr#4, Scr#5 and Scr#8 each have a maximum screening capacity of 600 tons per hour. Scr#6 and Scr#7 each have a maximum screening capacity of 400 tons per hour. DW Screen has a maximum screening capacity of 40 tons per hour.\*The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen. Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen were each to constructed in 2008.

- (6) Forty Seven (47) conveyors, **consisting of:**

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C1A	1500	2003
C2A	1500	2003
C3A	1500	2003
C-1	1500	Prior to 1983
C-2	1500	Prior to 1983
C-3	1500	Prior to 1983
C-4	1500	2008
C-5	1500	2008
C-6	925	2008
C-7	650	2008
C-8	675	2008
C-9	650	2008
C-10	650	2008
C-11	130	2008
C-12	300	2008
C-13	300	2008
C-14	225	2008
C-15	225	2008
C-16	225	2008
C-17	225	2008
C-18	60	2008
C-19	330	2008
C-20	550	2008
C-21	75	2008
C-22	60	2008
C-23	60	2008
C-24	20	2008
C-25	500	2008
C-26	900	2008
C-27	1150	2008

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
<b>C-28</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-29</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-30</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-31*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-32*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-33*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-34*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-35*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-36*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-37*</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-38*</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-39*</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-40*</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-41*</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-43</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-45*</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2008</b>

~~(C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, and C-45. C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 and C-5 each have a maximum capacity of 1500 tons per hour. C-6 has a maximum capacity of 925 tons per hour. C-7, C-9 and C-10 each have a maximum capacity of 650 tons per hour. C-8 has a maximum capacity of 675 tons per hour. C-11 has a maximum capacity of 130 tons per hour. C-12 and C-13 each have a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour. C-14, C-15, C-16 and C-17 each have a maximum capacity of 225 tons per hour. C-18, C-22, C-23, and C-43 each have a maximum capacity of 60 tons per hour. C-19 has a maximum capacity of 330 tons per hour. C-20 has a maximum capacity of 550 tons per hour. C-21 and C-29 each have a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour. C-24, C-41 and C-42 each have a maximum capacity of 20 tons per hour. C-25 and C-28 each have a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour. C-26 has a maximum capacity of 900 tons per hour. C-27 has a maximum capacity of 1150 tons per hour. C-30 has a maximum capacity of 750 tons per hour. C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36 each have a maximum capacity of 250 tons per hour. C-37 and C-38 each have a maximum capacity of 425 tons per hour. C-39 and C-40 each have a maximum capacity of 175 tons per hour. C-45 has a maximum capacity of 40 tons per hour. \*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45. C-1, C-2 and C-3 were each installed prior to 1983. C1A and C2A and C3A were installed in 2003. C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, and C-45, were each constructed in 2008.~~

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw identified as Screw. Screened fines come out the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The screw separates coarse fines to make manufactured sand. Screw has a maximum capacity of 175 tons per hour. The use and presence of water for Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed in 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, **CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw Cr#1, Cr#2,**

~~Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, C-45, and Screw~~ are each considered an affected facility.

**Plant # 510**

- (b) One (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, with a maximum capacity of 450 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system for washing and screening and as additional control. Plant # 510 was installed in 1991 and consists of:

Unit ID	Type of Operation	Capacity (ton/hr)
SR1*	Receiving Hopper	450
SS1*	Screen	450
SSC1*	Screen	100
SSC2*	Screen	200
SC1*	Conveyor	450
SC2*	Conveyor	50
SC3*	Conveyor	100
SC4*	Conveyor	100
SC5*	Conveyor	100
SC6*	Conveyor	200
SC7*	Conveyor	200

**\*The use and presence of the NESCO Systems water suppression system for dredging, receiving, screening, and conveying operations has been determined to be an integral part of the process.**

- ~~one (1) receiving hopper, (SR1), three (3) screens (SS1, SSC1 and SSC2) and seven (7) conveyors (SC1 through SC7).~~
- (c) Drilling and blasting of nonmetallic minerals in a mining and quarrying operation, ~~installed~~ **installed** prior to 1974.

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

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

- (a) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. **[40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]**
- (b) \* \* \*
- (c) \* \* \*
- (d) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. **[326 IAC 6-4]** [326 IAC 6-5]
- (e) **Storage piles storing limestone for various stages of processing. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]**
- (ef) \* \* \*

- (g) MIG and Stick welding operations. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]**
- (fh) ~~Emergency Generators as follows~~ **Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:****
- (1) ~~Gasoline generators not exceeding 110 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a)]~~ **Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ].****
  - (2) **One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****
  - (3) **One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****
  - (4) **One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****
  - (5) **One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****
  - (6) **One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****
  - (7) **One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****
  - (8) **One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]****

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

---

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

**Changes made to the B and C sections of the permit**

- (a) On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule citations listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. The change is only to the citation of these rules in Section B - Operational Flexibility. IDEM, OAQ has clarified the rule sites for the Preventive Maintenance Plan.**
- (b) References to the permit number have been updated to the current FESOP renewal number.**

- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8-4(2), a permit renewal term shall not exceed ten (10) years from the date of issuance. Section B - Permit Term has been revised to reflect the new permit term.
- (d) Section B - Annual Compliance Certification and Section C - General Reporting Requirements have been updated with language that is applicable to a renewal FESOP instead of an initial FESOP.
- (e) IDEM, OAQ has added language to Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan to handle a future situation where the Permittee adds units that need preventive maintenance plans developed.
- (f) IDEM, OAQ has decided not to list the submission date of the ERP because the ERP can be updated without a permit change. Section C - Emergency Reduction Plans has been revised to reflect this.
- (g) IDEM, OAQ has clarified the Permittee's responsibility with regards to record keeping.
- (h) IDEM, OAQ has clarified the interaction of the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and the Emergency Provisions.

The permit has been revised as follows:

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

- (a) This permit, F097-~~19718~~**30764**-00104, is issued for a fixed term of ~~five (5)~~ **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) \* \* \*

\* \* \*

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

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

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

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

- (a) **A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:**
  - (1) **Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;**

- (2) **A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and**
- (3) **Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.**

**The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.**

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

\* \* \*

(bc) \* \* \*

(ed) \* \* \*

\* \* \*

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

---

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to F097-1974830764-00104 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

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

---

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

(1) \* \* \*

(2) \* \* \*

(3) \* \* \*

(4) \* \* \*

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-8-15**(b)(1) and (c)** ~~(b) through (d)~~. The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-8-15**(b)(1) and (c)** ~~(b)(2), (c)(1), and (d)~~.

- (b) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-8-15(~~be~~)]  
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-8-15(c).
- (c) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-8-15(~~cd~~)]  
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-8-4(7). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (d) \* \* \*

\* \* \*

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

---

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

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-8:
- (1) The potential to emit any regulated pollutant, except particulate matter (PM) and greenhouse gases (~~GHS~~**GHGs**), from the entire source shall be limited to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

C.11 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

---

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

- (a) The Permittee shall ~~prepare~~**maintain the most recently submitted** written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.
- (b) ~~These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:~~
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality  
100 North Senate Avenue  
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2254
- ~~no later than ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.~~
- ~~The ERP does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).~~
- (c) ~~If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.~~
- (d) ~~These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.~~

- ~~(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.~~
- (f) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

\* \* \*

C.15 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-5]

---

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. **Support information includes the following:**

- (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
- (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
- (CC) Copies of all reports required by the FESOP.

**Records of required monitoring information include the following:**

- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
- (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (EE) The results of such analyses.
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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) \* \* \*

C.16 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

---

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. **Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph.** Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1) by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

- (b) \* \* \*
- (c) \* \* \*
- (d) ~~The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period.~~ Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit, "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

\* \* \*

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY  
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH  
FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE STATE OPERATING PERMIT (FESOP)  
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
Source Address: 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217  
FESOP Permit No.: F097-30764-00104

Months: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 2

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. **Proper notice submittal under Section B – Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of paragraph (a) of Section C - General Reporting Requirements.** Any deviation from the requirements of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

**Changes made to the D sections of the permit**

- (a) Emission unit descriptions in Section D.1 have been revised as in A.2 for clarity.
- (b) Wording for the emission limitations in Conditions D.2 and D.3 have been revised to indicate more clearly how the limits render certain requirements not applicable.
- (c) Allowable PM emission limits have been included in Condition D.1.2 for the Plant # 510 screening operations in order to render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable to the source. This is a Title I change.
- (d) Allowable PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission limits have been included in Condition D.1.3 in order to render 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment NSR) and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Operating Permit Program) not applicable to the source since PM<sub>2.5</sub> is now being evaluated as a regulated air pollutant. This is a Title I change.

- (e) Allowable PM10 limits for Plant # 510 screening operations have been added to ensure that PM10 emissions from the source are limited to less than 100 tons per year in order to render 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permitting Program) not applicable. This is a Title I change.
- (f) The unit identifiers and 326 IAC 6-3 allowable limits have been revised as appropriate in Condition D.1.4.
- (g) IDEM, OAQ has decided that the phrase "In order to ensure compliance with Condition..." is more appropriate than "In order to comply with Condition..." when specifying that a control device must be used to ensure compliance with a permit Condition in the Compliance Determination portion of the D sections.
- (h) Condition D.1.7 has been revised to add Screw to the units with VENs requirements. A statement has been added to the end of paragraph (e) in Condition D.1.7 to indicate that a failure to take response steps is what triggers a deviation from the permit.
- (i) Condition D.1.8 has been revised to clarify that the Permittee must "monitor" and record the water pressure.
- (j) Condition D.1.9 has been revised to separate the two record keeping requirements into two paragraphs.
- (k) A new Section D.2 has been added to the permit to include the welding operations and generators with the applicable 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 emission limitation. This is a Title I change.

The permit has been revised as follows:

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

**Plant # 522**

(a) One (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. ~~Plant # 522 was installed in 1974 and consists of:~~

- (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper **has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.**
- (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974 and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, **each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour.**
- (3) \* \* \*
- (4) \* \* \*
- (5) Seven (7) screens, **consisting of:**

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
Scr#1	1500	2008
Scr#4	600	2008

<b>Scr#5</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#6*</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#7</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#8*</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>DW Screen*</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2008</b>

(Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen). Scr#1 has a maximum screening capacity of 1500 tons per hour. Scr#4, Scr#5 and Scr#8 each have a maximum screening capacity of 600 tons per hour. Scr#6 and Scr#7 each have a maximum screening capacity of 400 tons per hour. DW Screen has a maximum screening capacity of 40 tons per hour. \*The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen. Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen were each constructed in 2008.

(6) Forty Seven (47) conveyors, consisting of:

<b>Unit ID</b>	<b>Capacity (ton/hr)</b>	<b>Year Installed</b>
<b>C1A</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>C2A</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>C3A</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>C-1</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>Prior to 1983</b>
<b>C-2</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>Prior to 1983</b>
<b>C-3</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>Prior to 1983</b>
<b>C-4</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-5</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-6</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-7</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-8</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-9</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-10</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-11</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-12</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-13</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-14</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-15</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-16</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-17</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-19</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-20</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-21</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-22</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-23</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-25</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-26</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-27</b>	<b>1150</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-28</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-29</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-30</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-31*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-32*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-33*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-34*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>

<b>C-35*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-36*</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-37*</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-38*</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-39*</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-40*</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-41*</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-43</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>C-45*</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2008</b>

(C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43 and C-45. C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 and C-5 each have a maximum capacity of 1500 tons per hour. C-6 has a maximum capacity of 925 tons per hour. C-7, C-9 and C-10 each have a maximum capacity of 650 tons per hour. C-8 has a maximum capacity of 675 tons per hour. C-11 has a maximum capacity of 130 tons per hour. C-12 and C-13 each have a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour. C-14, C-15, C-16 and C-17 each have a maximum capacity of 225 tons per hour. C-18, C-22, C-23, and C-43 each have a maximum capacity of 60 tons per hour. C-19 has a maximum capacity of 330 tons per hour. C-20 has a maximum capacity of 550 tons per hour. C-21 and C-29 each have a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour. C-24, C-41 and C-42 each have a maximum capacity of 20 tons per hour. C-25 and C-28 each have a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour. C-26 has a maximum capacity of 900 tons per hour. C-27 has a maximum capacity of 1150 tons per hour. C-30 has a maximum capacity of 750 tons per hour. C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36 each have a maximum capacity of 250 tons per hour. C-37 and C-38 each have a maximum capacity of 425 tons per hour. C-39 and C-40 each have a maximum capacity of 175 tons per hour. C-45 has a maximum capacity of 40 tons per hour.\*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45. C-1, C-2 and C-3 were each installed prior to 1983. C1A and C2A and C3A were installed in 2003. C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, and C-45, were each constructed in 2008.

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw identified as Screw. Screened fines come out of the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The use and presence of water for Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed in 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, **CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw** Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, Scr#1, Scr#4, Sc#5 Sc#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, C-45, and Screw are each considered an affected facility.

**Plant # 510**

- (b) One (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, with a maximum capacity of 450 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system for washing and screening and as additional control. Plant # 510 was installed in 1991 and consists of:

Unit ID	Type of Operation	Capacity (ton/hr)
SR1*	Receiving Hopper	450
SS1*	Screen	450
SSC1*	Screen	100
SSC2*	Screen	200
SC1*	Conveyor	450
SC2*	Conveyor	50
SC3*	Conveyor	100
SC4*	Conveyor	100
SC5*	Conveyor	100
SC6*	Conveyor	200
SC7*	Conveyor	200

one (1) receiving hopper (SR1), three (3) screens (SS1, SSC1 and SSC2) and seven (7) conveyors (SC1 through SC7). \*The use and presence of the NESCO Systems water suppression system for dredging, receiving, screening, and conveying operations has been determined to be an integral part of the process.

(c) Drilling and blasting of nonmetallic minerals in a mining and quarrying operation, installed prior to 1974.

(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 2-8-4(1)]

D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations; Mineral Aggregate Operations [326 IAC 6.5-1-2(g)]

\* \* \*

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

- (a) In order to render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, PM emissions from the following operations in Plant # 522 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 522

Process: Unit ID	Allowable PM emissions (pounds per hour)
Crushing: CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6,	2.00 (each)
Screening: Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	3.30 (each)
Conveying: C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.21 (each)

- (b) In order to render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, PM emissions from the following operations in Plant # 510 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 510

Process	Allowable PM emissions (pounds per hour)
Screening: SS1	2.00
Screening: SSC1	0.50
Screening: SSC2	1.00

Compliance with these the above limits, for these emission units combined with the potential to emit PM from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit PM to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and

emissions from Plant # 510, and the potential emissions from Insignificant Activities shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable to this source.

D.1.3 PSD Minor Limit, **Nonattainment NSR Minor Limit** and FESOP Limit **[326 IAC 2-1.1-5]** [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-8-4]

(a) Pursuant to **326 IAC 2-8-4**, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from the following operations in Plant # 522 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 522

Process: Unit ID	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)	Allowable PM2.5 emissions (pounds per hour)
<b>Crushing:</b> CR#1, CR#2, CR#3, CR#4, CR#5, CR#6,	0.85 (each)	<b>0.70 (each)</b>
<b>Screening:</b> Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen	1.20 (each)	<b>0.70 (each)</b>
<b>Conveying:</b> C-1 through C-43, C-45, C1A, C2A, C3A, Screw	0.08 (each)	<b>0.08 (each)</b>

(b) Pursuant to **326 IAC 2-8-4**, PM10 emissions from the following operations in Plant # 510 shall not exceed the following:

Plant # 510

Process	Allowable PM10 emissions (pounds per hour)
<b>Screening: SS1</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>Screening: SSC1</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>Screening: SSC2</b>	<b>0.91</b>

Compliance with ~~the above~~ these limits for these emission units, combined with the potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 from other units at the source, shall limit the source-wide potential to emit PM10 and PM2.5 to less than one hundred (100) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period each emissions from Plant # 510, and the potential emissions from Insignificant Activities and shall render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Requirements) **not applicable for PM10, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5 (Nonattainment New Source Review) not applicable for PM2.5**, and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70 Permit Program) not applicable to this source.

D.1.4 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from individual processes comprising the one (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522 and the one (1) dredging and screening of sand and gravel operation, identified as Plant # 510, shall each not exceed the values shown in the following tables when operating at the process weight **rates** shown:

Plant # 522

Process	Maximum Process Weight Rate (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
CR#1, CR#2, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A C-4, C-5, Scr#1, <b>F1, F2</b>	1500 (each)	82.95 (each)
Cr#3, C-7, C-9, C-10	650 (each)	72.15 (each)

Process	Maximum Process Weight Rate (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
Cr#4, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17	225 <b>(each)</b>	59.79 (each)
Cr#5, C-25, C-28	500 <b>(each)</b>	68.96 (each)
Cr#6	325	63.91
Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#8	600 <b>(each)</b>	71.16 (each)
Scr#6, Scr#7	400 <b>(each)</b>	66.31 (each)
C-6	925	76.58
C-8	675	72.61
C-11	130	53.95
C-12, C-13,	300 <b>(each)</b>	63.00 (each)
C-18, C-22, C-23, C-43,	60 <b>(each)</b>	46.29 (each)
C-19	330	64.09
C-20	550	<del>45.47</del> <b>70.10</b>
C-21, C-29	75 <b>(each)</b>	48.43 (each)
C-24, C-41, C-42	20 <b>(each)</b>	30.51 (each)
C-26	900	76.23
C-27	1150	79.41
C-30	750	73.93
C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36	250 <b>(each)</b>	60.96 (each)
C-37, C-38	425 <b>(each)</b>	<del>67.02</del> <b>03</b> (each)
Screw, C-39, C-40	175 <b>(each)</b>	57.07 (each)
DW Screen, C-45	40 <b>(each)</b>	42.53 (each)

**Plant # 510**

Process	Maximum Process Weight (tons per hour)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Allowable Emissions (pounds per hour)
SR1, <b>SS1</b>	450 <b>(each)</b>	<del>67.7</del> <b>67.70 (each)</b>
SS4	450	<del>67.7</del>
SSC1	400	<del>51.3</del>
SSC2, <b>SC6, SC7</b>	200 <b>(each)</b>	<del>58.51</del> <b>58.51 (each)</b>
SC4	450	<del>67.7</del>
SC2	50	<del>44.65</del> <b>8</b>
<b>SSC1</b> , SC3, SC4, SC5	100 <b>(each)</b>	<del>51.3</del> <b>28</b> (each)
<del>SC6, SC7</del>	<del>200</del>	<del>58.5 (each)</del>

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**D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]**

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**Compliance Determination Requirements**

**D.1.6 Particulate Control**

In order to **ensure compliance** with Conditions D.1.1, D.1.2 and D.1.3, the NESCO Systems water suppression systems for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from Plant # 522 and Plant # 510 at all times that Plant # 522 and Plant # 510 are in operation. Washing operations in screens Scr#6, Scr#7, DW Screen and in Screw shall be a totally wet process at all times Scr#6, Scr#7, DW Screen and Screw are in operation.

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

### D.1.7 Visible Emissions Notations

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- (a) Visible emission notations of Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, screens Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen, and conveyors C1A, C2A, C3A, C-1 through **C-43, C-45, and Screw**, shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when in operation. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) \* \* \*
- (c) \* \* \*
- (d) \* \* \*
- (e) If abnormal visible emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contain the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Observation of abnormal emissions that do not violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions) or an applicable opacity limit is not a deviation from this permit. **Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

### D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

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The Permittee shall **monitor and** record the water pressure of the NESCO Systems at least once per day when **Plant # 522 and/or Plant #510**~~the primary plant and/or the secondary plant~~ is/are in operation. When for any one reading, the water pressure is above or below the normal operating range of 180 to 195 psi for the primary **NESCO water** system and 143 to 158 psi for the secondary **NESCO water** system, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances of this FESOP contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instruments used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM-OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least every six (6) months.

## Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

### D.1.9 Record Keeping Requirements

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- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions ~~D.1.1, D.1.2, D.1.3, D.1.5, D.1.6, D.1.7 and D.1.8~~, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations ~~and once per day NESCO System water flow rate checks~~. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken, ~~when a water flow rate check is not taken~~ and the reason for the lack of the visible emission notation ~~or water flow rate check~~ (e.g. the process did not operate that day). ~~Records necessary to demonstrate compliance shall be available within thirty (30) days of the end of each compliance period.~~
- (b) **To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the once per day NESCO System water pressure readings. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a water pressure reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of the water pressure reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).**
- (bc) \* \* \*

## SECTION D.2

## FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

### Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

#### Insignificant Activities:

- (g) **MIG and Stick welding operations. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]**
- (h) **Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:**
  - (1) **Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (2) **One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (3) **One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (4) **One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (5) **One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (6) **One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (7) **One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**
  - (8) **One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**

### Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]

#### D.2.1 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a) (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), particulate matter (PM) emissions from the welding operations and the compression ignition, diesel generators shall be limited to 0.03 grain per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air each.

#### Changes to the E sections of the permit:

- (a) The unit descriptions in Section E.1 were updated for clarity as in A.2.
- (b) The applicable provisions listed in E.1.2 of the permit were revised as appropriate.
- (c) A condition E.1.3 was added to indicate that performance testing must be repeated at least once every (5) years.

- (d) Section E.2 was added to incorporate the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII for two of the site generators. The entire rule is included as Attachment C to the permit.
- (e) Section E.3 was added to include the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ for the site generators. The entire rule is included as Attachment D to the permit.
- (f) Section E.4 was added to include the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC for a gasoline dispensing facility. The entire rule is included as Attachment E to the permit.

The permit has been revised as follows:

SECTION E.1

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NSPS 000

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

**Plant # 522**

- (a) One (1) Limestone Crushing Plant, identified as Plant # 522, with a maximum primary crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour, using a NESCO Systems water suppression system as control. Plant # 522 was installed in 1974 and consists of:
  - (1) Two (2) receiving hoppers (F1 and F2). F2 was installed in 1974 and F1 was installed in 2003. Each receiving hopper **has a capacity of 1500 tons per hour.**
  - (2) Two (2) primary crushers, a 5348 Cedar Rapids impact crusher (CR#2) installed in 1974 and a 4248 jaw crusher (CR#1) installed in 2003, **each with a maximum crushing capacity of 1500 tons per hour.**
  - (3) \* \* \*
  - (4) \* \* \*
  - (5) Seven (7) screens, **consisting of:**

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
<b>Scr#1</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#4</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#5</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#6*</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#7</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Scr#8*</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>DW Screen*</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2008</b>

~~(Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen). Scr#1 has a maximum screening capacity of 1500 tons per hour. Scr#4, Scr#5 and Scr#8 each have a maximum screening capacity of 600 tons per hour. Scr#6 and Scr#7 each have a maximum screening capacity of 400 tons per hour. DW Screen has a maximum screening capacity of 40 tons per hour. \*The use and presence of water in order to wash the products in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen is deemed an integral part of the process in Scr#6, Scr#7 and DW Screen. Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8 and DW Screen were each constructed in 2008.~~

- (6) Forty Seven (47) **conveyors, consisting of:**

Unit ID	Capacity (ton/hr)	Year Installed
C1A	1500	2003
C2A	1500	2003
C3A	1500	2003
C-1	1500	Prior to 1983
C-2	1500	Prior to 1983
C-3	1500	Prior to 1983
C-4	1500	2008
C-5	1500	2008
C-6	925	2008
C-7	650	2008
C-8	675	2008
C-9	650	2008
C-10	650	2008
C-11	130	2008
C-12	300	2008
C-13	300	2008
C-14	225	2008
C-15	225	2008
C-16	225	2008
C-17	225	2008
C-18	60	2008
C-19	330	2008
C-20	550	2008
C-21	75	2008
C-22	60	2008
C-23	60	2008
C-24	20	2008
C-25	500	2008
C-26	900	2008
C-27	1150	2008
C-28	600	2008
C-29	75	2008
C-30	750	2008
C-31*	250	2008
C-32*	250	2008
C-33*	250	2008
C-34*	250	2008
C-35*	250	2008
C-36*	250	2008
C-37*	425	2008
C-38*	425	2008
C-39*	175	2008
C-40*	175	2008
C-41*	20	2008
C-42	20	2008
C-43	60	2008
C-45*	40	2008

(C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-

~~43 and C-45. C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 and C-5 each have a maximum capacity of 1500 tons per hour. C-6 has a maximum capacity of 925 tons per hour. C-7, C-9 and C-10 each have a maximum capacity of 650 tons per hour. C-8 has a maximum capacity of 675 tons per hour. C-11 has a maximum capacity of 130 tons per hour. C-12 and C-13 each have a maximum capacity of 300 tons per hour. C-14, C-15, C-16 and C-17 each have a maximum capacity of 225 tons per hour. C-18, C-22, C-23, and C-43 each have a maximum capacity of 60 tons per hour. C-19 has a maximum capacity of 330 tons per hour. C-20 has a maximum capacity of 550 tons per hour. C-21 and C-29 each have a maximum capacity of 75 tons per hour. C-24, C-41 and C-42 each have a maximum capacity of 20 tons per hour. C-25 and C-28 each have a maximum capacity of 500 tons per hour. C-26 has a maximum capacity of 900 tons per hour. C-27 has a maximum capacity of 1150 tons per hour. C-30 has a maximum capacity of 750 tons per hour. C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36 each have a maximum capacity of 250 tons per hour. C-37 and C-38 each have a maximum capacity of 425 tons per hour. C-39 and C-40 each have a maximum capacity of 175 tons per hour. C-45 has a maximum capacity of 40 tons per hour.\*The use and presence of water in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45 is deemed an integral part of the process in C-31 through C-41 and in C-45. C-1, C-2 and C-3 were each installed prior to 1983. C1A and C2A and C3A were installed in 2003. C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-11, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, and C-45, were each constructed in 2008.~~

- (7) One (1) wet sand screw identified as Screw. Screened fines come out of the bottom of the screens and then go to the bottom of the wet sand screw where they are totally immersed in water. The use and presence of water for in Screw is deemed an integral part of the process. Screw was constructed in 2008.

Under 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, **CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw**~~Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5 Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, C-45, and Screw~~ are each considered an affected facility.

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

## New Source Performance Standards

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for ~~Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5 Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, C-45, CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and~~

**Screw** except ~~at as~~ otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart 000.

E.1.2 Standard of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants Requirements  
[326 IAC 12-4][40 CFR 60, Subpart 000]

The Permittee, which owns and operates **CR#1 through CR#6, Scr#1, Scr#4 through Scr#8, DW Screen, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4 through C-43, C-45, and Screw** ~~Cr#1, Cr#2, Cr#3, Cr#4, Cr#5, Cr#6, Scr#1, Scr#4, Scr#5, Scr#6, Scr#7, Scr#8, DW Screen, C-1, C-2, C-3, C1A, C2A, C3A, C-4, C-5, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-8, C-9, C-10, C-12, C-13, C-14, C-15, C-16, C-17, C-18, C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, C-24, C-25, C-26, C-27, C-28, C-29, C-30, C-31, C-32, C-33, C-34, C-35, C-36, C-37, C-38, C-39, C-40, C-41, C-42, C-43, C-45,~~ shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart 000 (included as attachment **AB**) of this permit:-

- (1) 40 CFR 60.670
- (2) 40 CFR 60.671
- (3) 40 CFR 60.672(b), and (d) ~~and (f)~~
- (4) 40 CFR 60.673
- (5) 40 CFR 674(b)**
- ~~(56)~~ 40 CFR 60.675(a), (c)(1), (c)(3), ~~(d)~~, and (e)
- ~~(67)~~ 40 CFR 60.676(a), (f), **(g)**, ~~(h)(1), (i)(1), and (j)~~, and **(k)**
- ~~(78)~~ Table 21 to Subpart 000 of 40 CFR Part 60
- ~~(89)~~ Table 3 to Subpart 000 of 40 CFR Part 60

E.1.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The Permittee shall perform the performance testing required under 40 CFR 60, Subpart 000, utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner, at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

SECTION E.2

FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NSPS IIII

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]:

**(h)(1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**

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

New Source Performance Standards

E.2.1 General Provision Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1]  
[40 CFR 60, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2007 except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart 000.

E.2.2 Standard of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines Requirements [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII]

**The Permittee, which owns and operates the two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (included as Attachment C to the permit):**

- (1) 40 CFR 60.4200(a)(2)(i), (a)(4)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.4201(a) (see 40 CFR 60.4202(b))
- (3) 40 CFR 60.4204(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.4206
- (5) 40 CFR 60.4207(b)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.4208
- (7) 40 CFR 60.4209(b)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.4211(a), (c), (g)(1)
- (9) 40 CFR 60.4212(a), (c)
- (10) 40 CFR 60.4214(c)
- (11) 40 CFR 60.4218
- (12) 40 CFR 60.4219
- (13) Table 8 to Subpart IIII of 40 CFR Part 60

### SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NESHAP ZZZZ

#### Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]

(h) Nine (9) compression ignition, diesel generators:

- (1) Two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008, each with a rating of 17 kilowatts and 22.8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (2) One (1) Lincoln welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 8.5 kilowatts and 11.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (3) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 2002, with a rating of 10 kilowatts and 13.4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (4) One (1) Miller welder generator, manufactured and installed in 1996, with a rating of 3 kilowatts and 4 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (5) One (1) Allmand light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 2003, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (6) One (1) CAT fire pump generator, manufactured in 1972, with a rating of 56 kilovolt amps and 75 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (7) One (1) Fiat fire pump generator, manufactured prior to 1979, with a rating of 50 kilowatts and 67 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (8) One (1) Site Lite light plant generator, manufactured and installed in 1995, with a rating of 15 amps and 8 horsepower. [326 IAC 6.5-1-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

#### National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

##### E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1-1][40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

**E.3.2 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [326 IAC 20-82] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]**

The Permittee which operates stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines is subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82 (included as Attachment D of the permit):

(a) For the two (2) Lincoln welder generators, manufactured and installed in 2007 and 2008:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(2)(iii), (c)(1)

(b) For the 2002 Lincoln welder generator, the 2002 Miller welder generator, the 1996 Miller welder generator, the 2003 Allmand light plant generator, the 1972 CAT fire pump generator, the pre-1979 Fiat fire pump generator, and the 1995 Site Lite light plant generator:

- (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), (c)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(4), (h), (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(3)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (15) Table 2d of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (item 1.)
- (16) Table 6 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (item 9.)
- (17) Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

**SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS - NESHAP CCCCC**

**Facility Description [326 IAC 2-8-4(10)]**

(a) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC]

(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**

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11130, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, as specified in Table 3 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.

**E.4.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]**

The Permittee which operates a gasoline dispensing facility is subject to the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC (included as Attachment E of the permit):

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11110
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11111(a)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11111(b)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11111(e)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11111(h)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11111(i)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11111(j)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11111(k)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11112(a)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.11112(d)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.11113(b)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.11113(c)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.11115
- (14) 40 CFR 63.11116
- (15) 40 CFR 63.11125(d)
- (16) 40 CFR 63.11130
- (17) 40 CFR 63.11131
- (18) 40 CFR 63.11132
- (19) Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63

**Recommendation**

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the FESOP 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 August 4, 2011. Additional information was received on November 13, 2011, November 16, 2011, November 18, 2011, January 17, 2012, January 18, 2012, and January 25, 2012.

**Conclusion**

The operation of this stationary mining and quarrying source shall be subject to the conditions of the attached FESOP Renewal No. 097-30764-00104.

**IDEM Contact**

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Laura Spriggs at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCM 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-5693 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-5693.
- (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**

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

Process	Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) - Without Accounting for Integral Controls									
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	GHGs	Total HAPs	Worst HAP
Plant # 522 (Crushing, Screening, Conveying)	923.54	339.35	339.35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant # 510 (Screening, Conveying)	97.89	34.36	34.36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insignificant Activities										
Welding	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	--	--	--	*	7.75E-03	5.52E-03
Generators	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.09	31.56	2.56	6.80	1174.50	0.03	0.01
Other**	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	10	15	4.6	--	--	--
Fugitives										
Loading/Unloading	22.84	10.80	1.64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling/Blasting	***	***	***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Storage Piles	***	***	***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paved Roads	1734.6	346.9	85.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unpaved Roads	424.6	108.2	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total Non-Fugitive PTE (ton/yr)</b>	<b>1028.31</b>	<b>380.59</b>	<b>380.59</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>41.56</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>1174.50</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Note: The emissions shown in this table are emissions before any controls.

\*GHGs from welding operations are expected to be minimal.

\*\*Other Insignificant Activity emissions are based on the TSD for F097-19718-00104

\*\*\*Fugitive emissions from drilling/blasting and storage piles are not estimated. Since this source is not 1 of 28 source categories and there is no applicable NSPS that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, or Part 70 Permit applicability.

Process	Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) - Accounting for Integral Controls									
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	GHGs	Total HAPs	Worst HAP
Plant # 522 (Crushing, Screening, Conveying)	764.74	282.55	282.21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant # 510 (Screening, Conveying)	4.34	1.46	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insignificant Activities										
Welding	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	--	--	--	*	7.75E-03	5.52E-03
Generators	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.09	31.56	2.56	6.80	1174.50	0.03	0.01
Other**	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	10.00	15.00	4.60	--	--	--
Fugitives										
Loading/Unloading	22.84	10.80	1.64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling/Blasting	***	***	***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Storage Piles	***	***	***	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paved Roads	867.31	173.46	42.58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unpaved Roads	212.32	54.11	5.41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total Non-Fugitive PTE (ton/yr)</b>	<b>775.95</b>	<b>290.88</b>	<b>289.19</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>41.56</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>1174.50</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Note: The emissions shown in this table are uncontrolled emissions except where control has been determined to be integral to the process.

\*GHGs from welding operations are expected to be minimal.

\*\*Other Insignificant Activity emissions are based on the TSD for F097-19718-00104

\*\*\*Fugitive emissions from drilling/blasting and storage piles are not estimated. Since this source is not 1 of 28 source categories and there is no applicable NSPS that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, or Part 70 Permit applicability.

Process	Limited PTE (ton/yr)									
	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	CO	GHGs	Total HAPs	Worst HAP
Plant # 522 (Crushing, Screening, Conveying)	197.89	75.95	56.68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant # 510 (Screening Operations Limited for PM and PM10)	15.33	10.99	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant #510 (Screening Operations Unrestricted for PM2.5, Conveying Operations Unrestricted for PM, PM10, PM2.5)	15.77	5.78	34.36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insignificant Activities										
Welding	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	--	--	--	**	0.01	0.01
Generators	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.09	31.56	2.56	6.80	1174.50	0.03	0.01
Other***	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	10.00	15.00	4.60	--	--	--
Fugitives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loading/Unloading	22.84	10.80	1.64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling/Blasting	****	****	****	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Storage Piles	****	****	****	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paved Roads	1734.62	346.92	85.15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unpaved Roads	424.65	108.23	10.82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total Non-Fugitive PTE (ton/yr)</b>	<b>235.86</b>	<b>99.60</b>	<b>97.91</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>41.56</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>1174.50</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Note: The emissions shown in this table are emissions after limits as included in the permit. Emissions that are not limited are included as uncontrolled emissions. Controls that have been determined to be integral are not counted for purposes of PSD determination unless an emission limitation has been included in the permit.

\*No limits are needed for PM2.5 in the Plant # 510 Screening Operations. The unrestricted PTE of PM2.5 for the Screening Operations is included in the row below.

\*\*GHGs from welding operations are expected to be minimal.

\*\*\*Other Insignificant Activity emissions are based on the TSD for F097-19718-00104

\*\*\*\*Fugitive emissions from drilling/blasting and storage piles are not estimated. Since this source is not 1 of 28 source categories and there is no applicable NSPS that was in effect on August 7, 1980, fugitive emissions are not counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, or Part 70 Permit applicability.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Limestone Processing (Plant #522)

Source Name: Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
Location: 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
FESOP Renewal No.: F097-30764-00104  
Reviewer: Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

Plant # 522

Emission Unit	Capacity (ton/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission Factors (lb/ton)			Controlled Emission Factors (lb/ton)			Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) (without consideration of integral controls)			Controlled PTE (ton/yr) (includes integral and non-integral controls)			Limited PTE (ton/yr)		
		PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5
Crushing (primary) (CR#1)	1,500	0.0054	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0005	0.0001	35.48	15.77	15.77	7.88	3.55	0.66	8.76	3.72	3.07
Crushing (primary) (CR#2)	1,500	0.0054	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0005	0.0001	35.48	15.77	15.77	7.88	3.55	0.66	8.76	3.72	3.07
Crushing (secondary) (CR#3)	650	0.0054	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0005	0.0001	15.37	6.83	6.83	3.42	1.54	0.28	8.76	3.72	3.07
Crushing (tertiary) (CR#4)	225	0.0054	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0005	0.0001	5.32	2.37	2.37	1.18	0.53	0.10	8.76	3.72	3.07
Crushing (tertiary) (CR#5)	500	0.0054	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0005	0.0001	11.83	5.26	5.26	2.63	1.18	0.22	8.76	3.72	3.07
Crushing (tertiary) (CR#6)	325	0.0054	0.0024	0.0024	0.0012	0.0005	0.0001	7.69	3.42	3.42	1.71	0.77	0.14	8.76	3.72	3.07
Screening (Scr#1)	1,500	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.0007	0.00005	164.25	57.16	57.16	14.45	4.86	0.33	14.45	5.26	3.07
Screening (Scr#4)	600	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.0007	0.00005	65.70	22.86	22.86	5.78	1.94	0.13	14.45	5.26	3.07
Screening (Scr#5)	600	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.0007	0.00005	65.70	22.86	22.86	5.78	1.94	0.13	14.45	5.26	3.07
Screening (Scr#6) *	400	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0	0	0	43.80	15.24	15.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.45	5.26	3.07
Screening (Scr#7) *	400	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0000	0	0	43.80	15.24	15.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.45	5.26	3.07
Screening (Scr#8)	600	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.0007	0.00005	65.70	22.86	22.86	5.78	1.94	0.13	14.45	5.26	3.07
Screening (DW Sreen) *	40	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0	0	0	4.38	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.45	5.26	3.07
Conveyor Transfer (C-1)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-2)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-3)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C1A)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C2A)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C3A)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-4)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-5)	1,500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	19.71	7.23	7.23	0.92	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-6)	925	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	12.15	4.46	4.46	0.57	0.19	0.05	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-7)	650	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	8.54	3.13	3.13	0.40	0.13	0.04	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-8)	675	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	8.87	3.25	3.25	0.41	0.14	0.04	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-9)	650	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	8.54	3.13	3.13	0.40	0.13	0.04	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-10)	650	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	8.54	3.13	3.13	0.40	0.13	0.04	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-11)	130	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	1.71	0.63	0.63	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-12)	300	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	3.94	1.45	1.45	0.18	0.06	0.02	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-13)	300	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	3.94	1.45	1.45	0.18	0.06	0.02	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-14)	225	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	2.96	1.08	1.08	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-15)	225	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	2.96	1.08	1.08	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-16)	225	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	2.96	1.08	1.08	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-17)	225	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	2.96	1.08	1.08	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-18)	60	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.79	0.29	0.29	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-19)	330	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	4.34	1.59	1.59	0.20	0.07	0.02	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-20)	550	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	7.23	2.65	2.65	0.34	0.11	0.03	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-21)	75	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.99	0.36	0.36	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-22)	60	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.79	0.29	0.29	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-23)	60	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.79	0.29	0.29	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-24)	20	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-25)	500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	6.57	2.41	2.41	0.31	0.10	0.03	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-26)	900	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	11.83	4.34	4.34	0.55	0.18	0.05	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-27)	1,150	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	15.11	5.54	5.54	0.71	0.23	0.07	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-28)	500	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	6.57	2.41	2.41	0.31	0.10	0.03	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-29)	75	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.99	0.36	0.36	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-30)	750	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	9.86	3.61	3.61	0.46	0.15	0.04	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-31) *	250	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	3.29	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-32) *	250	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	3.29	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-33) *	250	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	3.29	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-34) *	250	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	3.29	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-35) *	250	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	3.29	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-36) *	250	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	3.29	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-37) *	425	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	5.58	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-38) *	425	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	5.58	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-39) *	175	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	2.30	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-40) *	175	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	2.30	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-41) *	20	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-42)	20	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-43)	60	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	5E-05	0.000013	0.79	0.29	0.29	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Conveyor Transfer (C-45) *	40	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0	0	0	0.53	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
Screw (fines crushing) *	175	0.039	0.015	0.015	0	0	0	29.89	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.35	0.35
<b>Total (ton/yr)</b>								<b>923.5</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>56.7</b>
<b>Total Uncontrolled Accounting for Integral Controls (ton/yr)</b>								<b>764.7</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>282.2</b>						

Methodology

\* = wet process; integral controls (assumes 100% control)

Emission factors are from AP-42 Ch.11.19.2. PM2.5 is assumed to equal PM10 where emission factors are unavailable.

PTE (ton/yr) = Capacity (ton/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/ton) x (1 ton/2000 lb) x (8760 hr/yr)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Limestone & Sand & Gravel Processing  
(Plant #510, excluding storage & transport)**

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

**Plant # 510**

Emission Unit	Capacity (ton/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission Factors (lb/ton)			Controlled Emission Factors (lb/ton)			Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) (without consideration of integral controls)			Controlled PTE (ton/yr) (includes integral controls)			Limited PTE (ton/yr)		
		PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5
Screening (SS1)*	450	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.00074	0.00005	49.28	17.15	17.15	4.34	1.46	0.10	8.76	4.99	17.15
Screening (SSC1)*	100	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.00074	0.00005	10.95	3.81	3.81	0.96	0.32	0.02	2.19	2.01	3.81
Screening (SSC2)*	200	0.025	0.0087	0.0087	0.0022	0.00074	0.00005	21.90	7.62	7.62	1.93	0.65	0.04	4.38	3.99	7.62
Conveyor Transfer (SC1)*	450	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	5.91	2.17	2.17	0.28	0.09	0.03	5.91	2.17	2.17
Conveyor Transfer (SC2)*	50	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	0.66	0.24	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.66	0.24	0.24
Conveyor Transfer (SC3)*	100	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	1.31	0.48	0.48	0.06	0.02	0.01	1.31	0.48	0.48
Conveyor Transfer (SC4)*	100	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	1.31	0.48	0.48	0.06	0.02	0.01	1.31	0.48	0.48
Conveyor Transfer (SC5)*	100	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	1.31	0.48	0.48	0.06	0.02	0.01	1.31	0.48	0.48
Conveyor Transfer (SC6)*	200	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	2.63	0.96	0.96	0.12	0.04	0.01	2.63	0.96	0.96
Conveyor Transfer (SC7)*	200	0.003	0.0011	0.0011	0.00014	0.000046	0.000013	2.63	0.96	0.96	0.12	0.04	0.01	2.63	0.96	0.96
<b>Total (ton/yr)</b>								<b>97.89</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>31.10</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>34.36</b>

**Methodology**

\* = wet process; integral controls

Emission factors are from AP-42 Ch.11.19.2. PM2.5 is assumed to equal PM10 where emission factors are unavailable.

PTE (ton/yr) = Capacity (ton/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/ton) x (1 ton/2000 lb) x (8760 hr/yr)

*Note: The shaded cells under Limited PTE represent the unrestricted PTE for these units and pollutants. Limits for these were not necessary in order to render the source minor for PSD, Nonattainment NSR, and Part 70 Operating Permit Program.*

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Limestone & Sand & Gravel Processing  
(Plant #522 and Plant #510 Loading and Unloading)**

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

Emission Unit	Capacity (ton/hr)	Uncontrolled Emission Factors (lb/ton)			Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)			Controlled PTE (ton/yr)		
		PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5	PM	PM10	PM2.5
Plant # 522 Receiving Hopper (F1)	1500	0.0016	0.00076	0.00012	10.62	5.02	0.76	10.62	5.02	0.76
Plant # 522 Receiving Hopper (F2)	1500	0.0016	0.00076	0.00012	10.62	5.02	0.76	10.62	5.02	0.76
Plant # 510 Receiving Hopper (SR1)*	450	0.0016	0.00076	0.00012	3.19	1.51	0.23	1.59	0.75	0.11

\* = wet process; integral controls

**Methodology**

Emissions of Loading/Unloading Based on AP-42, Ch. 13.2.4 (11/06) for Aggregate Handling

$$E_f \text{ (lb/ton)} = k \cdot (0.0032) \cdot (U/5)^{1.3} / (M/2)^{1.4}$$

	PM	PM10	PM2.5
k =	0.7400	0.35	0.053
U =	10	10	10
M =	5	5	5
<b>EF =</b>	<b>0.0016</b>	<b>0.00076</b>	<b>0.00012</b>

= Particle Size Multiplier, Provided in AP-42, Ch. 13.2.4  
= Mean Wind Speed (mph)  
= Material Moisture Content (%)  
lb/ton

$$\text{Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr)} = \text{Capacity (ton/hr)} \cdot \text{EF (lb/ton)} \cdot (8760 \text{ hr/yr}) \cdot (1 \text{ ton}/2000 \text{ lb})$$

Control for Plant #510 is assumed to be 50%

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Unpaved Roads**

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

**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)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	600.0	1.0	600.0	20.0	12000.0	4100	0.777	465.9	170056.8
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	600.0	1.0	600.0	20.0	12000.0	4100	0.777	465.9	170056.8
									<b>340113.6</b>

Mean Vehicle Weight (W) =  $\frac{20.0}{340113.6}$  tons = SUM(Maximum Weight Loaded\*Miles/yr)/SUM(Miles/yr)  
 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) = 340113.6 miles/yr

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =  $[k * (sL)^{0.91} * (W)^{1.02}]$  (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 =	20.0	20.0	20.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
sL =	70	70	70	g/m <sup>2</sup> = silt loading value for sand and gravel processing - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =  $E * [1 - (p/4N)]$  (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)

Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =  $Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]$

where p =	125	days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N =	365	days per year

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	11.155	2.231	0.5476	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	10.200	2.040	0.5007	lb/mile
Dust Control Efficiency =	50%	50%	50%	(pursuant to control measures outlined in fugitive dust control plan)

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)	Controlled PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Paved Roads (Total)	1897.04	379.41	93.13	1734.62	346.92	85.15	867.31	173.46	42.58

**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) = VMT (miles/yr) \* (Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) \* (ton/2000 lbs)
- Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = VMT (miles/yr) \* (Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) \* (ton/2000 lbs)
- Controlled PTE (tons/yr) = Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) \* (1 - Dust Control Efficiency)

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations**  
**Fugitive Dust Emissions - Unpaved Roads**

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

**Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site**

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by unpaved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.2 (11/2006).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles	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)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip) - Internal Hauling	3.0	60.0	180.0	55.0	9900.0	2100	0.398	71.6	26130.7
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip) - Internal Hauling	3.0	60.0	180.0	55.0	9900.0	2100	0.398	71.6	26130.7
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip) - Sales and Deliveries	600.0	1.0	600.0	20.0	12000.0	1500	0.284	170.5	62215.9
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip) - Sales and Deliveries	600.0	1.0	600.0	20.0	12000.0	1500	0.284	170.5	62215.9
									<b>176693.2</b>

Mean Vehicle Weight (W) =  $\frac{30.4}{176693.18}$  tons = SUM(Maximum Weight Loaded\*Miles/yr)/SUM(Miles/yr)  
 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) = 176693.18 miles/yr

Unmitigated Emission Factor,  $E_f = k * [(s/12)^a] * [(W/3)^b]$  (Equation 1a from AP-42 13.2.2)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	4.9	1.5	0.15	lb/mi = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
s =	4.8	4.8	4.8	% = mean % silt content of unpaved roads (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-1 Sand/Gravel Processing Plant)
a =	0.7	0.9	0.9	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
W =	30.4	30.4	30.4	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
b =	0.45	0.45	0.45	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor,  $E_{ext} = E * [(365 - P)/365]$  (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.2)

Mitigated Emission Factor,  $E_{ext} = E * [(365 - P)/365]$   
 where P = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.2-1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, $E_f$ =	7.31	1.86	0.19	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, $E_{ext}$ =	4.81	1.23	0.12	lb/mile
Dust Control Efficiency =	50%	50%	50%	(pursuant to control measures outlined in fugitive dust control plan)

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)	Controlled PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Unpaved Roads (Total)	645.82	164.59	16.46	424.65	108.23	10.82	212.32	54.11	5.41

**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) = VMT (miles/yr) \* (Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) \* (ton/2000 lbs)
- Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = VMT (miles/yr) \* (Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) \* (ton/2000 lbs)
- Controlled PTE (tons/yr) = Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) \* (1 - Dust Control Efficiency)

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

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr		Criteria Pollutants (ton/yr)							GHGs (ton/yr)			
		PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	CO2	N2O	CH4	CO2e
Emission Unit	Capacity (HP)	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.00668	1.15	9.24E-06	4.62E-05	
Lincoln (2007)/K2410-41	22.8	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20	3.10	0.25	0.67	114.84	9.23E-04	4.61E-03	115.23
Lincoln (2008)/K2410-41	22.8	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20	3.10	0.25	0.67	114.84	9.23E-04	4.61E-03	115.23
Lincoln (2002)/Ranger 250	11.4	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	1.55	0.13	0.33	57.42	4.61E-04	2.31E-03	57.61
Miller (2002)/Bobcat 250	13.4	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	1.82	0.15	0.39	67.50	5.42E-04	2.71E-03	67.72
Miller (1996)	4	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.54	0.04	0.12	20.15	1.62E-04	8.09E-04	20.22
Allmand (2003)/Night Lite Pro	8	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	1.09	0.09	0.23	40.30	3.24E-04	1.62E-03	40.43
CAT (1972)/3114 Pump	75	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.67	10.18	0.83	2.19	377.78	3.04E-03	1.52E-02	379.03
Fiat (<1979) Pump	67	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.60	9.10	0.74	1.96	337.48	2.71E-03	1.36E-02	338.60
Site Light (1995)/D950-BG1	8	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	1.09	0.09	0.23	40.30	3.24E-04	1.62E-03	40.43
<b>Total PTE:</b>		<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>31.56</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>1170.60</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1174.50</b>

\*PM and PM2.5 emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM10 emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM10 which is condensable.

Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr***		HAPs (ton/yr)								
		Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Total PAH**	Total HAPs
Emission Unit	Capacity (HP)	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06	
Lincoln (2007)/K2410-41	22.8	6.52E-04	2.86E-04	1.99E-04	2.73E-05	8.25E-04	5.36E-04	6.47E-05	1.17E-04	2.71E-03
Lincoln (2008)/K2410-41	22.8	6.52E-04	2.86E-04	1.99E-04	2.73E-05	8.25E-04	5.36E-04	6.47E-05	1.17E-04	2.71E-03
Lincoln (2002)/Ranger 250	11.4	3.26E-04	1.43E-04	9.96E-05	1.37E-05	4.12E-04	2.68E-04	3.23E-05	5.87E-05	1.35E-03
Miller (2002)/Bobcat 250	13.4	3.83E-04	1.68E-04	1.17E-04	1.61E-05	4.85E-04	3.15E-04	3.80E-05	6.90E-05	1.59E-03
Miller (1996)	4	1.14E-04	5.02E-05	3.50E-05	4.80E-06	1.45E-04	9.41E-05	1.13E-05	2.06E-05	4.75E-04
Allmand (2003)/Night Lite Pro	8	2.29E-04	1.00E-04	6.99E-05	9.59E-06	2.89E-04	1.88E-04	2.27E-05	4.12E-05	9.50E-04
CAT (1972)/3114 Pump	75	2.15E-03	9.40E-04	6.55E-04	8.99E-05	2.71E-03	1.76E-03	2.13E-04	3.86E-04	8.91E-03
Fiat (<1979) Pump	67	1.92E-03	8.40E-04	5.85E-04	8.03E-05	2.42E-03	1.58E-03	1.90E-04	3.45E-04	7.96E-03
Site Light (1995)/D950-BG1	8	2.29E-04	1.00E-04	6.99E-05	9.59E-06	2.89E-04	1.88E-04	2.27E-05	4.12E-05	9.50E-04
<b>Total PTE:</b>		<b>6.65E-03</b>	<b>2.91E-03</b>	<b>2.03E-03</b>	<b>2.79E-04</b>	<b>8.41E-03</b>	<b>5.47E-03</b>	<b>6.59E-04</b>	<b>1.20E-03</b>	<b>2.76E-02</b>

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

\*\*\*Emission factors (lb/hp-hr) = EF (lb/MMBtu) \* (7000 Btu/hp-hr) \* (MMBtu/1,000,000 Btu)

**Methodology**

Emission Factors are from AP-42, Ch. 3.3 (10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2

CH4 and N2O Emission Factor from 40 CFR 98, Subpart C, Table C-2. EF (lb/hp-hr) = EF (kg/MMBtu) \* (7000 Btu/hp-hr) \* (2.2 lb/kg) \* (MMBtu/1,000,000 Btu)

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = Capacity (hp) \* Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr) \* (8760 hr/yr) \* (1 ton/2000 lb)

$$CO2e = \sum_{i=1}^n GHG_i \bullet GWP_i$$

Where:

CO2e = carbon dioxide equivalent (ton/yr)

GHGi = mass emission rate of each greenhouse gas (ton/yr)

GWPi = global warming potential for each greenhouse gas

n = number of greenhouse gases emitted

GWPs from 40 CFR 98, Subpart A, Table A-1: 1 for CO2, 21 for CH4, 310 for N2O

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations  
Welding**

**Source Name:** Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry  
**Location:** 4200 South Harding Street, Indianapolis, IN 46217  
**FESOP Renewal No.:** F097-30764-00104  
**Reviewer:** Zach Mills, Laura Spriggs

Process	Maximum Electrode Consumed (lb/yr)	Emission Factor (lb/lb electrode consumed)					PTE (ton/yr)					
		PM/PM10/PM2.5	Cr	Mn	Ni	Pb	PM/PM10/PM2.5	Cr	Mn	Ni	Pb	Total HAPs
MIG Welding	1386	0.0241	0.000528	0.000346	0.00125	0	0.017	3.66E-04	2.40E-04	8.66E-04	0.00E+00	1.47E-03
Stick Welding	455	0.0816	0.00253	0.0232	0.00171	0.000162	0.019	5.76E-04	5.28E-03	3.89E-04	3.69E-05	6.28E-03
Total							0.035	9.41E-04	5.52E-03	1.26E-03	3.69E-05	7.75E-03

**Methodology**

Emission Factors are from AP-42, Ch. 12.19, Tables 12.19-1 and 12.19-2. The emission factors listed are the worst case for GMAW (for MIG welding) and SMAW (for stick welding).

PTE (ton/yr) = Maximum Electrode (lb/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/lb electrode consumed) x (1 ton/2000 lb)



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.*

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**Governor**

*Thomas W. Easterly*  
**Commissioner**

100 North Senate Avenue  
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(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:** James Smith  
Hanson Aggregates Midwest – Harding Street Quarry  
PO Box 130  
Scottsburg, IN 47170

**DATE:** April 4, 2012

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

**SUBJECT:** Final Decision  
FESOP Renewal  
097-30764-00104

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

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

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

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

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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

April 4, 2012

TO: Indianapolis Central Library Branch

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

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

**Applicant Name: Hanson Aggregates Midwest – Harding Street Quarry**  
**Permit Number: 097-30764-00104**

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	GHOTOPP 4/4/2012 Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry 097-30764-00104 Final			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail:  <b>CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY</b>		

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1		James Smith Hanson Aggregates Midwest - Harding Street Quarry PO Box 130 Scottsburg IN 47170 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery										
2		Marion County Health Department 3838 N. Rural St Indianapolis IN 46205-2930 (Health Department)										
3		Indianapolis Central Library Branch 40 East St. Clair Street Indianapolis IN 46204 (Library)										
4		Indianapolis City Council and Mayors Office 200 East Washington Street, Room E Indianapolis IN 46204 (Local Official)										
5		Marion County Commissioners 200 E. Washington St. City County Bldg., Suite 801 Indianapolis IN 46204 (Local Official)										
6		Matt Mosier Office of Sustainability 1200 S Madison Ave #200 Indianapolis IN 46225 (Local Official)										
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