INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: June 21, 2012

RE: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station/177-31039-00040

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNTVOP.dot12/3/07

IDEM

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
4752 Gates Road
Centerville, Indiana 47330

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

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

This permit is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Operation Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040	
Issued by:	Issuance Date: June 21, 2012
Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Expiration Date: June 21, 2017

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary gas turbine electric generating station.

Source Address:	4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
General Source Phone Number:	(317) 428-6710
SIC Code:	4911
County Location:	Wayne County
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

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

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

(b) Two (2) diesel-fired black start stationary RICE, identified as Units 7 and 8, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum power output of 630 horsepower and a maximum heat input of 2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 6, respectively. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

This stationary source does not include any insignificant activities, which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)

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

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

(a) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability); and

(b) It is an affected source under Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(3).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

(a) This permit, T 177-31039-00040, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit or of permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).

(b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

(a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or

(b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

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

(a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:

(1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and

(2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.

(c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

(b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:

(1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;

(2) The compliance status;

(3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and

(5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

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

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

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

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

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

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

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

(A) A description of the emergency;

(B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and

(C) Corrective actions taken.

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

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

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

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

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

(b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

(c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.

(d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;

(2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;

(3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and

(4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

(f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]

(g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T 177-31039-00040 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or

(3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit, except for permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control)

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

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

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

(a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

(2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.

(3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]

(c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]

(d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

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

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

(b) A timely renewal application is one that is:

(1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

(2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12] [40 CFR 72]

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) No Part 70 permit revision or notice shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(1), minor Part 70 permit modification procedures may be used for Part 70 modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar approaches to the extent that such minor Part 70 permit modification procedures are explicitly provided for in the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) or in applicable requirements promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA.

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

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) or (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 preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

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

(4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

(5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) 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 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1).

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

(1) A brief description of the change within the source;

(2) The date on which the change will occur;

(3) Any change in emissions; and

(4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

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

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

(d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.

(e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

(f) This condition does not apply to emission trades of SO_2 or NO_X under 326 IAC 21 or 326 IAC 10-4.

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

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

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

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

(a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

(d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and

(e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

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

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

(b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

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

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.6 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

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

(b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:

(1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or

(2) If there is a change in the following:

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

(c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).

(d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

(f) Demolition and Renovation
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).

(g) Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

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

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

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

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.10 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.11 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

(a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.

(b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

(2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or

(3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.

(c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) monitoring results;

(2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or

(3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.12 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a description of its response actions to IDEM, OAQ, no later than seventy-five (75) days after the date of the test.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the test. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one hundred eighty (180) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

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

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

C.13 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(2), starting in 2005 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

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

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

C.14 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. 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 Part 70 permit.

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

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. 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 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

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

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.16 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS - Turbines

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

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

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

D.1.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable and as requested by the Permittee, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) Emissions from turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2 shall be controlled by water injection systems.

(b) The total equivalent natural gas used in turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2 shall be limited to less than 1,294 million standard cubic feet (MMSCF) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The use of 1,000 gallon of No. 2 fuel oil is equivalent to the use of 0.22 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas.

(c) During normal operation, the NOx and CO emissions from each of the turbines (Units 1 and 2) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Type of Fuel	NOx Emission Limit	CO Emission Limit
Natural Gas	153 lbs/MMCF	153 lbs/MMCF
No. 2 Fuel Oil	33.4 lbs/kgal	33.4 lbs/kgal

(d) When operating in "full-speed, no load" mode, the NOx and CO emissions from each of the turbines (Units 1 and 2) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Type of Fuel	NOx Emission Limit	CO Emission Limit
Natural Gas	490 lbs/MMCF	490 lbs/MMCF
No. 2 Fuel Oil	183 lbs/kgal	183 lbs/kgal

(e) When operating in "full-speed, no load" mode, the use of one (1) MMSCF of natural gas is equivalent to the use of 3.20 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas and the use of 1,000 gallon of No. 2 fuel oil is equivalent to the use of 1.20 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas.

(f) The Permittee shall perform NOx and CO stack tests for a turbine if its operating hours in "full-speed, no load" mode exceed twenty (20) hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.2.1 and combined with the NOx and CO emissions from other emission units, the potential to emit of NOx and CO from the entire source are each limited to less than 250 tons per year, and renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable to this source. Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.2.1 and combined with other emissions from the entire source ensures SO2, NOx and CO emissions are each less than 100 tons per year, and GHG

emissions are less than 100,000 tons per year as CO2e, and ensures the source is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.2 Streamlined Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-24]

The Permittee shall comply with the following for the turbines (Unit 1 and 2):

(a) NOx emissions from each turbine shall be limited to the following:

(1) Less than 42 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at 15% oxygen while combusting natural gas.

(2) Less than 65 ppmv at 15% oxygen while combusting No. 2 fuel oil.

(b) The sulfur content of any fuel used shall be limited to less than 0.3% sulfur by weight.

(c) Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity.

Compliance with the requirements above ensures compliance with the SO_2 emission limits in 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 and the NOx emission limits in 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG.

D.1.3 Nitrogen Oxide Control

In order to ensure compliance with Condition~~s~~ D.1.1(c), the water injection system for NOx control shall be in operation and control emissions from turbine Units 1 and 2 when these units are in operation.

D.1.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(c), the Permittee shall perform CO and NOx testing for turbine Unit 1 and Unit 2 (for both natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil combustion scenarios during normal operation) 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.

(b) In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(f), the Permittee shall perform NOx and CO testing for a turbine within ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for each turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. 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.

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

D.1.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the turbine stack exhausts (Stacks 3 and 4) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when combusting No. 2 fuel oil. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.1.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) The total natural gas usage in turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2.

(2) The total No. 2 fuel usage in turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2.

(3) The total equivalent natural gas usage for each month.

(4) The total equivalent natural gas usage for each compliance period.

(b) In order to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1(f), the Permittee shall maintain the records of operating hours for the "full-speed, no load" mode for each turbine.

(c) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the turbine stack exhausts when combusting No. 2 fuel oil. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(d) Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.1.7 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.1(f) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C – General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C – General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS - Engines

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) Two (2) diesel-fired black start stationary RICE, identified as Units 7 and 8, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum power output of 630 horsepower and a maximum heat input of 2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 6, respectively. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

D.2.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The total amount of No. 2 fuel oil used in the diesel engines (Units 7 and 8) shall not exceed 1,099 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The NOx and CO emissions from each of the diesel fired engines (Units 7 and 8) shall not exceed the following:

Type of Fuel	NOx Emission Limit (lbs/gal)	CO Emission Limit (lbs/gal)
Diesel	0.445	0.118

Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.1.1 and combined with the NOx and CO emissions from other emission units, the potential to emit of NOx and CO from the entire source are each limited to less than 250 tons per year, and renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable to this source. Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.1.1 and combined with other emissions from the entire source ensures SO2, NOx and CO emissions are each less than 100 tons per year, and GHG emissions are less than 100,000 tons per year as CO2e, and ensures the source is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).

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

D.2.2 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of total diesel usage for the diesel engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8.

(b) Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.2.3 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C – General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C – General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

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

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

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

The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG.

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart GG]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG, included as Attachment B which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1 for the natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2 as specified as follows:

1) 40 CFR 60.330;
2) 40 CFR 60.331;
3) 40 CFR 60.332(a)(1), (b);
4) 40 CFR 60.333;
5) 40 CFR 60.334(a), (g), (h)(1), (h)(3), (i)(1), (j)(1)(i), (j)(2), (j)(5);
6) 40 CFR 60.334(a), (g), (h)(1), (h)(3), (i)(1), (j)(1)(i)(A to C), (j)(2), (j)(5); and
7) 40 CFR 60.335(a), (b)(1 to 4), (b)(8), (b)(10 to 11).

E.1.3 Custom Monitoring Schedule (NSPS) [40 CFR 60, Subpart GG][326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to the custom monitoring schedule approved by the U.S. EPA on April 5, 2001, the Permittee variances to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG apply:

(a) Natural gas sulfur content monitoring shall be conducted on a semiannual basis;

(b) The installation of NOx and O2 monitors on Unit 1 and Unit 2 are not required; and

(c) Sampling of the No. 2 fuel oil for nitrogen and sulfur content shall be conducted on a semi-annual basis or after each addition of fuel oil is complete.

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) diesel-fired black start stationary RICE, identified as Units 7 and 8, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum power output of 630 horsepower and a maximum heat input of 2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 6, respectively. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the diesel-fired startup engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-82, for the diesel-fired startup engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8 as follows:

1) 40 CFR 63.6585
2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a) and (c)
4) 40 CFR 63.6603
5) 40 CFR 63.6605
6) 40 CFR 63.6612
7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (h) and (i)
8) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
9) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2)
10) 40 CFR 63.6660
11) 40 CFR 63.6665
12) 40 CFR 63.6670
13) 40 CFR 63.6675

SECTION F.1 TITLE IV CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

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

Acid Rain Program

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

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

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

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

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

(b) No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the Permittee. The Permittee may not use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

(c) Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

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

ORIS Code: 7335

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

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

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

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

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

(a) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source and CAIR NO_X units, CAIR SO_2 units, and CAIR NO_X ozone season units shall operate each source and unit in compliance with this CAIR permit.

(b) The CAIR NO_X units, CAIR SO_2 units, and CAIR NO_X ozone season units subject to this CAIR permit are Units 1 and 2.

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

(a) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source and CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit at the source shall comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting, and record keeping requirements of 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11.

(b) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11 shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source with the CAIR NO_X emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c), CAIR SO_2 emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c), and CAIR NO_X ozone season emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c) and Condition G.4.1, Nitrogen Oxides Emission Requirements, Condition G.4.2, Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements, and Condition G.4.3, Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Emission Requirements.

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

(a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X source and each CAIR NO_X unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_X allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-1-9(i) in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the

control period from all CAIR NO_X units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11.

(b) A CAIR NO_X unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.

(c) A CAIR NO_X allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_X allowance was allocated.

(d) CAIR NO_X allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_X allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-9, 326 IAC 24-1-10, and 326 IAC 24-1-12.

(e) A CAIR NO_X allowance is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of nitrogen oxides in accordance with the CAIR NO_X annual trading program. No provision of the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-1-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.

(f) A CAIR NO_X allowance does not constitute a property right.

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

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

(a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, a tonnage equivalent of CAIR SO_2 allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-2-8(j) and 326 IAC 24-2-8(k) not less than the tons of total sulfur dioxide emissions for the control period from all CAIR SO_2 units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-2-10.

(b) A CAIR SO_2 unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.

(c) A CAIR SO_2 allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR SO_2 allowance was allocated.

(d) CAIR SO_2 allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR SO_2 allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-2-8, 326 IAC 24-2-9, and 326 IAC 24-2-11.

(e) A CAIR SO_2 allowance is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the CAIR SO_2 trading program. No provision of the CAIR SO_2 trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-2-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.

(f) A CAIR SO_2 allowance does not constitute a property right.

(g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-2-8, 326 IAC 24-2-9, or 326 IAC 24-2-11, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO_2 allowance to or from a CAIR SO_2 source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

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

(a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X ozone season source and each CAIR NO_X ozone season unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_X ozone season allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-3-9(i) in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_X ozone season units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-3-11.

(b) A CAIR NO_X ozone season unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.

(c) A CAIR NO_X ozone season allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_X ozone season allowance was allocated.

(d) CAIR NO_X ozone season allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_X ozone season allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-3-9, 326 IAC 24-3-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-12.

(e) A CAIR NO_X ozone season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of nitrogen oxides in accordance with the CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program. No provision of the CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-3-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.

(f) A CAIR NO_X ozone season allowance does not constitute a property right.

(g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-3-8, 326 IAC 24-3-9, 326 IAC 24-3-10, or 326 IAC 24-3-12, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_X ozone season allowance to or from a CAIR NO_X ozone season source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

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

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

(1) Surrender the CAIR NO_X allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-1-9(j)(4).

(2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

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

(b) The owners and operators of a CAIR SO_2 source and each CAIR SO_2 unit that emits sulfur dioxide during any control period in excess of the CAIR SO_2 emissions limitation shall do the following:

(1) Surrender the CAIR SO_2 allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-2-8(k)(4).

(2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

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

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

(1) Surrender the CAIR NO_X ozone season allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-3-9(j)(4).

(2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

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

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

Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source and each CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit at the source shall keep on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources, each of the following documents for a period of five (5) years from the date the document was created:

(a) The certificate of representation under 326 IAC 24-1-6(h), 326 IAC 24-2-6(h), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(h) for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation. The certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources beyond such five (5) year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new account certificate of representation under 326 IAC 24-1-6(h), 326 IAC 24-2-6(h), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(h) changing the CAIR designated representative.

(b) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11, provided that to the extent that 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11 provides for a three (3) year period for record keeping, the three (3) year period shall apply.

(c) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program.

(d) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR permit application and any other submission under the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program.

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

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

(a) The CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source and each CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program, including those under 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 24-1-4(e), 326 IAC 24-2-4(e), and 326 IAC 24-3-4(e) and 326 IAC 24-1-6(e)(1), 326 IAC 24-2-6(e)(1), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(e)(1), each submission under the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program shall include the following certification statement by the CAIR designated representative: “I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the source or units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(c) Where 326 IAC 24-1, 326 IAC 24-2, and 326 IAC 24-3 requires a submission to IDEM, OAQ, the information shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source and each CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit shall be liable as follows:

(a) Each CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source and each CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program, respectively.

(b) Any provision of the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program that applies to a CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_X units, CAIR SO_2 units, and CAIR NO_X ozone season units at the source.

(c) Any provision of the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program that applies to a CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such units.

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

No provision of the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-1-3, 326 IAC 24-2-3, and 326 IAC 24-3-3 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source or CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved state implementation plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act (CAA).

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

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

(a) Except as specified in 326 IAC 24-1-6(f)(3), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f)(3), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f)(3), each CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source, including all CAIR NO_X units, CAIR SO_2 units, and CAIR NO_X ozone season units at the source, shall have one (1) and only one (1) CAIR designated representative, with regard to all matters under the CAIR NO_X annual trading program, CAIR SO_2 trading program, and CAIR NO_X ozone season trading program concerning the source or any CAIR NO_X unit, CAIR SO_2 unit, and CAIR NO_X ozone season unit at the

(b) The provisions of 326 IAC 24-1-6(f), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f) shall apply where the owners or operators of a CAIR NO_X source, CAIR SO_2 source, and CAIR NO_X ozone season source choose to designate an alternate CAIR designated representative.

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

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

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
Signature:
Printed Name:
Title/Position:
Phone:
Date:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040

This form consists of 2 pages **Page 1 of 2**

☐ This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), for each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more:

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

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

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

If any of the following are not applicable, mark N/A **Page 2 of 2**

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency? Y N
Type of Pollutants Emitted: TSP, PM-10, SO_2, VOC, NO_X, CO, Pb, other:
Estimated amount of pollutant(s) emitted during emergency:
Describe the steps taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response steps taken:
Describe the measures taken to minimize emissions:
If applicable, describe the reasons why continued operation of the facilities are necessary to prevent imminent injury to persons, severe damage to equipment, substantial loss of capital investment, or loss of product or raw materials of substantial economic value:

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report - Turbine Natural Gas Usage

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040
Facility: Turbine Units 1 and 2
Parameter: Total Equivalent Natural Gas Usage
Limit: Less than 1,294 million cubic feet (MMSCF) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The use of 1,000 gallon of No. 2 fuel oil is equivalent to the use of 0.22 MMCF of equivalent natural gas. When operating in "full-speed, no load" mode, the use of one (1) MMSCF of natural gas is equivalent to the use of 3.20 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas and the use of 1,000 gallon of No. 2 fuel oil is equivalent to the use of 1.20 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas.

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature:_____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report - Turbine 1 Alternate Operation

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040
Facility: Turbine Unit 1
Parameter: The operating hours for "full-speed, no-load" mode
Limit: Less than 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature:_____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report - Turbine 2 Alternate Operation

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040
Facility: Turbine Unit 2
Parameter: The operating hours for "full-speed, no-load" mode
Limit: Less than 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature:_____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Part 70 Quarterly Report - Diesel Usage Unit 7 and 8

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040
Facility: Diesel Engines Unit 7 and Unit 8
Parameter: Total Diesel Usage
Limit: Less than 1,099 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature:_____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Source Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Part 70 Permit No.: T 177-31039-00040

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

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

Indiana Municipal Power Agency (IMPA) - Richmond Station
4752 Gates Road
Centerville, Indiana, 47330
ORIS: 7335

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

Operation Permit No.: AR 177-28920-00040	
Issued by: Original Signed by: Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph.D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: April 7, 2010 Expiration Date: April 7, 2015

Title IV Operating Conditions

Title IV Source Description:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

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

1. Statutory and Regulatory Authorities

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

2. Standard Permit Requirements [326 IAC 21]

(a) The designated representative has submitted a complete acid rain permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 72.30.

(b) The Permittee shall operate Units 1 and 2 in compliance with this permit.

3. Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 21]

(a) The Permittee and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of Units 1 and 2 shall comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in 40 CFR 75.

(b) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 75 shall be used to determine compliance by Units 1 and 2 with the acid rain emissions limitations and emissions reduction requirements for sulfur dioxide under the Acid Rain Program.

(c) The requirements of 40 CFR 75 shall not affect the responsibility of the Permittee to monitor emissions of other pollutants or other emissions characteristics at Units 1 and 2 under other applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act and other provisions of the operating permit for the source.

4. Sulfur Dioxide Requirements [326 IAC 21]

(a) The Permittee shall:

(1) Hold allowances, as of the allowance transfer deadline (as defined in 40 CFR 72.2), in the compliance subaccount of Units 1 and 2, after deductions under 40 CFR 73.34(c), not less than the total annual emissions of sulfur dioxide for the previous calendar year from Units 1 and 2; and,

(2) Comply with the applicable acid rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide.

(b) Each ton of sulfur dioxide emitted in excess of the acid rain emissions limitations for sulfur dioxide shall constitute a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.

(c) Units 1 and 2 shall be subject to the requirements under paragraph 4(a) of the sulfur dioxide requirements as follows:

(1) Starting January 1, 2000, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(2); or,

(2) Starting on the latter of January 1, 2000, or the deadline for monitor certification under 40 CFR 75, an affected unit under 40 CFR 72.6(a)(3).

(d) Allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among Allowance Tracking System accounts in accordance with the Acid Rain Program.

(e) An allowance shall not be deducted in order to comply with the requirements under paragraph 4(a) of the sulfur dioxide requirements prior to the calendar year for which the allowance was allocated.

(f) Units 1 and 2 were not allocated allowances by United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 73.10. However, Unit 1 and 2 must still comply with the requirement to hold allowances to account for sulfur dioxide emissions under paragraph 4(a) and 326 IAC 21.

(g) An allowance allocated by the U.S. EPA under the Acid Rain Program is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the Acid Rain Program. No provision of the Acid Rain Program, the acid rain permit application, the acid rain permit, the acid rain portion of an operating permit, or the written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 and 72.8 and 326 IAC 21, and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the United States to terminate or limit such authorization.

(h) An allowance allocated by U.S. EPA under the Acid Rain Program does not constitute a property right.

(i) No permit revision may be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the Acid Rain Program, provided that the increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-5(4)(A)]

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

5. Nitrogen Oxides Requirements [326 IAC 21]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 76, Acid Rain Nitrogen Oxides Emission Reduction Program, the oil fired Units 1 and 2 are not subject to the nitrogen oxide limitations set out in 40 CFR 76.

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

(a) If Unit 1 or Unit 2 has excess emissions of sulfur dioxide in any calendar year, the designated representative shall submit a proposed offset plan to U.S. EPA and IDEM, OAQ as required under 40 CFR 77 and 326 IAC 21.

(b) The designated representative shall submit required information to:

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

and

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

(c) If Unit 1 or Unit 2 has excess emissions, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, in any calendar year, the Permittee shall:

(1) Pay to U.S. EPA without demand the penalty required, and pay to U.S. EPA upon demand the interest on that penalty, as required by 40 CFR 77 and 326 IAC 21; and,

(2) Comply with the terms of an approved sulfur dioxide offset plan, as required by 40 CFR 77 and 326 IAC 21.

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

(a) Unless otherwise provided, the Permittee shall keep on site each of the following documents for a period of 5 years, as required by 40 CFR 72.9(f), from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of the 5 years, in writing by U.S. EPA or IDEM, OAQ:

(1) The certificate of representation for the designated representative of Units 1 and 2 and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation, in accordance with 40 CFR 72.24; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5 year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new certificate of representation changing the designated representative;

(2) All emissions monitoring information collected in accordance with 40 CFR 75 shall be retained on site for 3 years;

(3) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the Acid Rain Program; and,

(4) Copies of all documents used to complete an acid rain permit application and any other submission under the Acid Rain Program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(b) The designated representative of Units 1 and 2 shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the Acid Rain Program, including those under 40 CFR 72.90 subpart I, 40 CFR 75, and 326 IAC 21. The required information is to be submitted to the appropriate authority(ies) as specified in 40 CFR 72.90 subpart I and 40 CFR 75.

8. Submissions [326 IAC 21]

(a) The designated representative of Units 1 and 2 shall submit a certificate of representation, and any superseding certificate of representation, to U.S. EPA and IDEM, OAQ in accordance with 40 CFR 72 and 326 IAC 21.

(b) The designated representative shall submit required information to:

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

and

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

(c) Each such submission under the Acid Rain Program shall be submitted, signed and certified by the designated representative for all sources on behalf of which the submission is made.

(d) In each submission under the Acid Rain Program, the designated representative shall certify, by his or her signature, the following statements which shall be included verbatim in the submission:

(1) "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the affected source or affected units for which the submission is made;" and,

(2) "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(e) The designated representative of Units 1 and 2 shall notify the Permittee:

(1) By the date of submission, of any Acid Rain Program submissions by the designated representative;

(2) Within 10 business days of receipt of any written determination by U.S. EPA or IDEM, OAQ; and,

(3) Provided that the submission or determination covers Units 1 and 2.

(f) The designated representative of Units 1 and 2 shall provide the Permittee a copy of any submission or determination under paragraph 8(e) of this section, unless the Permittee expressly waives the right to receive a copy.

9. Severability [326 IAC 21]

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

10. Liability [326 IAC 21]

(a) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the Acid Rain Program, an acid rain permit, an acid rain portion of an operation permit, or a written exemption under 40 CFR 72.7 or 72.8, including any requirement for the payment of any penalty owed to the United States, shall be subject to enforcement by U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Clean Air Act and shall be subject to enforcement by IDEM pursuant to 326 IAC 21 and IC 13-30-3.

(b) Any person who knowingly makes a false, material statement in any record, submission, or report under the Acid Rain Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to Section 113(c) of the Clean Air Act, 18 U.S.C. 1001 and IDEM pursuant to 326 IAC 21 and IC 13-30-6-2.

(c) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the Acid Rain Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.

(d) Units 1 and 2 shall meet the requirements of the Acid Rain Program.

(e) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to Unit 1 or Unit 2, including a provision applicable to the designated representative of Unit 1 or Unit 2, shall also apply to the Permittee.

(f) Any provision of the Acid Rain Program that applies to Unit 1 or Unit 2, including a provision applicable to the designated representative, shall also apply to the Permittee. Except as provided under 40 CFR 72.44 (Phase II repowering extension plans) and 40 CFR 76.11 (NOx averaging plans), and except with regard to the requirements applicable

to units with a common stack under 40 CFR 75, including 40 CFR 75.16, 75.17, and 75.18, the Permittee and the designated representative of one affected unit, shall not be liable for any violation by any other affected unit of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the designated representative.

(g) Each violation of a provision of 40 CFR parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, and 78 by Unit 1 or Unit 2, or by the Permittee or designated representative, shall be a separate violation of the Clean Air Act.

11. Effect on Other Authorities [326 IAC 21]

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

(a) Except as expressly provided in Title IV of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7651 to 7651(o)), exempting or excluding the Permittee and, to the extent applicable, the designated representative of Unit 1 or Unit 2, from compliance with any other provision of the Clean Air Act, including the provisions of Title I of the Clean Air Act relating to applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standards or State Implementation Plans;

(b) Limiting the number of allowances a unit can hold; provided, that the number of allowances held by the unit shall not affect the source's obligation to comply with any other provisions of the Clean Air Act;

(c) Requiring a change of any kind in any state law regulating electric utility rates and charges, affecting any state law regarding such state regulation, or limiting such state regulation, including any prudence review requirements under such state law;

(d) Modifying the Federal Power Act (16 USC 791(a) et seq.) or affecting the authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act; or,

(e) Interfering with or impairing any program for competitive bidding for power supply in a state in which such a program is established.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment B

Subpart GG — Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Location:	4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
County:	Wayne County
SIC Code:	4911
Operation Permit No.:	T 177-31039-00040
Permit Reviewer:	David Matousek

Complete Text of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG

Subpart GG — Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

§ 60.330 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities: All stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 million Btu) per hour, based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired.
(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this part except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (j) of §60.332.
[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1987; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.331 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.
(a) *Stationary gas turbine* means any simple cycle gas turbine, regenerative cycle gas turbine or any gas turbine portion of a combined cycle steam/electric generating system that is not self propelled. It may, however, be mounted on a vehicle for portability.
(b) *Simple cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine, or which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.
(c) *Regenerative cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine.
(d) *Combined cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.
(e) *Emergency gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which operates as a mechanical or electrical power source only when the primary power source for a facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.
(f) *Ice fog* means an atmospheric suspension of highly reflective ice crystals.
(g) *ISO standard day conditions* means 288 degrees Kelvin, 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.
(h) *Efficiency* means the gas turbine manufacturer's rated heat rate at peak load in terms of heat input per unit of power output based on the lower heating value of the fuel.

(i) *Peak load* means 100 percent of the manufacturer's design capacity of the gas turbine at ISO standard day conditions.
(j) *Base load* means the load level at which a gas turbine is normally operated.
(k) *Fire-fighting turbine* means any stationary gas turbine that is used solely to pump water for extinguishing fires.
(l) *Turbines employed in oil/gas production or oil/gas transportation* means any stationary gas turbine used to provide power to extract crude oil/natural gas from the earth or to move crude oil/natural gas, or products refined from these substances through pipelines.
(m) A *Metropolitan Statistical Area* or *MSA* as defined by the Department of Commerce.
(n) *Offshore platform gas turbines* means any stationary gas turbine located on a platform in an ocean.
(o) *Garrison facility* means any permanent military installation.
(p) *Gas turbine model* means a group of gas turbines having the same nominal air flow, combuster inlet pressure, combuster inlet temperature, firing temperature, turbine inlet temperature and turbine inlet pressure.
(q) *Electric utility stationary gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity to any utility power distribution system for sale.
(r) *Emergency fuel* is a fuel fired by a gas turbine only during circumstances, such as natural gas supply curtailment or breakdown of delivery system, that make it impossible to fire natural gas in the gas turbine.
(s) *Unit operating hour* means a clock hour during which any fuel is combusted in the affected unit. If the unit combusts fuel for the entire clock hour, it is considered to be a full unit operating hour. If the unit combusts fuel for only part of the clock hour, it is considered to be a partial unit operating hour.
(t) *Excess emissions* means a specified averaging period over which either:
(1) The NO_X emissions are higher than the applicable emission limit in §60.332;
(2) The total sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the affected facility exceeds the limit specified in §60.333; or
(3) The recorded value of a particular monitored parameter is outside the acceptable range specified in the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit.
(u) *Natural gas* means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (*e.g.* , methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions. Natural gas contains 20.0 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Equivalents of this in other units are as follows: 0.068 weight percent total sulfur, 680 parts per million by weight (ppmw) total sulfur, and 338 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at 20 degrees Celsius total sulfur. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 British thermal units (Btu) per standard cubic foot. Natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value.
(v) *Duct burner* means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source, such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a heat recovery steam generating unit.
(w) *Lean premix stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where the air and fuel are thoroughly mixed to form a lean mixture for combustion in the combustor. Mixing may occur before or in the combustion chamber. A unit which is capable of operating in both lean premix and diffusion flame modes is considered a lean premix stationary combustion turbine when it is in the lean premix mode, and it is considered a diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine when it is in the diffusion flame mode.
(x) *Diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where fuel and air are injected at the combustor and are mixed only by diffusion prior to ignition. A unit which is capable of operating in both lean premix and diffusion flame modes is considered a lean premix stationary combustion turbine when it is in the lean premix mode, and it is considered a diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine when it is in the diffusion flame mode.

(y) *Unit operating day* means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.
[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41359, July 8, 2004]

§ 60.332 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required by §60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart as specified in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall comply with one of the following, except as provided in paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) of this section.
(1) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:

$$STD = 0.0075\frac{(14.4)}{Y} + F$$

where:
STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NO_X emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),
Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and
F = NO_X emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
(2) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:

$$STD = 0.0150\frac{(14.4)}{Y} + F$$

where:
STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NO_X emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),
Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated peak load (kilojoules per watt hour), or actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and
F = NO_X emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
(3) The use of F in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section is optional. That is, the owner or operator may choose to apply a NO_X allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen and determine the appropriate F-value in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) of this section or may accept an F-value of zero.
(4) If the owner or operator elects to apply a NO_X emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen, F shall be defined according to the nitrogen content of the fuel during the most recent performance test required under §60.8 as follows:

Fuel-bound nitrogen (percent by weight)	**F (NO_X percent by volume)**
N ≤ .015	0
0.015 < N≤ 0.1	0.04 (N)
0.1 < N ≤ 0.25	0.004+0.0067(N–0.1)
N > 0.25	0.005

Where:
N = the nitrogen content of the fuel (percent by weight).
or:

Manufacturers may develop and submit to EPA custom fuel-bound nitrogen allowances for each gas turbine model they manufacture. These fuel-bound nitrogen allowances shall be substantiated with data and must be approved for use by the Administrator before the initial performance test required by §60.8. Notices of approval of custom fuel-bound nitrogen allowances will be published in the Federal Register.
(b) Electric utility stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load greater than 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million Btu/hour) based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
(c) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 million Btu/hour) but less than or equal to 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million Btu/hour) based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired, shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
(d) Stationary gas turbines with a manufacturer's rated base load at ISO conditions of 30 megawatts or less except as provided in §60.332(b) shall comply with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
(e) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 million Btu/hour) but less than or equal to 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million Btu/hour) based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired and that have commenced construction prior to October 3, 1982 are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.
(f) Stationary gas turbines using water or steam injection for control of NO_X emissions are exempt from paragraph (a) when ice fog is deemed a traffic hazard by the owner or operator of the gas turbine.
(g) Emergency gas turbines, military gas turbines for use in other than a garrison facility, military gas turbines installed for use as military training facilities, and fire fighting gas turbines are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.
(h) Stationary gas turbines engaged by manufacturers in research and development of equipment for both gas turbine emission control techniques and gas turbine efficiency improvements are exempt from paragraph (a) on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Administrator.
(i) Exemptions from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section will be granted on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Administrator in specific geographical areas where mandatory water restrictions are required by governmental agencies because of drought conditions. These exemptions will be allowed only while the mandatory water restrictions are in effect.
(j) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load greater than 107.2 gigajoules per hour that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction between the dates of October 3, 1977, and January 27, 1982, and were required in the September 10, 1979, Federal Register (44 FR 52792) to comply with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except electric utility stationary gas turbines, are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.
(k) Stationary gas turbines with a heat input greater than or equal to 10.7 gigajoules per hour (10 million Btu/hour) when fired with natural gas are exempt from paragraph (a)(2) of this section when being fired with an emergency fuel.
(l) Regenerative cycle gas turbines with a heat input less than or equal to 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million Btu/hour) are exempt from paragraph (a) of this section.
[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41359, July 8, 2004]

§ 60.333 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provision of this subpart shall comply with one or the other of the following conditions:
(a) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.015 percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis.
(b) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains total sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight (8000 ppmw).
[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 69 FR 41360, July 8, 2004]

§ 60.334 Monitoring of operations.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart and using water or steam injection to control NO_X emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water or steam to fuel being fired in the turbine.
(b) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and which uses water or steam injection to control NO_X emissions may, as an alternative to operating the continuous monitoring system described in paragraph (a) of this section, install, certify, maintain, operate, and quality-assure a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) consisting of NO_X and O_2monitors. As an alternative, a CO_2monitor may be used to adjust the measured NO_X concentrations to 15 percent $O_2$by either converting the CO_2hourly averages to equivalent O_2concentrations using Equation F–14a or F–14b in appendix F to part 75 of this chapter and making the adjustments to 15 percent O_2, or by using the CO_2readings directly to make the adjustments, as described in Method 20. If the option to use a CEMS is chosen, the CEMS shall be installed, certified, maintained and operated as follows:
(1) Each CEMS must be installed and certified according to PS 2 and 3 (for diluent) of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, except the 7-day calibration drift is based on unit operating days, not calendar days. Appendix F, Procedure 1 is not required. The relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of the NO_X and diluent monitors may be performed individually or on a combined basis, *i.e.* , the relative accuracy tests of the CEMS may be performed either:
(i) On a ppm basis (for NO_X) and a percent O_2basis for oxygen; or
(ii) On a ppm at 15 percent O_2basis; or
(iii) On a ppm basis (for NO_X) and a percent CO_2basis (for a CO_2monitor that uses the procedures in Method 20 to correct the NO_X data to 15 percent O_2).
(2) As specified in §60.13(e)(2), during each full unit operating hour, each monitor must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each 15-minute quadrant of the hour, to validate the hour. For partial unit operating hours, at least one valid data point must be obtained for each quadrant of the hour in which the unit operates. For unit operating hours in which required quality assurance and maintenance activities are performed on the CEMS, a minimum of two valid data points (one in each of two quadrants) are required to validate the hour.
(3) For purposes of identifying excess emissions, CEMS data must be reduced to hourly averages as specified in §60.13(h).
(i) For each unit operating hour in which a valid hourly average, as described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, is obtained for both NO_X and diluent, the data acquisition and handling system must calculate and record the hourly NO_X emissions in the units of the applicable NO_X emission standard under §60.332(a), *i.e.* , percent NO_X by volume, dry basis, corrected to 15 percent $O_2$and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard conditions (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)). For any hour in which the hourly average O_2concentration exceeds 19.0 percent O_2, a diluent cap value of 19.0 percent O_2may be used in the emission calculations.
(ii) A worst case ISO correction factor may be calculated and applied using historical ambient data. For the purpose of this calculation, substitute the maximum humidity of ambient air (Ho), minimum ambient temperature (T_a), and minimum combustor inlet absolute pressure (P_o) into the ISO correction equation.
(iii) If the owner or operator has installed a NO_XCEMS to meet the requirements of part 75 of this chapter, and is continuing to meet the ongoing requirements of part 75 of this chapter, the CEMS may be used to meet the requirements of this section, except that the missing data substitution methodology provided for at 40 CFR part 75, subpart D, is not required for purposes of identifying excess emissions. Instead, periods of missing CEMS data are to be reported as monitor downtime in the excess emissions and monitoring performance report required in §60.7(c).
(c) For any turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and which does not use steam or water injection to control NO_X emissions, the owner or operator may, but is not required to, for purposes of determining excess emissions, use a CEMS that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. Also, if the owner or operator has previously

submitted and received EPA, State, or local permitting authority approval of a procedure for monitoring compliance with the applicable NO_X emission limit under §60.332, that approved procedure may continue to be used.
(d) The owner or operator of any new turbine constructed after July 8, 2004, and which uses water or steam injection to control NO_X emissions may elect to use either the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section for continuous water or steam to fuel ratio monitoring or may use a NO_XCEMS installed, certified, operated, maintained, and quality-assured as described in paragraph (b) of this section.
(e) The owner or operator of any new turbine that commences construction after July 8, 2004, and which does not use water or steam injection to control NO_X emissions, may, but is not required to, elect to use a NO_XCEMS installed, certified, operated, maintained, and quality-assured as described in paragraph (b) of this section. Other acceptable monitoring approaches include periodic testing approved by EPA or the State or local permitting authority or continuous parameter monitoring as described in paragraph (f) of this section.
(f) The owner or operator of a new turbine that commences construction after July 8, 2004, which does not use water or steam injection to control NO_X emissions may, but is not required to, perform continuous parameter monitoring as follows:
(1) For a diffusion flame turbine without add-on selective catalytic reduction controls (SCR), the owner or operator shall define at least four parameters indicative of the unit's NO_X formation characteristics and shall monitor these parameters continuously.
(2) For any lean premix stationary combustion turbine, the owner or operator shall continuously monitor the appropriate parameters to determine whether the unit is operating in low-NO_X mode.
(3) For any turbine that uses SCR to reduce NO_X emissions, the owner or operator shall continuously monitor appropriate parameters to verify the proper operation of the emission controls.
(4) For affected units that are also regulated under part 75 of this chapter, if the owner or operator elects to monitor NO_X emission rate using the methodology in appendix E to part 75 of this chapter, or the low mass emissions methodology in §75.19 of this chapter, the requirements of this paragraph (f) may be met by performing the parametric monitoring described in section 2.3 of appendix E or in §75.19(c)(1)(iv)(H) of this chapter.
(g) The steam or water to fuel ratio or other parameters that are continuously monitored as described in paragraphs (a), (d) or (f) of this section shall be monitored during the performance test required under §60.8, to establish acceptable values and ranges. The owner or operator may supplement the performance test data with engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information to define the acceptable parametric ranges more precisely. The owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a parameter monitoring plan which explains the procedures used to document proper operation of the NO_X emission controls. The plan shall include the parameter(s) monitored and the acceptable range(s) of the parameter(s) as well as the basis for designating the parameter(s) and acceptable range(s). Any supplemental data such as engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information shall be included in the monitoring plan. For affected units that are also subject to part 75 of this chapter and that use the low mass emissions methodology in §75.19 of this chapter or the NO_X emission measurement methodology in appendix E to part 75, the owner or operator may meet the requirements of this paragraph by developing and keeping on-site (or at a central location for unmanned facilities) a quality-assurance plan, as described in §75.19 (e)(5) or in section 2.3 of appendix E and section 1.3.6 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter.
(h) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart:
(1) Shall monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine, except as provided in paragraph (h)(3) of this section. The sulfur content of the fuel must be determined using total sulfur methods described in §60.335(b)(10). Alternatively, if the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel during the most recent performance test was less than 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), ASTM D4084–82, 94, D5504–01, D6228–98, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377–86 (all of which are incorporated by reference-see §60.17), which measure the major sulfur compounds may be used; and
(2) Shall monitor the nitrogen content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, if the owner or operator claims an allowance for fuel bound nitrogen (*i.e.* , if an F-value greater than zero is being or will be used by the owner or operator to calculate STD in §60.332). The nitrogen content of the fuel shall be determined using methods described in §60.335(b)(9) or an approved alternative.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in §60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the administrator for subpart GG requires such monitoring. The owner or operator shall use one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:
(i) The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less; or
(ii) Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter is required.
(4) For any turbine that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 3, 1977, but before July 8, 2004, and for which a custom fuel monitoring schedule has previously been approved, the owner or operator may, without submitting a special petition to the Administrator, continue monitoring on this schedule.
(i) The frequency of determining the sulfur and nitrogen content of the fuel shall be as follows:
(1) *Fuel oil.* For fuel oil, use one of the total sulfur sampling options and the associated sampling frequency described in sections 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, and 2.2.4.3 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter (*i.e.* , flow proportional sampling, daily sampling, sampling from the unit's storage tank after each addition of fuel to the tank, or sampling each delivery prior to combining it with fuel oil already in the intended storage tank). If an emission allowance is being claimed for fuel-bound nitrogen, the nitrogen content of the oil shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.
(2) *Gaseous fuel.* Any applicable nitrogen content value of the gaseous fuel shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day. For owners and operators that elect not to demonstrate sulfur content using options in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, and for which the fuel is supplied without intermediate bulk storage, the sulfur content value of the gaseous fuel shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.
(3) *Custom schedules.* Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (i)(2) of this section, operators or fuel vendors may develop custom schedules for determination of the total sulfur content of gaseous fuels, based on the design and operation of the affected facility and the characteristics of the fuel supply. Except as provided in paragraphs (i)(3)(i) and (i)(3)(ii) of this section, custom schedules shall be substantiated with data and shall be approved by the Administrator before they can be used to comply with the standard in §60.333.
(i) The two custom sulfur monitoring schedules set forth in paragraphs (i)(3)(i)(A) through (D) and in paragraph (i)(3)(ii) of this section are acceptable, without prior Administrative approval:
(A) The owner or operator shall obtain daily total sulfur content measurements for 30 consecutive unit operating days, using the applicable methods specified in this subpart. Based on the results of the 30 daily samples, the required frequency for subsequent monitoring of the fuel's total sulfur content shall be as specified in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(B), (C), or (D) of this section, as applicable.
(B) If none of the 30 daily measurements of the fuel's total sulfur content exceeds 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), subsequent sulfur content monitoring may be performed at 12 month intervals. If any of the samples taken at 12-month intervals has a total sulfur content between 0.4 and 0.8 weight percent (4000 and 8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C) of this section. If any measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section.
(C) If at least one of the 30 daily measurements of the fuel's total sulfur content is between 0.4 and 0.8 weight percent (4000 and 8000 ppmw), but none exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), then:
(*1*) Collect and analyze a sample every 30 days for three months. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section. Otherwise, follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C)(*2*) of this section.
(*2*) Begin monitoring at 6-month intervals for 12 months. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section. Otherwise, follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C)(*3*) of this section.
(*3*) Begin monitoring at 12-month intervals. If any sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the procedures in paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section. Otherwise, continue to monitor at this frequency.

(D) If a sulfur content measurement exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), immediately begin daily monitoring according to paragraph (i)(3)(i)(A) of this section. Daily monitoring shall continue until 30 consecutive daily samples, each having a sulfur content no greater than 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), are obtained. At that point, the applicable procedures of paragraph (i)(3)(i)(B) or (C) of this section shall be followed.
(ii) The owner or operator may use the data collected from the 720-hour sulfur sampling demonstration described in section 2.3.6 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter to determine a custom sulfur sampling schedule, as follows:
(A) If the maximum fuel sulfur content obtained from the 720 hourly samples does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf (*i.e.* , the maximum total sulfur content of natural gas as defined in §60.331(u)), no additional monitoring of the sulfur content of the gas is required, for the purposes of this subpart.
(B) If the maximum fuel sulfur content obtained from any of the 720 hourly samples exceeds 20 grains/100 scf, but none of the sulfur content values (when converted to weight percent sulfur) exceeds 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), then the minimum required sampling frequency shall be one sample at 12 month intervals.
(C) If any sample result exceeds 0.4 weight percent sulfur (4000 ppmw), but none exceeds 0.8 weight percent sulfur (8000 ppmw), follow the provisions of paragraph (i)(3)(i)(C) of this section.
(D) If the sulfur content of any of the 720 hourly samples exceeds 0.8 weight percent (8000 ppmw), follow the provisions of paragraph (i)(3)(i)(D) of this section.
(j) For each affected unit that elects to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content or fuel nitrogen content under this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime, in accordance with §60.7(c). Excess emissions shall be reported for all periods of unit operation, including startup, shutdown and malfunction. For the purpose of reports required under §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:
(1) Nitrogen oxides.
(i) For turbines using water or steam to fuel ratio monitoring:
(A) An excess emission shall be any unit operating hour for which the average steam or water to fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the acceptable steam or water to fuel ratio needed to demonstrate compliance with §60.332, as established during the performance test required in §60.8. Any unit operating hour in which no water or steam is injected into the turbine shall also be considered an excess emission.
(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which water or steam is injected into the turbine, but the essential parametric data needed to determine the steam or water to fuel ratio are unavailable or invalid.
(C) Each report shall include the average steam or water to fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity), gas turbine load, and (if applicable) the nitrogen content of the fuel during each excess emission. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in §60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of §60.335(b)(1).
(ii) If the owner or operator elects to take an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen, then excess emissions and periods of monitor downtime are as described in paragraphs (j)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.
(A) An excess emission shall be the period of time during which the fuel-bound nitrogen (N) is greater than the value measured during the performance test required in §60.8 and used to determine the allowance. The excess emission begins on the date and hour of the sample which shows that N is greater than the performance test value, and ends with the date and hour of a subsequent sample which shows a fuel nitrogen content less than or equal to the performance test value.
(B) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour that a required sample is taken, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.
(iii) For turbines using NO_X and diluent CEMS:
(A) An hour of excess emissions shall be any unit operating hour in which the 4-hour rolling average NO_X concentration exceeds the applicable emission limit in §60.332(a)(1) or (2). For the purposes of this subpart, a “4-hour rolling average NO_X concentration” is the arithmetic average of the average NO_X

concentration measured by the CEMS for a given hour (corrected to 15 percent $O_2$and, if required under §60.335(b)(1), to ISO standard conditions) and the three unit operating hour average NO_X concentrations immediately preceding that unit operating hour.
(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which sufficient data are not obtained to validate the hour, for either NO_X concentration or diluent (or both).
(C) Each report shall include the ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity) at the time of the excess emission period and (if the owner or operator has claimed an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen) the nitrogen content of the fuel during the period of excess emissions. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in §60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of §60.335(b)(1).
(iv) For owners or operators that elect, under paragraph (f) of this section, to monitor combustion parameters or parameters that document proper operation of the NO_X emission controls:
(A) An excess emission shall be a 4-hour rolling unit operating hour average in which any monitored parameter does not achieve the target value or is outside the acceptable range defined in the parameter monitoring plan for the unit.
(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be a unit operating hour in which any of the required parametric data are either not recorded or are invalid.
(2) Sulfur dioxide. If the owner or operator is required to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel under paragraph (h) of this section:
(i) For samples of gaseous fuel and for oil samples obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission occurs each unit operating hour included in the period beginning on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 weight percent and ending on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit.
(ii) If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, the owner or operator shall immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (*i.e.* , daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.8 weight percent. The owner or operator shall continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and shall evaluate excess emissions according to paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section. When all of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, the owner or operator may resume using the as-delivered sampling option.
(iii) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime shall include only unit operating hours, and ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.
(3) *Ice fog.* Each period during which an exemption provided in §60.332(f) is in effect shall be reported in writing to the Administrator quarterly. For each period the ambient conditions existing during the period, the date and time the air pollution control system was deactivated, and the date and time the air pollution control system was reactivated shall be reported. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.
(4) *Emergency fuel.* Each period during which an exemption provided in §60.332(k) is in effect shall be included in the report required in §60.7(c). For each period, the type, reasons, and duration of the firing of the emergency fuel shall be reported.
(5) All reports required under §60.7(c) shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each 6-month period.
[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41360, July 8, 2004; 71 FR 9457, Feb. 24, 2006]

§ 60.335 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance tests required in §60.8, using either
(1) EPA Method 20,
(2) ASTM D6522–00 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or
(3) EPA Method 7E and either EPA Method 3 or 3A in appendix A to this part, to determine NO_X and diluent concentration.

(4) Sampling traverse points are to be selected following Method 20 or Method 1, (non-particulate procedures) and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling shall be performed with a traversing single-hole probe or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points.
(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(4) of this section, the owner or operator may test at few points than are specified in Method 1 or Method 20 if the following conditions are met:
(i) You may perform a stratification test for NO_X and diluent pursuant to
(A) [Reserved]
(B) The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.
(ii) Once the stratification sampling is completed, the owner or operator may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test:
(A) If each of the individual traverse point NO_X concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O_2, is within ±10 percent of the mean normalized concentration for all traverse points, then you may use 3 points (located either 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The 3 points shall be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average normalized NO_X concentration during the stratification test; or
(B) If each of the individual traverse point NO_X concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O_2, is within ±5 percent of the mean normalized concentration for all traverse points, then you may sample at a single point, located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid.
(6) Other acceptable alternative reference methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.
(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable nitrogen oxides emission limitation in §60.332 and shall meet the performance test requirements of §60.8 as follows:
(1) For each run of the performance test, the mean nitrogen oxides emission concentration (NO_{Xo}) corrected to 15 percent O_2 shall be corrected to ISO standard conditions using the following equation. Notwithstanding this requirement, use of the ISO correction equation is optional for: Lean premix stationary combustion turbines; units used in association with heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) equipped with duct burners; and units equipped with add-on emission control devices:
$NO_X=(NO_{Xo})(P_r/P_o)^{0.5}$ e19 (Ho−0.00633)(288°K/$T_a)^{1.53}$
Where:
NO_X= emission concentration of NO_X at 15 percent $O_2$and ISO standard ambient conditions, ppm by volume, dry basis,
NO_{Xo}= mean observed NO_X concentration, ppm by volume, dry basis, at 15 percent O_2,
P_r= reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg,
P_o= observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg,
H_o= observed humidity of ambient air, g H_2O/g air,
e = transcendental constant, 2.718, and
T_a= ambient temperature, °K.
(2) The 3-run performance test required by §60.8 must be performed within ±5 percent at 30, 50, 75, and 90-to-100 percent of peak load or at four evenly-spaced load points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the operating range and 90-to-100 percent of peak load, or at the highest achievable load point if 90-to-100 percent of peak load cannot be physically achieved in practice. If the turbine combusts both oil and gas as primary or backup fuels, separate performance testing is required for each fuel. Notwithstanding these requirements, performance testing is not required for any emergency fuel (as defined in §60.331).
(3) For a combined cycle turbine system with supplemental heat (duct burner), the owner or operator may elect to measure the turbine NO_X emissions after the duct burner rather than directly after the turbine. If the owner or operator elects to use this alternative sampling location, the applicable NO_X emission limit in §60.332 for the combustion turbine must still be met.
(4) If water or steam injection is used to control NO_X with no additional post-combustion NO_X control and the owner or operator chooses to monitor the steam or water to fuel ratio in accordance with §60.334(a), then that monitoring system must be operated concurrently with each EPA Method 20, ASTM D6522–00

(incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or EPA Method 7E run and shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the steam or water to fuel ratio necessary to comply with the applicable §60.332 NO_X emission limit.
(5) If the owner operator elects to claim an emission allowance for fuel bound nitrogen as described in §60.332, then concurrently with each reference method run, a representative sample of the fuel used shall be collected and analyzed, following the applicable procedures described in §60.335(b)(9). These data shall be used to determine the maximum fuel nitrogen content for which the established water (or steam) to fuel ratio will be valid.
(6) If the owner or operator elects to install a CEMS, the performance evaluation of the CEMS may either be conducted separately (as described in paragraph (b)(7) of this section) or as part of the initial performance test of the affected unit.
(7) If the owner or operator elects to install and certify a NO_XCEMS under §60.334(e), then the initial performance test required under §60.8 may be done in the following alternative manner:
(i) Perform a minimum of 9 reference method runs, with a minimum time per run of 21 minutes, at a single load level, between 90 and 100 percent of peak (or the highest physically achievable) load.
(ii) Use the test data both to demonstrate compliance with the applicable NO_X emission limit under §60.332 and to provide the required reference method data for the RATA of the CEMS described under §60.334(b).
(iii) The requirement to test at three additional load levels is waived.
(8) If the owner or operator elects under §60.334(f) to monitor combustion parameters or parameters indicative of proper operation of NO_X emission controls, the appropriate parameters shall be continuously monitored and recorded during each run of the initial performance test, to establish acceptable operating ranges, for purposes of the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit, as specified in §60.334(g).
(9) To determine the fuel bound nitrogen content of fuel being fired (if an emission allowance is claimed for fuel bound nitrogen), the owner or operator may use equipment and procedures meeting the requirements of:
(i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D2597–94 (Reapproved 1999), D6366–99, D4629–02, D5762–02 (all of which are incorporated by reference, *see* §60.17); or
(ii) For gaseous fuels, shall use analytical methods and procedures that are accurate to within 5 percent of the instrument range and are approved by the Administrator.
(10) If the owner or operator is required under §60.334(i)(1) or (3) to periodically determine the sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, a minimum of three fuel samples shall be collected during the performance test. Analyze the samples for the total sulfur content of the fuel using:
(i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D129–00, D2622–98, D4294–02, D1266–98, D5453–00 or D1552–01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, *see* §60.17); or
(ii) For gaseous fuels, ASTM D1072–80, 90 (Reapproved 1994); D3246–81, 92, 96; D4468–85 (Reapproved 2000); or D6667–01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see §60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator.
(11) The fuel analyses required under paragraphs (b)(9) and (b)(10) of this section may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.
(c) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this section:
(1) Instead of using the equation in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, manufacturers may develop ambient condition correction factors to adjust the nitrogen oxides emission level measured by the performance test as provided in §60.8 to ISO standard day conditions.
[69 FR 41363, July 8, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 9458, Feb. 24, 2006]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Attachment C

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

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Location:	4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
County:	Wayne County
SIC Code:	4911
Permit Renewal No.:	T 177-31039-00040
Permit Reviewer:	David Matousek

Complete Text of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

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:

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

Where:
C_i= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,
C_o= concentration of CO or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and
R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.
(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

Where:
F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.
0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.
F_d= Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).
F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).
(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

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

Where:
X_{co2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.
5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.
(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and SO_2gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

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

Where:
$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration 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_2at 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_2concentration.
(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 or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.
Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.
Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.
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_2.
Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.
Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.
Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.
Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:
(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;
(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.
Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.
Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, 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_3H_8.
Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.
Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.
Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X(such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.
Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.
Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine 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 PPPPP 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 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]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 1b to 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 O2 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 O2 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.
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	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 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 O2 and not using NSCR.	

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[1]
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

[1]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 2b to 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.[1]
2. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; or 4SLB stationary RICE and CI stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[1]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 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	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.[3]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	

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_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or 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_2	

[1]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.
[2]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.
[3]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 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63— Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.

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; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 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_2; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

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

[1]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_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2 analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[a] (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O_2 must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2 analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[ab] (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR appendix A. The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points; and	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A §63.7(d)(1)(i)	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00m (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c] provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or	i. Select the sampling port location and the	(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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
	CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	number of traverse points; and		control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2concentration 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_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348–03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348–03,[c]provided in ASTM D6348–03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005),[a]Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

[a]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.
[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.
[c]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.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
24 hours per calendar year		Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB 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 a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at 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.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at 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
		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.
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

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.
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_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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_2, 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;[a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a] and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction 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.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop

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

[a]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 ...
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 >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in	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

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		§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)	§63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and i. See item 2.a.i.	
		c. Any problems or errors 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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart 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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
			at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart 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	

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Source Location:	4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
County:	Wayne County
SIC Code:	4911
Permit Renewal No.:	T 177-31039-00040
Permit Reviewer:	David Matousek

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station relating to the operation of a stationary gas turbine electric generating station. On October 17, 2011, Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station was issued its first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T 177-22508-00040 on August 1, 2007.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

(b) Two (2) diesel-fired black start stationary RICE, identified as Units 7 and 8, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum power output of 630 horsepower and a maximum heat input of 2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 6, respectively. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Insignificant Activities

The source consists of the following insignificant activities:

(a) Paved roads and parking lots with public access.

(b) Combustion related activities including combustion source flame safety purging on startup.

(c) VOC and HAP storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to one thousand (1,000) gallons and annual throughputs less than twelve thousand (12,000) gallons.

(d) VOC and HAP storage vessels used to store lubricating oils.

(e) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

(f) Water-based activities, including the activities associated with an oil and grease content less than or equal to one percent (1%) by volume.

(g) Repair activities including the replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in a baghouse and filters in other air filtration equipment.

(h) Repair activities including heat exchanger cleaning and repair.

(i) Routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process, including the purging of gas lines and of vessels.

(j) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup including catch tanks.

(k) Blowdown for sight glasses and compressors.

(l) Filter or coalesce media changeout.

(m) Farm operations.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit No. T 177-22508-00040 on August 1, 2007, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

(a) Significant Permit Modification No. 177-26302-00040, issued on March 5, 2009

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

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Wayne County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM2.5.	

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Wayne County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Wayne County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct $PM_{2.5}$ significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011. Therefore, direct $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Wayne County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for PM10, SO2, CO, NOx and lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

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, however, there is an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, therefore fugitive emissions, from the stationary gas turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, to which the New Source Performance Standard is applicable, are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	48.48
PM_{10}	48.48
$PM_{2.5}$	48.48
SO_2	136.41
VOC	11.82
CO	339.95
NO_x	3,404
GHGs as CO_2e	609,921

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	2.68
Total HAP	3.68

HAPs	tons/year
Formaldehyde	2.68
Toluene	0.49
Xylene	0.24
Acetaldehyde	0.15
Ethylbenzene	0.12
Total	**3.68**

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of NOx, SO_2 and CO are equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. However, the Permittee has agreed to limit NOx, SO_2 and CO emissions to less than the Title V levels, therefore, the Permittee is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of GHGs is equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO2 equivalent emissions (CO2e) per year. However, the Permittee has agreed to limit the source's GHG emissions to less than Title V levels, therefore the Permittee is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(c) 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. Therefore, the Permittee is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(d) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five tons per year. Therefore, the Permittee is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(e) The Permittee owns and operates a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability); and It is an affected source under Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(3). Therefore, the Permittee will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

(a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.

(b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, 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_{10}*	$PM_{2.5}$**	SO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO2e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Natural Gas Turbines (Unit 1 and Unit 2)	4.87	4.87	4.87	13.40	97.48	0.17	97.48	77,201	0.65	0.47 Formaldehyde
Diesel Startup Engines (Unit 7 and Unit 8)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	1.19	0.04	0.27	12	negl.	negl.
Total PTE of Entire Source	4.90	4.90	4.90	13.52	98.67	0.21	97.75	77,213	0.65	0.47 Formaldehyde
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000 CO_2e	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	100,000 CO_2e	NA	NA

negl. = negligible
*Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant".
**$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

(a) This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because no regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1), and the source has not undertaken a physical change or change in the method of operation on or after July 1, 2011 that resulted in an emissions increase of seventy-five thousand (75,000) tpy CO_2e or more.

Since the source-wide potential to emit NOx and CO is greater than 250 tons per year, this source has elected to limit the potential to emit of CO and NOx to less than 250 tons per year. These limits on NOx and CO will also ensure the sourcewide potential to emit GHG will be less than 100,000 TPY as CO2e. The NOx and CO limits below also limit the source-wide emissions of SO2 to less than 100 TPY, making this a minor source under Part 70.

Combustion Turbines

(a) Emissions from turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2 shall be controlled by water injection systems.

(b) The total equivalent natural gas used in turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2 shall be limited to less than 1,294 million standard cubic feet (MMSCF) per twelve (12) consecutive month

period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The use of 1,000 gallon of No. 2 fuel oil is equivalent to the use of 0.22 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas.

(c) During normal operation, the NOx and CO emissions from each of the turbines (Units 1 and 2) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Type of Fuel	NOx Emission Limit	CO Emission Limit
Natural Gas	153 lbs/MMCF	153 lbs/MMCF
No. 2 Fuel Oil	33.4 lbs/kgal	33.4 lbs/kgal

(d) When operating in "full-speed, no load" mode, the NOx and CO emissions from each of the turbines (Units 1 and 2) shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the table below:

Type of Fuel	NOx Emission Limit	CO Emission Limit
Natural Gas	490 lbs/MMCF	490 lbs/MMCF
No. 2 Fuel Oil	183 lbs/kgal	183 lbs/kgal

(e) When operating in "full-speed, no load" mode, the use of one (1) MMSCF of natural gas is equivalent to the use of 3.20 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas and the use of 1,000 gallon of No. 2 fuel oil is equivalent to the use of 1.20 MMSCF of equivalent natural gas.

(f) The Permittee shall perform NOx and CO stack tests for a turbine if its operating hours in "full-speed, no load" mode exceed twenty (20) hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.2.1 and combined with the NOx and CO emissions from other emission units, the potential to emit of NOx and CO from the entire source are each limited to less than 250 tons per year, and renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable to this source. Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.2.1 and combined with other emissions from the entire source ensures SO2, NOx and CO emissions are each less than 100 tons per year, and GHG emissions are less than 100,000 tons per year as CO2e, and ensures the source is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).

Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) The total amount of No. 2 fuel oil used in the diesel engines (Units 7 and 8) shall not exceed 1,099 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

(b) The NOx and CO emissions from each of the diesel fired engines (Units 7 and 8) shall not exceed the following:

Type of Fuel	NOx Emission Limit (lbs/gal)	CO Emission Limit (lbs/gal)
Diesel	0.445	0.118

Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.1.1 and combined with the NOx and CO emissions from other emission units, the potential to emit of NOx and CO from the entire source are each limited to less than 250 tons per year, and renders the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable to this source. Compliance with the above limits, Condition D.1.1 and combined with other emissions from the entire source ensures SO2, NOx and CO emissions are each less than

100 tons per year, and GHG emissions are less than 100,000 tons per year as CO2e, and ensures the source is not considered a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).

Federal Rule Applicability

CAM [40 CFR 64]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;

(2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and

(3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The simple cycle gas turbines have the potential to emit of NOx and CO in excess of the major source threshold of 100 TPY. These units are subject to an emission limit or other standard for NOx and CO and these units use a control device for NOx to comply with the emission limit or standard. In regards to NOx, pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2(b)(1), any facility subject to the requirements of Section 404 through 407(b) or 410 of the Acid Rain Program are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR 64. Turbine Unit 1 and Unit 2 are subject to the Acid Rain Program for NOx; therefore, Turbine Unit 1 and Unit 2 are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR 64, CAM for NOx. Turbine Unit 1 and Unit 2 are not subject to CAM for CO because a control device is not used. Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are not applicable to any of the existing units as part of this Part 70 permit renewal.

New Source Performance Standards [40 CFR 60]

40 CFR 60, Subpart GG [326 IAC 12]

(b) The natural gas-fired simple cycle turbines are still subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Gas Turbines (40 CFR 60.330, Subpart GG), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. The turbines are subject to Subpart GG because they are stationary gas turbines constructed after October 3, 1982, with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10 MMBtu, based on the lower heating value to the fuel fired.

The natural gas-fired simple cycle turbines are subject to the following portions of Subpart GG.

1) 40 CFR 60.330;
2) 40 CFR 60.331;
3) 40 CFR 60.332(a)(1), (b);
4) 40 CFR 60.333;
5) 40 CFR 60.334(a), (g), (h)(1), (h)(3), (i)(1), (j)(1)(i), (j)(2), (j)(5);
6) 40 CFR 60.334(a), (g), (h)(1), (h)(3), (i)(1), (j)(1)(i)(A to C), (j)(2), (j)(5); and
7) 40 CFR 60.335(a), (b)(1 to 4), (b)(8), (b)(10 to 11).

40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII [326 IAC 12]

(c) The diesel-fired startup engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8, are not subject to the Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII), because the engines were manufactured prior to the applicability date of July 11, 2005 and have not been reconstructed.

40 CFR 60, Subpart KKKK [326 IAC 12]

(d) The stationary combustion turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, are not subject to the Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines, because the turbines were constructed prior to the applicability date of February 18, 2005.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [NESHAP]

40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY [326 IAC 20-90]

(e) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines (40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY). This existing source is a minor source for HAPs; therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart YYYY do not apply to this source.

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-82]

(f) The diesel-fired startup engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8, are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63.6585, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference by 326 IAC 20-82, with a compliance date of May 3, 2013. They are subject because the engines are stationary reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) located at a minor source of HAP emissions. The engines are considered existing black start stationary RICE because they are located at an area source of HAP emissions, have a site rating of more than 500 brake HP, were constructed prior to June 12, 2006 and their only purpose is to startup a combustion turbine.

Diesel-fired startup engines Unit 7 and Unit 8 are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

1) 40 CFR 63.6585
2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a) and (c)
4) 40 CFR 63.6603
5) 40 CFR 63.6605
6) 40 CFR 63.6612
7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (h) and (i)
8) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
9) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2)
10) 40 CFR 63.6660
11) 40 CFR 63.6665
12) 40 CFR 63.6670
13) 40 CFR 63.6675

Acid Rain Program

(g) This source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 72 through 40 CFR Part 80 (Acid Rain Program). The requirements of this program are detailed in the Acid Rain Permit Renewal No. AR 177-28920-00040 issued on April 7, 2010, and included as Attachment A to this permit.

Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)

(h) 326 IAC 24-1 (Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Annual Trading Program): This rule establishes an annual NOx emissions budget and an annual NOx trading program for any stationary fossil fuel-fired boiler or stationary fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine, serving since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with a nameplate capacity of more than twenty-five (25) megawatt electrical producing electricity for sale. Therefore, this rule is applicable to the combustion turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2.

(i) 326 IAC 24-2 (Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Trading Program): This rule establishes an SO_2 emissions budget and an SO_2 trading program for any stationary fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine, serving since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with a nameplate capacity of more than twenty-five (25) megawatt electrical producing electricity for sale. Therefore, this rule is applicable to the combustion turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2.

(j) 326 IAC 24-3 (Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) NOx Ozone Season Trading Program): This rule establishes a NO_X ozone season emissions budget and a NO_x trading program for fossil-fuel-fired generating units and large affected units. This rule applies to any stationary, fossil-fuel-fired boiler or stationary, fossil-fuel-fired combustion turbine serving at any time, since the later of November 15, 1990 or the start-up of the unit's combustion chamber, a generator with a nameplate capacity of more than twenty-five (25) megawatt electrical producing electricity for sale or any large affected unit. Therefore, this rule is applicable to the combustion turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR)

(k) On July 6, 2011, the U.S. EPA finalized a rule that helps states reduce air pollution and attain clean air standards. This rule, known as the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), requires states to significantly improve air quality by reducing power plant emissions that contribute to ozone and fine particle pollution. In December 2008, a court decision kept the requirements of CAIR in place temporarily but directed EPA to issue a new rule (the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule) to implement Clean Air Act requirements concerning the transport of air pollution across state boundaries. On December 30, 2011, the United State Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a ruling to stay the CSAPR pending judicial review (USCA Case #11-1302, Document #1350421). Pending judicial review, the requirements of CSAPR apply to the combustion turbines but are not included in this permit.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)
The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)
This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the limited PTE of each regulated pollutant is less than two hundred and fifty (250) tons per year and twenty-five (25) tons for lead.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting); because, it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29), of VOC and PM10 is less than 250 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NOx, and SO2 is less than 2,500 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NOx, and SO2 is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2014, and every three (3) years thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)
This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1).

326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because, even though it is located in Wayne County, its PM PTE is less than 100 tons/year and actual emissions are less than 10 tons/year.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; general reduction requirements)
This rule applies to new facilities as of January 1, 1980, that have potential emissions of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of VOC, are located anywhere in the state, and are not otherwise regulated under Article 8, 326 IAC 20-48 or 326 IAC 20-56. The turbines, Units 1 and 2, and the diesel engines, Units 7 and 8, have potential emissions less than 25 TPY. Therefore, this rule does not apply to the turbines or diesel engines.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants)
The operation of the turbines, Units 1 and 2, and the diesel engines, Units 7 and 8, will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 3-5 (Continuous Monitoring of Emissions)
This rule does not apply to the turbines or engines because these emission units are located in Wayne County and are not steam generating units.

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
This rule applies to sources of fugitive particulate matter emissions located in nonattainment areas which have the potential to emit of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more. No emission unit has the potential to emit of particulate matter of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more. Therefore, this rule does not apply.

326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
The operation of the turbines, Units 1 and 2, and the diesel engines, Units 7 and 8, are not subject to 326 IAC 326 IAC 7-1.1; because their limited SO2 PTE is less than 25 tons/year or 10 pounds/hour. Also, the streamlined requirements contain a lower sulfur content than that required by 326 IAC 7-1.1.

326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height)
The requirements of 326 IAC 1-7 are not applicable to any of the emission units located at this source because the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of SO2 and PM are less than 25 tons per year for each emission units stack exhaust.

326 IAC 2-1.1-11 (Instrument Specifications)
This source does not use analog reading instruments in the output of parametric monitoring readings; therefore, IDEM, OAQ has not included conditions on the output scale of analog instruments in the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

(a) In order to comply with the PSD minor limit for NOx, the water injection system for NOx control shall be in operation and control emissions from turbine Units 1 and 2 when these units are in operation.

(b) Testing requirements are as follows:

Emission Unit	Control Device	Timeframe for Testing	Pollutant	Frequency of Testing
Turbine Unit 1	Water Injection	Within 5 years of last compliant stack test	CO, NOx	Every 5 Years
Turbine Unit 2	Water Injection	Within 5 years of last compliant stack test	CO, NOx	Every 5 Years
Turbine Unit 1	None	ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for such turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period	CO, NOx	ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for such turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period

Emission Unit	Control Device	Timeframe for Testing	Pollutant	Frequency of Testing
Turbine Unit 2	None	ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for such turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period	CO, NOx	ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for such turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
Turbine #1	Visible Emissions	Daily during daylight when combusting fuel oil	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Turbine #2	Visible Emissions	Daily during daylight when combusting fuel oil	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps

These monitoring conditions are necessary to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 5 (Opacity Regulations).

IDEM Changes to Section A and Section D

IDEM Change #1 - IDEM revised Section A.3 to correct the rule citations. Revisions are shown below:

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

This stationary source does not include any insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21).

IDEM Change #2 - IDEM removed Condition D.1.2 SO_2 Limitations. The potential to emit after issuance of the turbines and black start diesel engines are all less than twenty five tons per year.

~~D.1.2 SO_2 Limitations [326 IAC 7-2]~~

~~Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-2, SO_2 emissions from each of the turbines (Units 1 and 2) shall not exceed 0.5 lbs/MMBtu while combusting No. 2 fuel oil.~~

IDEM Change #3 - IDEM has removed the reference to the construction permit in Condition D.1.3 – Streamlined Requirements. This permit supercedes the construction permit.

D.1.~~3~~**2** Streamlined Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-24]

~~Pursuant to CP #089-1842, issued on June 25, 1990, t~~**T**he Permittee shall comply with the following for the turbines (Unit 1 and 2):

****

IDEM Change #4 - IDEM has renumbered original Conditions D.1.4 to D.1.8 to reflect the changes above. Also, IDEM is revising original condition D.1.4, D.1.5, D.1.7 and D.1.8 to clarify the conditions. Also, the record keeping requirements for 326 IAC 7 compliance have been removed. Revisions to Conditions D.1.4, D.1.5, D.1.7 and D.1.8 are shown below:

D.1.~~4~~**3** Nitrogen Oxide Control

In order to ~~comply with~~ **ensure compliance with** Condition~~s~~ D.1.1(c), the water injection system for NOx control shall be in operation and control emissions from turbine Units 1 and 2 when these units are in operation.

D.1.~~5~~**4** Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) ~~In order to demonstrate compliance with D.1.1(c), the Permittee shall perform NOx and CO testing for turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2 (for both natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil combustion scenarios during normal operation) before July 11, 2010, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner.~~
In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(c), the Permittee shall perform CO and NOx testing for turbine Unit 1 and Unit 2 (for both natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil combustion scenarios during normal operation) 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.

(b) ~~In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(f), the Permittee shall perform NOx and CO testing for a turbine within ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for such turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner.~~
In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(f), the Permittee shall perform NOx and CO testing for a turbine within ninety (90) days after the last day of the month when the "full-speed, no load" mode operating hours for each turbine exceed 20 hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. 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.

~~Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C - Performance Testing. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration.~~

D.1.~~7~~**6** Record Keeping Requirements

(a) ~~To document compliance with Condition D.1.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the following~~**In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.1(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of the following**:

(1) The total natural gas usage in turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2.

(2) The total No. 2 fuel usage in turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2.

(3) The total equivalent natural gas usage for each month.

(4) The total equivalent natural gas usage for each compliance period.

(b) ~~To document compliance with Condition D.1.3(b), the Permittee shall maintain records of the sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil combusted in the turbines.~~

~~(c)~~ ~~To document compliance~~**In order to document the compliance status** with Conditions D.1.1(f), the Permittee shall maintain the records of operating hours for the "full-speed, no load" mode for each turbine.

(~~d~~**c**) ~~To document compliance~~**In order to document the compliance status** with Condition D.1.~~6~~**5**, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the turbine stack exhausts when combusting No. 2 fuel oil. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(~~e~~**d**) ~~All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.~~**Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.**

D.1.~~8~~**6** Reporting Requirements

~~A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.1(f) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.1(b) and D.1.1(f) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C – General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C – General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

IDEM Change #5 - IDEM moved the NSPS requirements from Section D.1 to Section E.1. Also, IDEM is no longer providing a summary of the requirements. IDEM only list the applicable sections. The following conditions have been removed from the permit:

~~**New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]**~~

~~D.1.9 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]~~

~~(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the two (2) combustion turbines (Units 1 and 2), except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG.~~

~~(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:~~

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

~~D.1.10 New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Gas Turbines Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG] [326 IAC 12]~~

~~Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Gas Turbines, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the two (2) combustion turbines (Units 1 and 2) as specified as follows:~~

~~**Subpart GG—Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines**~~

~~**§ 60.330 Applicability and designation of affected facility.**~~

~~(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities: All stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 million Btu) per hour, based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired.~~

~~(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this part except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (j) of §60.332.~~

~~[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1987; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]~~

~~**§ 60.331 Definitions.**~~

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

~~(a) *Stationary gas turbine* means any simple cycle gas turbine, regenerative cycle gas turbine or any gas turbine portion of a combined cycle steam/electric generating system that is not self propelled. It may, however, be mounted on a vehicle for portability.~~

~~(b) *Simple cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine, or which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.~~

~~(c) *Regenerative cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine.~~

~~(d) *Combined cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.~~

~~(e) *Emergency gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which operates as a mechanical or electrical power source only when the primary power source for a facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.~~

~~(f) *Ice fog* means an atmospheric suspension of highly reflective ice crystals.~~

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

~~(h) *Efficiency* means the gas turbine manufacturer's rated heat rate at peak load in terms of heat input per unit of power output based on the lower heating value of the fuel.~~

~~(i) *Peak load* means 100 percent of the manufacturer's design capacity of the gas turbine at ISO standard day conditions.~~

~~(j) *Base load* means the load level at which a gas turbine is normally operated.~~

~~(k) *Fire-fighting turbine* means any stationary gas turbine that is used solely to pump water for extinguishing fires.~~

~~(l) *Turbines employed in oil/gas production or oil/gas transportation* means any stationary gas turbine used to provide power to extract crude oil/natural gas from the earth or to move crude oil/natural gas, or products refined from these substances through pipelines.~~

~~(m) A *Metropolitan Statistical Area* or *MSA* as defined by the Department of Commerce.~~

~~(n) *Offshore platform gas turbines* means any stationary gas turbine located on a platform in an ocean.~~

~~(o) *Garrison facility* means any permanent military installation.~~

~~(p) *Gas turbine model* means a group of gas turbines having the same nominal air flow, combuster inlet pressure, combuster inlet temperature, firing temperature, turbine inlet temperature and turbine inlet pressure.~~

~~(q) *Electric utility stationary gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity to any utility power distribution system for sale.~~

~~(r) *Emergency fuel* is a fuel fired by a gas turbine only during circumstances, such as natural gas supply curtailment or breakdown of delivery system, that make it impossible to fire natural gas in the gas turbine.~~

~~(s) *Unit operating hour* means a clock hour during which any fuel is combusted in the affected unit. If the unit combusts fuel for the entire clock hour, it is considered to be a full unit operating hour. If the unit combusts fuel for only part of the clock hour, it is considered to be a partial unit operating hour.~~

~~(t) *Excess emissions* means a specified averaging period over which either:~~

~~(1) The NO_x emissions are higher than the applicable emission limit in §60.332;~~

~~(2) The total sulfur content of the fuel being combusted in the affected facility exceeds the limit specified in §60.333; or~~

~~(3) The recorded value of a particular monitored parameter is outside the acceptable range specified in the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit.~~

~~(u) *Natural gas* means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (*e.g.*, methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions. Natural gas contains 20.0 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Equivalents of this in other units are as follows: 0.068 weight percent total sulfur, 680 parts per million by weight (ppmw) total sulfur, and 338 parts per million by volume (ppmv) at 20 degrees Celsius total sulfur. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1100 British thermal units (Btu) per standard cubic foot. Natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value.~~

~~(v) *Duct burner* means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source, such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a heat recovery steam~~

~~generating unit.~~

~~(w) *Lean premix stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where the air and fuel are thoroughly mixed to form a lean mixture for combustion in the combustor. Mixing may occur before or in the combustion chamber. A unit which is capable of operating in both lean premix and diffusion flame modes is considered a lean premix stationary combustion turbine when it is in the lean premix mode, and it is considered a diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine when it is in the diffusion flame mode.~~

~~(x) *Diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine* means any stationary combustion turbine where fuel and air are injected at the combustor and are mixed only by diffusion prior to ignition. A unit which is capable of operating in both lean premix and diffusion flame modes is considered a lean premix stationary combustion turbine when it is in the lean premix mode, and it is considered a diffusion flame stationary combustion turbine when it is in the diffusion flame mode.~~

~~(y) *Unit operating day* means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.~~

~~[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41359, July 8, 2004]~~

~~§ 60.332 Standard for nitrogen oxides.~~

~~(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required by §60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart as specified in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall comply with one of the following, except as provided in paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) of this section.~~

~~(1) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine, any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:~~

$$STD = 0.0075\frac{(14.4)}{Y} + F$$

~~where:~~

~~STD = allowable ISO corrected (if required as given in §60.335(b)(1)) NO_x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis),~~

~~Y = manufacturer's rated heat rate at manufacturer's rated load (kilojoules per watt hour) or, actual measured heat rate based on lower heating value of fuel as measured at actual peak load for the facility. The value of Y shall not exceed 14.4 kilojoules per watt hour, and~~

~~F = NO_x emission allowance for fuel-bound nitrogen as defined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.~~

~~(b) Electric utility stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load greater than 107.2 gigajoules per hour (100 million Btu/hour) based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.~~

~~[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41359, July 8, 2004]~~

~~§ 60.333 Standard for sulfur dioxide.~~

~~On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provision of this subpart shall comply with one or the other of the following conditions:~~

~~(a) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.015 percent by volume at 15 percent oxygen and on a dry basis.~~

~~(b) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall burn in any stationary gas turbine any fuel which contains total sulfur in excess of 0.8 percent by weight (8000 ppmw).~~

~~[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 69 FR 41360, July 8, 2004]~~

~~§ 60.334 Monitoring of operations.~~

~~(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart and using water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water or steam to fuel being fired in the turbine.~~

~~(g) The steam or water to fuel ratio or other parameters that are continuously monitored as described in paragraphs (a), (d) or (f) of this section shall be monitored during the performance test required under §60.8, to establish acceptable values and ranges. The owner or operator may supplement the performance test data with engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information to define the acceptable parametric ranges more precisely. The owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a parameter monitoring plan which explains the procedures used to document proper operation of the NO_x emission controls. The plan shall include the parameter(s) monitored and the acceptable range(s) of the parameter(s) as well as the basis for designating the parameter(s) and acceptable range(s). Any supplemental data such as engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information shall be included in the monitoring plan. For affected units that are also subject to part 75 of this chapter and that use the low mass emissions methodology in §75.19 of this chapter or the NO_x emission measurement methodology in appendix E to part 75, the owner or operator may meet the requirements of this paragraph by developing and keeping on-site (or at a central location for unmanned facilities) a quality-assurance plan, as described in §75.19 (e)(5) or in section 2.3 of appendix E and section 1.3.6 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter.~~

~~(h) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart:~~

~~(1) Shall monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine, except as provided in paragraph (h)(3) of this section. The sulfur content of the fuel must be determined using total sulfur methods described in §60.335(b)(10). Alternatively, if the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel during the most recent performance test was less than 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), ASTM D4084–82, 94, D5504–01, D6228–98, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377–86 (all of which are incorporated by reference-see §60.17), which measure the major sulfur compounds may be used; and~~

~~(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in §60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the administrator for subpart GG requires such monitoring. The owner or operator shall use one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:~~

~~(i) The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less; or~~

~~(ii) Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter is required.~~

~~(i) The frequency of determining the sulfur and nitrogen content of the fuel shall be as follows:~~

~~(1) *Fuel oil.* For fuel oil, use one of the total sulfur sampling options and the associated sampling frequency described in sections 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, and 2.2.4.3 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter (*i.e.*, flow proportional sampling, daily sampling, sampling from the unit's storage tank after each addition of fuel to the tank, or sampling each delivery prior to combining it with fuel oil already in the intended storage tank). If an emission allowance is being claimed for fuel-bound nitrogen, the nitrogen content of the oil shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.~~

~~(j) For each affected unit that elects to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content or fuel nitrogen content under this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime, in accordance with §60.7(c). Excess emissions shall be reported for all periods of unit operation, including startup, shutdown and malfunction. For the purpose of reports required under §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:~~

~~(1) Nitrogen oxides.~~

~~(i) For turbines using water or steam to fuel ratio monitoring:~~

~~(A) An excess emission shall be any unit operating hour for which the average steam or water to fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the acceptable steam or water to fuel ratio needed to demonstrate compliance with §60.332, as established during the performance test required in §60.8. Any unit operating hour in which no water or steam is injected into the turbine shall also be considered an excess emission.~~

~~(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which water or steam is injected into the turbine, but the essential parametric data needed to determine the steam or water to fuel ratio are unavailable or invalid.~~

~~(C) Each report shall include the average steam or water to fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity), gas turbine load, and (if applicable) the nitrogen content of the fuel during each excess emission. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in §60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of §60.335(b)(1).~~

~~(2) Sulfur dioxide. If the owner or operator is required to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel under paragraph (h) of this section:~~

~~(i) For samples of gaseous fuel and for oil samples obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission occurs each unit operating hour included in the period beginning on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 weight percent and ending on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit.~~

~~(ii) If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, the owner or operator shall immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (*i.e.*, daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.8 weight percent. The owner or operator shall continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and shall evaluate excess emissions according to paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section. When all of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, the owner or operator may resume using the as-delivered sampling option.~~

~~(iii) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime shall include only unit operating hours, and ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.~~

~~(5) All reports required under §60.7(c) shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each 6-month period.~~

~~[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41360, July 8, 2004; 71 FR 9457, Feb. 24, 2006]~~

~~§ 60.334 Monitoring of operations.~~

~~(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart and using water or steam injection to control NO_x emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the fuel consumption and the ratio of water or steam to fuel being fired in the turbine.~~

~~(g) The steam or water to fuel ratio or other parameters that are continuously monitored as described in paragraphs (a), (d) or (f) of this section shall be monitored during the performance test required under §60.8, to establish acceptable values and ranges. The owner or operator may supplement the performance test data with engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information to define the acceptable parametric ranges more precisely. The owner or operator shall develop and keep on-site a parameter monitoring plan which explains the procedures used to document proper operation of the NO_x emission controls. The plan shall include the parameter(s) monitored and the acceptable range(s) of the parameter(s) as well as the basis for designating the parameter(s) and acceptable range(s). Any supplemental data such as engineering analyses, design specifications, manufacturer's recommendations and other relevant information shall be included in the monitoring plan. For affected units that are also subject to part 75 of this chapter and that use the low mass emissions methodology in §75.19 of this chapter or the NO_x emission measurement methodology in appendix E to part 75, the owner or operator may meet the requirements of this paragraph by developing and keeping on-site (or at a central location for unmanned facilities) a quality-assurance plan, as described in §75.19 (e)(5) or in section 2.3 of appendix E and section 1.3.6 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter.~~

~~(h) The owner or operator of any stationary gas turbine subject to the provisions of this subpart:~~

~~(1) Shall monitor the total sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the turbine, except as provided in paragraph (h)(3) of this section. The sulfur content of the fuel must be determined using total sulfur methods described in §60.335(b)(10). Alternatively, if the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel during the most recent performance test was less than 0.4 weight percent (4000 ppmw), ASTM D4084–82, 94, D5504–01, D6228–98, or Gas Processors Association Standard 2377–86 (all of which are incorporated by reference-see §60.17), which measure the major sulfur compounds may be used; and~~

~~(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator may elect not to monitor the total sulfur content of the gaseous fuel combusted in the turbine, if the gaseous fuel is demonstrated to meet the definition of natural gas in §60.331(u), regardless of whether an existing custom schedule approved by the administrator for subpart GG requires such monitoring. The owner or operator shall use one of the following sources of information to make the required demonstration:~~

~~(i) The gas quality characteristics in a current, valid purchase contract, tariff sheet or transportation contract for the gaseous fuel, specifying that the maximum total sulfur content of the fuel is 20.0 grains/100 scf or less; or~~

~~(ii) Representative fuel sampling data which show that the sulfur content of the gaseous fuel does not exceed 20 grains/100 scf. At a minimum, the amount of fuel sampling data specified in section 2.3.1.4 or 2.3.2.4 of appendix D to part 75 of this chapter is required.~~

~~(i) The frequency of determining the sulfur and nitrogen content of the fuel shall be as follows:~~

~~(1) *Fuel oil.* For fuel oil, use one of the total sulfur sampling options and the associated sampling frequency described in sections 2.2.3, 2.2.4.1, 2.2.4.2, and 2.2.4.3 of appendix D to part 75 of this~~

~~chapter (*i.e.*, flow proportional sampling, daily sampling, sampling from the unit's storage tank after each addition of fuel to the tank, or sampling each delivery prior to combining it with fuel oil already in the intended storage tank). If an emission allowance is being claimed for fuel-bound nitrogen, the nitrogen content of the oil shall be determined and recorded once per unit operating day.~~

~~(j) For each affected unit required to continuously monitor parameters or emissions, or to periodically determine the fuel sulfur content or fuel nitrogen content under this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit reports of excess emissions and monitor downtime, in accordance with §60.7(c). Excess emissions shall be reported for all periods of unit operation, including startup, shutdown and malfunction. For the purpose of reports required under §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions and monitor downtime that shall be reported are defined as follows:~~

~~(1) Nitrogen oxides.~~

~~(i) For turbines using water or steam to fuel ratio monitoring:~~

~~(A) An excess emission shall be any unit operating hour for which the average steam or water to fuel ratio, as measured by the continuous monitoring system, falls below the acceptable steam or water to fuel ratio needed to demonstrate compliance with §60.332, as established during the performance test required in §60.8. Any unit operating hour in which no water or steam is injected into the turbine shall also be considered an excess emission.~~

~~(B) A period of monitor downtime shall be any unit operating hour in which water or steam is injected into the turbine, but the essential parametric data needed to determine the steam or water to fuel ratio are unavailable or invalid.~~

~~(C) Each report shall include the average steam or water to fuel ratio, average fuel consumption, ambient conditions (temperature, pressure, and humidity), gas turbine load, and (if applicable) the nitrogen content of the fuel during each excess emission. You do not have to report ambient conditions if you opt to use the worst case ISO correction factor as specified in §60.334(b)(3)(ii), or if you are not using the ISO correction equation under the provisions of §60.335(b)(1).~~

~~(2) Sulfur dioxide. If the owner or operator is required to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel under paragraph (h) of this section:~~

~~(i) For samples of gaseous fuel and for oil samples obtained using daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank, an excess emission occurs each unit operating hour included in the period beginning on the date and hour of any sample for which the sulfur content of the fuel being fired in the gas turbine exceeds 0.8 weight percent and ending on the date and hour that a subsequent sample is taken that demonstrates compliance with the sulfur limit.~~

~~(ii) If the option to sample each delivery of fuel oil has been selected, the owner or operator shall immediately switch to one of the other oil sampling options (*i.e.*, daily sampling, flow proportional sampling, or sampling from the unit's storage tank) if the sulfur content of a delivery exceeds 0.8 weight percent. The owner or operator shall continue to use one of the other sampling options until all of the oil from the delivery has been combusted, and shall evaluate excess emissions according to paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section. When all of the fuel from the delivery has been burned, the owner or operator may resume using the as-delivered sampling option.~~

~~(iii) A period of monitor downtime begins when a required sample is not taken by its due date. A period of monitor downtime also begins on the date and hour of a required sample, if invalid results are obtained. The period of monitor downtime shall include only unit operating hours, and ends on the date and hour of the next valid sample.~~

~~(5) All reports required under §60.7(c) shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter.~~

~~[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000; 69 FR 41360, July 8, 2004]~~

~~§ 60.335 Test methods and procedures.~~

~~(a) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance tests required in §60.8, using either~~

~~(1) EPA Method 20,~~

~~(2) ASTM D6522–00 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or~~

~~(3) EPA Method 7E and either EPA Method 3 or 3A in appendix A to this part, to determine NO_x and diluent concentration.~~

~~(4) Sampling traverse points are to be selected following Method 20 or Method 1, (non-particulate procedures) and sampled for equal time intervals. The sampling shall be performed with a traversing single-hole probe or, if feasible, with a stationary multi-hole probe that samples each of the points sequentially. Alternatively, a multi-hole probe designed and documented to sample equal volumes from each hole may be used to sample simultaneously at the required points.~~

~~(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(4) of this section, the owner or operator may test at few points than are specified in Method 1 or Method 20 if the following conditions are met:~~

~~(i) You may perform a stratification test for NO_x and diluent pursuant to~~

~~(A) [Reserved]~~

~~(B) The procedures specified in section 6.5.6.1(a) through (e) appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.~~

~~(ii) Once the stratification sampling is completed, the owner or operator may use the following alternative sample point selection criteria for the performance test:~~

~~(A) If each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O_2, is within ±10 percent of the mean normalized concentration for all traverse points, then you may use 3 points (located either 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the way across the stack or duct, or, for circular stacks or ducts greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 feet) in diameter, at 0.4, 1.2, and 2.0 meters from the wall). The 3 points shall be located along the measurement line that exhibited the highest average normalized NO_x concentration during the stratification test; or~~

~~(B) If each of the individual traverse point NO_x concentrations, normalized to 15 percent O_2, is within ±5 percent of the mean normalized concentration for all traverse points, then you may sample at a single point, located at least 1 meter from the stack wall or at the stack centroid.~~

~~(6) Other acceptable alternative reference methods and procedures are given in paragraph (c) of this section.~~

~~(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable nitrogen oxides emission limitation in §60.332 and shall meet the performance test requirements of §60.8 as follows:~~

~~(1) For each run of the performance test, the mean nitrogen oxides emission concentration (NO_{xo}) corrected to 15 percent O_2 shall be corrected to ISO standard conditions using the following equation. Notwithstanding this requirement, use of the ISO correction equation is optional for: Lean premix stationary combustion turbines; units used in association with heat recovery steam generators (HRSG) equipped with duct burners; and units equipped with add-on emission control devices:~~

$$NO_x = (NO_{xo})(P_r/P_o)^{0.5} e^{19(Ho-0.00633)(288°K/T_a)^{1.53}}$$

~~Where:~~

~~NO_x = emission concentration of NO_x at 15 percent O_2 and ISO standard ambient conditions, ppm by volume, dry basis,~~

~~NO_{xo} = mean observed NO_x concentration, ppm by volume, dry basis, at 15 percent O_2,~~

~~P_r = reference combustor inlet absolute pressure at 101.3 kilopascals ambient pressure, mm Hg,~~

~~P_o = observed combustor inlet absolute pressure at test, mm Hg,~~

~~H_o = observed humidity of ambient air, g H_2O/g air,~~

~~e = transcendental constant, 2.718, and~~

~~T_a = ambient temperature, °K.~~

~~(2) The 3-run performance test required by §60.8 must be performed within ±5 percent at 30, 50, 75, and 90-to-100 percent of peak load or at four evenly-spaced load points in the normal operating range of the gas turbine, including the minimum point in the operating range and 90-to-100 percent of peak load, or at the highest achievable load point if 90-to-100 percent of peak load cannot be physically achieved in practice. If the turbine combusts both oil and gas as primary or backup fuels, separate performance testing is required for each fuel. Notwithstanding these requirements, performance testing is not required for any emergency fuel (as defined in §60.331).~~

~~(4) If water or steam injection is used to control NO_x with no additional post-combustion NO_x control and the owner or operator chooses to monitor the steam or water to fuel ratio in accordance with §60.334(a), then that monitoring system must be operated concurrently with each EPA Method 20, ASTM D6522–00 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or EPA Method 7E run and shall be used to determine the fuel consumption and the steam or water to fuel ratio necessary to comply with the applicable §60.332 NO_x emission limit.~~

~~(8) If the owner or operator elects under §60.334(f) to monitor combustion parameters or parameters indicative of proper operation of NO_x emission controls, the appropriate parameters shall be continuously monitored and recorded during each run of the initial performance test, to establish acceptable operating ranges, for purposes of the parameter monitoring plan for the affected unit, as specified in §60.334(g).~~

~~(10) If the owner or operator is required under §60.334(i)(1) or (3) to periodically determine the sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine, a minimum of three fuel samples shall be collected during the performance test. Analyze the samples for the total sulfur content of the fuel using:~~

~~(i) For liquid fuels, ASTM D129–00, D2622–98, D4294–02, D1266–98, D5453–00 or D1552–01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, *see* §60.17); or~~

~~(ii) For gaseous fuels, ASTM D1072–80, 90 (Reapproved 1994); D3246–81, 92, 96; D4468–85 (Reapproved 2000); or D6667–01 (all of which are incorporated by reference, see §60.17). The applicable ranges of some ASTM methods mentioned above are not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fuel gases. Dilution of samples before analysis (with verification of the dilution ratio) may be used, subject to the prior approval of the Administrator.~~

~~(11) The fuel analyses required under paragraphs (b)(9) and (b)(10) of this section may be performed by the owner or operator, a service contractor retained by the owner or operator, the fuel vendor, or any other qualified agency.~~

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

~~(1) Instead of using the equation in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, manufacturers may develop ambient condition correction factors to adjust the nitrogen oxides emission level measured by the performance test as provided in §60.8 to ISO standard day conditions.~~

~~[69 FR 41363, July 8, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 9458, Feb. 24, 2006]~~

IDEM Change #6 - IDEM revised the PSD Minor Limit in Section D.2 to remove the reference to an old Part 70 Operating Permit. Original Conditions D.2.2 and D.2.3 were revised to clarify the requirements. Revisions are shown below:

D.2.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(a) ~~Pursuant to T177-12388-00040, issued on December 7, 2001, t~~**T**he total amount of ~~fuel~~**No. 2 fuel oil** used in the diesel engines (Units 7 and 8) shall not exceed 1,099 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

~~**********~~

D.2.2 Record Keeping Requirements

~~(a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of total diesel usage for the engines (Units 7 and 8).~~

~~(b) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.~~

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of total diesel usage for the diesel engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8.

(b) Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.2.3 Reporting Requirements

~~A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.2.1(a) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.1(a) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C – General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C – General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

IDEM Change #7 - IDEM added Section E.1 to include the NSPS requirements from original section D.1 for turbine Unit 1 and Unit 2. Also, the U.S. EPA approved an alternate monitoring schedule for the turbines. A condition has been added to clarify the exact requirements. The section added is shown below:

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.

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

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

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

The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG.

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart GG]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG, included as Attachment B which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1 for the natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Unit 1 and Unit 2 as specified as follows:

1) 40 CFR 60.330;
2) 40 CFR 60.331;
3) 40 CFR 60.332(a)(1), (b);
4) 40 CFR 60.333;
5) 40 CFR 60.334(a), (g), (h)(1), (h)(3), (i)(1), (j)(1)(i), (j)(2), (j)(5);
6) 40 CFR 60.334(a), (g), (h)(1), (h)(3), (i)(1), (j)(1)(i)(A to C), (j)(2), (j)(5); and
7) 40 CFR 60.335(a), (b)(1 to 4), (b)(8), (b)(10 to 11).

E.1.3 Custom Monitoring Schedule (NSPS) [40 CFR 60, Subpart GG][326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart GG]

Pursuant to the custom monitoring schedule approved by the U.S. EPA on April 5, 2001, the Permittee variances to 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG apply:

(a) Natural gas sulfur content monitoring shall be conducted on a semiannual basis;

(b) The installation of NOx and O2 monitors on Unit 1 and Unit 2 are not required; and

(c) Sampling of the No. 2 fuel oil for nitrogen and sulfur content shall be conducted on a semi-annual basis or after each addition of fuel oil is complete.

IDEM Change #8 - Original Section E.1 has been relocated to Section F.1. Only section renumbering has occurred. Revisions are not shown.

IDEM Change #9 - Section E.2 has been added to the permit to incorporate the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ for engine Units 7 and 8. The section added is shown below:

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(a) Two (2) diesel-fired black start stationary RICE, identified as Units 7 and 8, constructed in 1990, each with a maximum power output of 630 horsepower and a maximum heat input of 2 MMBtu/hr, and exhausting to stacks 5 and 6, respectively. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the diesel-fired startup engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8, except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-82, for the diesel-fired startup engines, identified as Unit 7 and Unit 8 as follows:

1) 40 CFR 63.6585
2) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
3) 40 CFR 63.6595(a) and (c)
4) 40 CFR 63.6603
5) 40 CFR 63.6605
6) 40 CFR 63.6612
7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (h) and (i)
8) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
9) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2)
10) 40 CFR 63.6660
11) 40 CFR 63.6665
12) 40 CFR 63.6670
13) 40 CFR 63.6675

IDEM Change #10 - In accordance with 326 IAC 10-4-16, Sections 1 through 15 of 326 IAC 10-4 shall not apply to any control period in 2009 or thereafter. Therefore, original Section F.1 has been removed from the permit. The deleted section is shown below:

~~**SECTION F.1 Nitrogen Oxides Budget Trading Program - NO_x Budget Permit for NO_x Budget Units Under 326 IAC 10-4-1(a)**~~

~~**ORIS Code: 7335**~~

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

~~(a) Two (2) 38.7 MW natural gas-fired simple cycle gas turbines, identified as Units 1 and 2, constructed in 1990, using No. 2 fuel oil as the back-up fuel, controlled by water injection systems, each with a maximum heat input capacity of 431.2 Million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hr) while combusting natural gas and a maximum heat input capacity of 424.5 MMBtu/hr while combusting No. 2 fuel oil, and exhausting to stacks 3 and 4, respectively. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, Units 1 and 2 are considered stationary gas turbines.~~

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

~~F.1.1 Automatic Incorporation of Definitions [326 IAC 10-4-7(e)]~~

~~This NOx budget permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions of terms under 326 IAC 10-4-2.~~

~~F.1.2 Standard Permit Requirements [326 IAC 10-4-4(a)]~~

~~(a) The owners and operators of the NO_x budget source and each NO_x budget unit shall operate each unit in compliance with this NO_x budget permit.~~

~~(b) The NO_x budget units subject to this NO_x budget permit are: Units 1 and 2.~~

~~F.1.3 Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 10-4-4(b)]~~

~~(a) The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the NOx authorized account representative of the NOx budget source and each NOx budget unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 75 and 326 IAC 10-4-12.~~

~~(b) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 75 and 326 IAC 10-4-12 shall be used to determine compliance by each unit with the NOx budget emissions limitation under 326 IAC 10-4-4(c) and Condition F.1.4, Nitrogen Oxides Requirements.~~

~~F.1.4 Nitrogen Oxides Requirements [326 IAC 10-4-4(c)]~~

~~(a) The owners and operators of the NOx budget source and each NOx budget unit at the source shall hold NOx allowances available for compliance deductions under 326 IAC 10-4-10(j), as of the NOx allowance transfer deadline, in each unit's compliance account and the source's overdraft account in an amount:~~

~~(1) Not less than the total NOx emissions for the ozone control period from the unit, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 75 and 326 IAC 10-4-12;~~

~~(2) To account for excess emissions for a prior ozone control period under 326 IAC 10-4-10(k)(5); or~~

~~(3) To account for withdrawal from the NOx budget trading program, or a change in regulatory status of a NOx budget opt-in unit.~~

~~(b) Each ton of NOx emitted in excess of the NOx budget emissions limitation shall constitute a separate violation of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and 326 IAC 10-4.~~

~~(c) NOX allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred among NOx allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 10-4-9 through 11, 326 IAC 10-4-13, and 326 IAC 10-4-14.~~

~~(d) A NOx allowance shall not be deducted, in order to comply with the requirements under (a) above and 326 IAC 10-4-4(c)(1), for an ozone control period in a year prior to the year for which the NOx allowance was allocated.~~

~~(e) A NOx allowance allocated under the NOx budget trading program is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of NOx in accordance with the NOx budget trading program. No provision of the NOx budget trading program, the NOx budget permit application, the NOx budget permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 10-4-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the U.S. EPA or IDEM, OAQ to terminate or limit the authorization.~~

~~(f) A NOx allowance allocated under the NOx budget trading program does not constitute a property right.~~

~~(g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 10-4-10, 326 IAC 10-4-11, or 326 IAC 10-4-13, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a NOx allowance to or from each NOx budget unit's compliance account or the overdraft account of the source where the unit is located is deemed to amend automatically, and become a part of, this NOx budget permit of the NOx budget unit by operation of law without any further review.~~

~~F.1.5 Excess Emissions Requirements [326 IAC 10-4-4(d)]~~

~~The owners and operators of each NOx budget unit that has excess emissions in any ozone control period shall do the following:~~

~~(a) Surrender the NOx allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 10-4-10(k)(5).~~

~~(b) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed under 326 IAC 10-4-10(k)(7).~~

~~F.1.6 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 10-4-4(e)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)]~~

~~Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the NOx budget source and each NOx budget unit at the source shall keep, either on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources, each of the following documents for a period of five (5) years:~~

~~(a) The account certificate of representation for the NOx authorized account representative for the source and each NOx budget unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the account certificate of representation, in accordance with 326 IAC 10-4-6(h). The certificate and documents shall be retained either on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources beyond the five (5) year period until the documents are superseded because of the submission of a new account certificate of representation changing the NOx authorized account representative.~~

~~(b) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 40 CFR 75 and 326 IAC 10-4-12, provided that to the extent that 40 CFR 75 and 326 IAC 10-4-12 provide for a three (3) year period for record keeping, the three (3) year period shall apply.~~

~~(c) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the NOx budget trading program.~~

~~(d) Copies of all documents used to complete a NOx budget permit application and any other submission under the NOx budget trading program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the NOx budget trading program.~~

~~This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of five (5) years, in writing by IDEM, OAQ or the U.S. EPA. Records retained at a central location within Indiana shall be available immediately at the location and submitted to IDEM, OAQ or U.S. EPA within three (3) business days following receipt of a written request. Nothing in 326 IAC 10-4-4(e) shall alter the record retention requirements for a source under 40 CFR 75. Unless otherwise provided, all records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.~~

~~F.1.7 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 10-4-4(e)]~~

~~(a) The NOx authorized account representative of the NOx budget source and each NOx budget unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the NOx budget trading program, including those under 326 IAC 10-4-8, 326 IAC 10-4-12, or 326 IAC 10-4-13.~~

~~(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 10-4-4(e) and 326 IAC 10-4-6(e)(1), each submission shall include the following certification statement by the NOx authorized account representative: "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the NOx budget sources or NOx budget units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."~~

~~(c) Where 326 IAC 10-4 requires a submission to IDEM, OAQ, the NOx authorized account representative shall submit required information to:~~

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

~~(d) Where 326 IAC 10-4 requires a submission to U.S. EPA, the NOx authorized account representative shall submit required information to:~~

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

~~F.1.8 Liability [326 IAC 10-4-4(f)]~~

~~The owners and operators of each NOx budget source shall be liable as follows:~~

~~(a) Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the NOx budget trading program, a NOx budget permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 10-4-3 shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to applicable state or federal law.~~

~~(b) Any person who knowingly makes a false material statement in any record, submission, or report under the NOx budget trading program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to the applicable state or federal law.~~

~~(c) No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the NOx budget trading program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.~~

~~(d) Each NOx budget source and each NOx budget unit shall meet the requirements of the NOx budget trading program.~~

~~(e) Any provision of the NOx budget trading program that applies to a NOx budget source, including a provision applicable to the NOx authorized account representative of a NOx budget source, shall also apply to the owners and operators of the source and of the NOx budget units at the source.~~

~~(f) Any provision of the NOx budget trading program that applies to a NOx budget unit, including a provision applicable to the NOx authorized account representative of a NOx budget unit, shall also apply to the owners and operators of the unit. Except with regard to the requirements applicable to units with a common stack under 40 CFR 75 and 326 IAC 10-4-12, the owners and operators and the NOx authorized account representative of one (1) NOx budget unit shall not be liable for any violation by any other NOx budget unit of which they are not owners or operators or the NOx authorized account representative and that is located at a source of which they are not owners or operators or the NOx authorized account representative.~~

~~F.1.9 Effect on Other Authorities [326 IAC 10-4-4(g)]~~

~~No provision of the NOx budget trading program, a NOx budget permit application, a NOx budget permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 10-4-3 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the NOx authorized account representative of a NOx budget source or NOx budget unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved state implementation plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the CAA.~~

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on October 17, 2011.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary gas turbine electric generating station shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T 177-31039-00040.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to David Matousek at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 232-8253 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 2-8253.

(b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov.

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Emissions Summary Sheet

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 22, 2012

Limited Potential to Emit (TPY)											
Emission Unit	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$ (Note 1)	SO_2	VOC	CO	NOx	Biogenic GHG as CO2e	Non-Biogenic GHG as CO2e	Single HAP (Note 2)	Total HAP (Note 3)
Natural Gas Turbines (Units 1 & 2)	4.87	4.87	4.87	13.40	1.36	97.48	97.48	0	75,692	0.46	0.63
Diesel Startup Engines (Units 7 & 8)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.27	1.19	0	12	negl.	negl.
Source Total	4.90	4.90	4.90	13.52	1.40	97.75	98.67	0	75,704	0.46	0.63
PSD Major Source Threshold	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	---	100,000	---	---

Note 1 - $PM_{2.5}$ is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

Note 2 - Worst Case HAP is Formaldehyde

Note 3 - negl. Indicates the amount emitted is insignificant

Unrestricted Potential to Emit (TPY)											
Emission Unit	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$ (Note 1)	SO_2	VOC	CO	NOx	Biogenic GHG as CO2e	Non-Biogenic GHG as CO2e	Single HAP (Note 2)	Total HAP (Note 3)
Natural Gas Turbines (Units 1 & 2)	44.62	44.62	44.62	123.00	7.93	309.60	3,272	0	607,101	2.68	3.68
Diesel Startup Engines (Units 7 & 8)	3.86	3.86	3.86	13.41	3.89	30.35	132	0	2,820	negl.	negl.
Source Total	48.48	48.48	48.48	136.41	11.82	339.95	3,404	0	609,921	2.68	3.68

Note 1 - $PM_{2.5}$ is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

Note 2 - Worst Case HAP is Formaldehyde

Note 3 - negl. Indicates the amount emitted is insignificant

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Fuel Equivalence Calculations

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T 177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 29, 2012

Allowable Emission Rates

Combustion in the Turbines under Normal Load Conditions

Natural Gas Combustion		
NOx Emissions	0.15 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000, +15%
CO Emissions	0.03 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000
Worst Case for Calculation	0.15 lb/MMBtu	

Worst Case Emissions - Equivalent Natural Gas:

Natural Gas NOx/CO (lb/MMCF) = E.F. (lb/MMBtu) * 1,020 MMBtu/MMCF Natural Gas = 153.00 lb/MMCF

No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion		
NOx Emissions	0.24 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000
CO Emissions	0.077 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000
Worst Case for Calculation	0.24 lb/MMBtu	

Worst Case Emissions Equivalent Fuel Oil:

No. 2 (lb/Kgallon) = E.F (lb/MMBtu) * 1 MMBtu/1,000,000 Btu * 138,123 Btu/gallon * 1,000 gallon/Kgal = 33.15 lb/Kgal

Combustion in the Turbines under No-load Conditions

Natural Gas Combustion		
NOx Emissions	0.48 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000 + 50%
CO Emissions	0.082 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000
Worst Case for Calculation	0.48 lb/MMBtu	

Worst Case Emissions - Natural Gas - No-Load:

Natural Gas NOx/CO (lb/MMCF) = E.F. (lb/MMBtu) * 1,020 MMBtu/MMCF Natural Gas = 490 lb/MMCF

No. 2 Fuel Oil Combustion		
NOx Emissions	1.32 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000 + 50%
CO Emissions	0.0033 lb/MMBtu	AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Table 3.1-1, April 2000
Worst Case for Calculation	1.32 lb/MMBtu	

Worst Case Emissions - No. 2 Fuel Oil - No-Load:

No. 2 (lb/Kgallon) = E.F (lb/MMBtu) * 1 MMBtu/1,000,000 Btu * 138,123 Btu/gallon * 1,000 gallon/Kgal = 183 lb/Kgal

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Fuel Equivalence Calculations (Continued)

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T 177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 29, 2012

Equivalence Calculations

Case #1 - How many MMCF of equivalent natural gas is equal to 1,000 gallons of fuel oil under normal conditions?

NOx/CO Allowable Emission Rate with Natural Gas =	153 lb/MMCF
NOx/CO Allowable Emission Rate with Fuel Oil =	33.15 lb/Kgal
Emissions Using 1 Kgal of Fuel Oil:	
NOx/CO (lb) = E.F. (lb/Kgal) * 1 Kgal =	33.15 lb
Equivalent Amount of Natural Gas	
MMCF Equivalent Natural Gas = Fuel Oil Emission (lb) * 1 MMCF / 153 lb =	0.22 MMCF

0.22 MMCF of equivalent Natural Gas = 1 Kgal of No. 2 at normal operating conditions

Case #2 - How many MMCF of equivalent natural gas equals 1 MMCF of natural gas under no-load conditions?

Emissions Using 1 MMCF under no-load conditions:	
NOx/CO (lb) = 1 MMCF - no-load * 490 lb/MMCF no-load =	490 lb
Equivalent Amount of Natural Gas	
MMCF Equivalent = 490 lb * 1 MMCF Equivalent/153 lb =	3.2 MMCF

1 MMCF of Natural Gas under No-Load Conditions = 3.2 MMCF of Equivalent Natural Gas

Case #3 - How many MMCF of equivalent natural gas equals 1,000 gallons of fuel oil under no-load conditions?

Emissions Using 1 Kgal No. 2 under no-load conditions:	
NOx/CO (lb) = 1 Kgal - no-load * 183 lb / Kgal - no-load =	183 lb
Equivalent Amount of Natural Gas	
MMCF Equivalent = 183 lb * 1 MMCF Equivalent / 153 lb =	1.20 MMCF

1 Kgal No. 2 Fuel Oil - No-load = 1.2 MMCF Equivalent Natural Gas

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Potential to Emit - Combustion Turbines

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

1. PTE While Combusting NG:

Heat Input Capacity (for NG)
MMBtu/hr

862 (2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/2.5*	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	6.60E-03	6.60E-03	3.40E-03 S=0.0036	0.32	2.10E-03	0.082
Unlimited PTE (tons/yr)	**24.92**	**24.92**	**12.84**	**1,208**	**7.93**	**309.60**

*PM and PM10 emission factors are condensable and filterable PM combined. Assume PM10/2.5 emissions equal PM emissions.
Emission Factors from AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Tables 3.1-1 and 3.1-2: Emission Factors for Stationary Gas Turbines (04/00).

Methodology

Unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Max. Input Capcity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

2. PTE While Combusting No. 2 Fuel Oil:

Heat Input Capacity (for fuel oil)
MMBtu/hr

849 (2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/2.5*	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	1.20E-02	1.20E-02	3.30E-02 AP-42 Default	8.80E-01	4.10E-04	0.0033
Unlimited PTE (tons/yr)	**44.62**	**44.62**	**123**	**3,272**	**1.52**	**12.27**

*PM and PM10 emission factors are condensable and filterable PM combined. Assume PM10/2.5 emissions equal PM emissions.
Emission Factors from AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Tables 3.1-1 and 3.1-2: Emission Factors for Stationary Gas Turbines (04/00).
No. 2 fuel oil heat content = 138,123 Btu/gallon

Methodology

Unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Max. Input Capcity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

3. PTE of the Turbines:

Pollutant	PM	PM10/2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Unlimited PTE (tons/yr)	**44.62**	**44.62**	**123**	**3,272**	**7.93**	**310**

Methodology

Total unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Worst Case PTE (tons/yr) between Combusting NG and No. 2 Fuel Oil.

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Limited Potential to Emit - Combustion Turbines

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

Turbines Unit 1 and Unit 2 are controlled by water injection systems.

1. Limited PTE While Combusting NG:

Heat Input Capacity (for NG) MMBtu/hr		Fuel Usage Limit MMCF/yr	
862	(2 units total)	1,294	(2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/2.5*	SO_2	NOx**	VOC	CO**
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	6.60E-03	6.60E-03	3.40E-03	0.15	2.10E-03	0.15
Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**4.27**	**4.27**	**2.20**	**97.05**	**1.36**	**97.05**

*PM and PM10 emission factors are condensable and filterable PM combined. Assume PM10/2.5 emissions equal PM emissions.
** These are the worst case NOx emission factors from AP-42 for water injection, increased by 15%
Emission Factors are derived from AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Tables 3.1-1 and 3.1-2: Emission Factors for Stationary Gas Turbines (04/00).
Heat content of natural gas = 1000 BTU/CF

Methodology

Limited PTE (tons/yr) = Fuel Usage Limit (MMCF/yr) x 1,000 MMBtu/MMCF x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

2. Limited PTE While Combusting No. 2 Fuel Oil:

Heat Input Capacity (for fuel oil) MMBtu/hr		Fuel Usage Limit kgal/yr	
849	(2 units total)	5,881	(= NG usage limit (MMCF) / 0.22 MMCF per 1 Kgal)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/2.5*	SO_2	NOx**	VOC	CO**
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	1.20E-02	1.20E-02	3.30E-02 AP-42 Default	0.24	4.10E-04	0.24
Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**4.87**	**4.87**	**13.40**	**97.48**	**0.17**	**97.48**

*PM and PM10 emission factors are condensable and filterable PM combined. Assume PM10/2.5 emissions equal PM emissions.
** These are the worst case NOx emission factors from AP-42, water injection, increased by 50%.
Emission Factors are derived from AP-42, Chapter 3.1, Tables 3.1-1 and 3.1-2: Emission Factors for Stationary Gas Turbines (04/00).
No. 2 fuel oil heat content = 138,123 Btu/gallon

Methodology

Limited PTE (tons/yr) = Fuel Usage Limit (kgal/yr) x 139 MMBtu/kgal x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

3. Limited PTE of the Turbines after Control:

Pollutant	PM	PM10/2.5	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Total Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**4.87**	**4.87**	**13.40**	**97.48**	**1.36**	**97.48**

Methodology
Total Limited PTE (tons/yr) = Worst Case PTE (tons/yr) Between Combusting NG and No. 2 Fuel Oil.

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Potential to Emit HAP - Combustion Turbines

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

1. PTE While Combusting NG:

Heat Input Capacity (for NG)
MMBtu/hr

862 (2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	Formaldehyde	Toluene	Xylene	Acetaldehyde	Ethylbenzene	Total
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	7.10E-04	1.30E-04	6.40E-05	4.00E-05	3.20E-05	
PTE (tons/yr)	**2.68**	**0.49**	**0.24**	**0.15**	**0.12**	**3.68**

Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 3.1-3 for NG fired gas turbines (AP-42, 04/00).

Methodology

PTE (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

2. PTE While Combusting No. 2 Fuel Oil:

Heat Input Capacity (for fuel oil)
MMBtu/hr

849 (2 units total)

	Pollutant					
	Formaldehyde	Benzene	PAH	Naphthalene	1,3-Butadiene	Total
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	2.80E-04	5.50E-05	4.00E-05	3.50E-05	1.60E-05	
Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**1.04**	**0.20**	**0.15**	**0.13**	**0.06**	**1.58**

Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 3.1-4 for distillate oil-fired gas turbines (AP-42, 04/00).

Methodology

PTE (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

3. Total PTE of the Turbines:

Pollutant	Formaldehyde	Toluene	Xylene	Acetaldehyde	Ethylbenzene	Total HAPs
Total Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**2.68**	**0.49**	**0.24**	**0.15**	**0.12**	**3.68**

Methodology

Total unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Worst Case PTE (tons/yr) between Combusting NG and No. 2 Fuel Oil.

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Limited Potential to Emit HAP - Combustion Turbine

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

1. PTE While Combusting NG:

Limited Fuel Usage for Natural Gas MMCF/yr	Heating Value Btu/CF	Limited Heat Input MMBtu/yr
1,295 (2 units total)	1,000	1,295,000

	Pollutant					
	Formaldehyde	Toluene	Xylene	Acetaldehyde	Ethylbenzene	Total
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	7.10E-04	1.30E-04	6.40E-05	4.00E-05	3.20E-05	
PTE (tons/yr)	**0.46**	**0.08**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.63**

Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 3.1-3 for NG fired gas turbines (AP-42, 04/00).

Methodology

PTE (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/year) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

2. PTE While Combusting No. 2 Fuel Oil:

Limited Fuel Usage for No. 2 Fuel oil Kgal/yr	Heating Value Btu/gallon	Limited Heat Input MMBtu/yr
5,881 (2 units total)	138,123	812,301

	Pollutant					
	Formaldehyde	Benzene	PAH	Naphthalene	1,3-Butadiene	Total
Emission Factor in lbs/MMBtu	2.80E-04	5.50E-05	4.00E-05	3.50E-05	1.60E-05	
Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**0.11**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.17**

Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 3.1-4 for distillate oil-fired gas turbines (AP-42, 04/00).

Methodology

PTE (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/year) x Emission Factor (lbs/MMBtu) x 1 ton/2000 lbs

3. Total PTE of the Turbines:

Pollutant	Formaldehyde	Toluene	Xylene	Acetaldehyde	Ethylbenzene	Total HAPs
Total Limited PTE (tons/yr)	**0.46**	**0.08**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.63**

Methodology

Total unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Worst Case PTE (tons/yr) between Combusting NG and No. 2 Fuel Oil.

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Potential to Emit - Diesel Engines

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

1. PTE:

Max. Power Output Horsepower (HP)

1,260 (2 units total)

S = Weight % Sulfur

0.3 (Permit Limit)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/2.5*	SO_2	NO_x	**VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lbs/hp-hr	7.00E-04	7.00E-04	2.43E-03 (8.09E-3S)	2.40E-02	7.05E-04	5.50E-03
Unlimited Potential to Emit in tons/yr	**3.86**	**3.86**	**13.41**	**132.45**	**3.89**	**30.35**

Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 3.4-1 (AP-42, 10/96).
*Assume PM10/2.5 emissions are equal to PM emissions.
** Assume TOC (total organic compounds) emissions are equal to VOC emissions.
No. 2 fuel oil heat content = 138,123 Btu/gallon

Methodology

Unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Max. Power Output (hp) x Emission Factor (lbs/hp-hr) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

2. Limited PTE:

Max. Power Output Horsepower (HP)	Fuel Usage Limit gallon/yr	Fuel Consumption Rate gallon/hr	Engine Operating Hours hr/yr
1,260 (2 units total)	1,099	14 M177-5163-00040	79

S = Weight % Sulfur

0.3 (Permit Limit)

	Pollutant					
	PM*	PM10/2.5*	SO_2	NO_x	**VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lbs/hp-hr	7.00E-04	7.00E-04	2.43E-03 (8.09E-3S)	2.40E-02	7.05E-04	5.50E-03
Unlimited Potential to Emit in tons/yr	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.12**	**1.19**	**0.04**	**0.27**

*Assume PM10/2.5 emissions are equal to PM emissions.
** Assume TOC (total organic compounds) emissions are equal to VOC emissions.
No. 2 fuel oil heat content = 138,123 Btu/gallon
Note: Emission factors are from AP-42, Table 3.4-1 (AP-42, 10/96).

Methodology

Unlimited PTE (tons/yr) = Max. Power Output (hp) x Emission Factor (lbs/hp-hr) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Combustion Turbines

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

Turbine PTE

1) PTE - Natural Gas Maximum Heat Input 862 MMBtu/hr
7,551,120 MMBtu/year

Pollutant	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu)	53.02	1.00E-03	1.00E-04	------
PTE (TPY)	440,396	8.31	0.83	440,405
PTE (TPY CO2e)	440,396	175	257	440,828

2) PTE - No. 2 Fuel Oil Maximum Heat Input 849 MMBtu/hr
7,437,240 MMBtu/year

Pollutant	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu)	73.96	3.00E-03	6.00E-04	------
PTE (TPY)	605,064	24.54	4.91	605,093
PTE (TPY CO2e)	605,064	515	1,522	607,101

3) Total PTE of Turbines

	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
PTE (TPY)	605,064	24.54	4.91	605,093
PTE (TPY CO2e)	605,064	515	1,522	607,101

Turbine Limited PTE

1) Limited PTE - Natural Gas Limited Heat Input 1,294,000 MMBtu/year

Pollutant	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu)	53.02	1.00E-03	1.00E-04	------
PTE (TPY)	75,469	1.42	0.14	75,471
PTE (TPY CO2e)	75,469	30	43	75,542

2) Limited PTE - No. 2 Fuel Oil Limited Heat Input 812,301 MMBtu/year

Pollutant	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu)	73.96	3.00E-03	6.00E-04	------
PTE (TPY)	66,086	2.68	0.54	66,089
PTE (TPY CO2e)	66,086	56	167	66,309

3) Limited PTE of Turbines

	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
PTE (TPY)	75,469	2.68	0.54	75,472
PTE (TPY CO2e)	75,469	56	167	75,692

Methodology:
1) PTE (TPY) = Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu) * 2.2 lb/Kg * Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr) * 1 ton/2,000 lb
2) PTE (TPY CO2e) = PTE (TPY) * Global Warming Potential (Unitless); Where : CO2 = 1, CH4 = 21 and N2O = 310
3) Emission Factors are from 40 CFR 98, Subpart C, Tables C-1 and C-2, December 2010.
4) Natural Gas Limited Heat Input (MMBtu/yr) = 1,294 MMCF/yr * 1,020 MMBtu/MMCF.
5) Fuel Oil Limited Heat Input (MMBtu/yr) = 5,881 Kgal/yr * 1,000 gal/Kgal * 138,123 Btu/gallon * 1 MMBtu/1,000,000 Btu.

Appendix A to the Technical Support Document
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Engines

Company Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Address: 4752 Gates Road, Centerville, Indiana 47330
Permit Number: T177-31039-00040
Reviewer: David Matousek
Date: February 21, 2012

Engine Design Parameters

Engine bHp Rating	1,260	bHp (Two Engines)		
Break Specific Fuel Consumption	3,175	Btu Input / bHp-Hr Output		
Estimated Heat Input Capacity	4.00	MMBtu Heat Input /hr (Two Engines)		
Heating Value No. 2 Fuel Oil	138,123	Btu/gallon		
Maximum Fuel Usage	250,286	gal/year	34,570	MMBtu/yr
Limited Fuel Usage	1,099	gal/year	152	MMBtu/yr

1) PTE - No. 2 Fuel Oil

Pollutant	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu)	73.96	3.00E-03	6.00E-04	------
PTE (TPY)	2,812	0.11	0.02	2,812
PTE (TPY CO2e)	2,812	2	6	2,820

2) Limited PTE - No. 2 Fuel Oil

Pollutant	CO2	CH4	N2O	Total
Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu)	73.96	3.00E-03	6.00E-04	------
PTE (TPY)	12	5.02E-04	1.00E-04	12
PTE (TPY CO2e)	12	0.01053	0.03110	12

Methodology:
1) Break Specific Fuel Consumption = Heat Input (MMBtu/hr) * 1,000,000 Btu/MMBtu / bHp Output
2) Max Fuel Usage = Heat Input (MMBtu/hr) * 1,000,000 Btu/MMBtu * 8760 hr/year / Fuel Heating Value (Btu/gallon)
3) MMBtu/year = Fuel Usage (gallon/year) * Fuel Heating Value (Btu/gallon) * 1MMBtu/1,000,000 Btu
4) PTE (TPY) = Emission Factor (Kg/MMBtu) * 2.2 lb/Kg * Fuel Usage (MMBtu/yr) * 1 ton/2,000 lb
5) PTE (TPY CO2e) = PTE (TPY) * Global Warming Potential (Unitless); Where : CO2 = 1, CH4 = 21 and N2O = 310
6) Emission Factors are from 40 CFR 98, Subpart C, Tables C-1 and C-2, December 2010.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Scott Barry
Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
11610 N College Avenue
Carmel, IN 46032

DATE: June 21, 2012

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
177-31039-00040

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:
Jack Alvey, Responsible Official
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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June 21, 2012

TO: Morrison-Reeves Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Indiana Municipal Power Agency - Richmond Station
Permit Number: 177-31039-00040

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	PWAY 6/21/2012 Indiana Municipal Power Agency -Richmond Station 177-31039-00040 (final)			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
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2		Jack Alvey Senior VP Indiana Municipal Power Agency -Richmond Station 11610 N COllege Ave Carmel IN 46032 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Centerville Town Council P.O. Box 125 Centerville IN 47330 *(Local Official)*									
4		Morrisson Reeves Public Library 80 N 6th St Richmond IN 47374-3079 *(Library)*									
5		Mr. Thomas Lee Clevenger 4005 South Franks Lane Selma IN 47383 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Wayne County Commissioners 401 East Main Street Richmond IN 47374 *(Local Official)*									
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