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: May 17, 2012

RE: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc / 109-31171-00006

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

Notice of Decision: Approval - Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3 and IC 13-15-6-1 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) calendar days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNPER.dot12/03/07

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Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
300 Park Drive
Mooresville, Indiana 46158

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

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

Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, quoted in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a MSOP under 326 IAC 2-6.1.

Operation Permit No.: M109-31171-00006	
Issued by: Nathan C. Bell, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: May 17, 2012 Expiration Date: May 17, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. SOURCE SUMMARY 4
A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(c)][326 IAC 2-6.1-4(a)]
A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

B. GENERAL CONDITIONS 7
B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-1.1-1]
B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]
B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]
B.4 Enforceability
B.5 Severability
B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege
B.7 Duty to Provide Information
B.8 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]
B.9 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]
B.10 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]
B.11 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)]
B.12 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-6.1-7]
B.13 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(3)][326 IAC 2-6.1-6]
B.14 Source Modification Requirement
B.15 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(4)(B)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(4)][IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-17-3-2][IC 13-30-3-1]
B.16 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-6.1-6]
B.17 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]
B.18 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 1-1-6]

C. SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS 12

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(1)]
C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]
C.2 Permit Revocation [326 IAC 2-1.1-9]
C.3 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
C.4 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
C.5 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
C.6 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
C.7 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]
C.8 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]
C.9 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
C.10 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]
C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

Corrective Actions and Response Steps
C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances
C.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]
C.15 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]
C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5]
C.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-6.1-2] [IC 13-14-1-13]

D.1. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS 18

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]
D.1.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-4]
D.1.2 Wood-Fired Boiler Operation
D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

Compliance Determination Requirements
D.1.4 Particulate Control

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]
D.1.5 Visible Emissions Notations
D.1.6 Cyclone Failure Detection

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]
D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

D.2. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS 21

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]
D.1.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

E.1. EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS 23

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-8-4(1)]
E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ]

Annual Notification 24
Malfunction Report 25

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

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(c)][326 IAC 2-6.1-4(a)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary hardwood veneer manufacturing company.

Source Address:	300 Park Drive, Mooresville, Indiana 46158
General Source Phone Number:	317-831-4040
SIC Code:	2435 (Hardwood Veneer)
County Location:	Morgan
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for PM2.5 standard Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Minor Source Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

(a) One (1) wood-fired steam boiler, identified as EU-I, constructed in 1952, equipped with a fly ash collector and converted to wood fuel from coal during 1978, obtaining wood waste from a silo with five (5) cyclones, exhausting through Stack 1, input capacity: 19.2 million British thermal units and 1.92 tons of wood waste per hour.

Note: The Permittee will only combust clean wood in the wood-fired steam boiler. Clean wood consists of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials. Clean wood does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote, or manufactured wood products that contain adhesives or resins (e.g., plywood, particle board, flake board, and oriented strand board).

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

(b) One (1) wood-fired stoker fed stove, identified as EU-XV, constructed in 1992, exhausting through Stack 3, input capacity: 0.6 million British thermal units and 0.06 tons of wood waste per hour. Green wood chips are purchased and used as fuel for this stove which only operates in the winter.

Note: The Permittee will only combust clean wood in the wood waste-fired stove. Clean wood consists of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials. Clean wood does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote, or manufactured wood products that contain adhesives or resins (e.g., plywood, particle board, flake board, and oriented strand board).

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired heater, identified as EU-XVI, constructed in 1958, exhausting through Stack 2, input capacity: 1.5 million British thermal units per hour.

(d) Woodworking operations, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) sawmill, consisting of the following:

(A) One (1) debarking process, identified as EU-XIII, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (Bark Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack A, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour. The removed bark is pneumatically conveyed to a grinder and the ground bark is stored in a silo. Occasionally, when the silo becomes full or for maintenance purposes, bark is diverted from the silo to an enclosed vented trailer for storage. Some of the material in the trailer may also be sold for landscaping purposes.

(B) One (1) chipper, identified as EU-XIV, constructed in 1987, equipped with a cyclone (Chip Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack E, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour.

(C) Log sawing operations, identified as EU-IX, constructed in 1997, equipped with a cyclone (Sawdust Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack B, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour.

Approximately fifty-five percent (55%) oak, thirty percent (30%) walnut, and fifteen percent (15%) maple and other hardwood species are transferred from other facilities and processed into veneer at this facility.

(2) One (1) vat area consisting of sixteen (16) tanks filled with hot water (180 degrees Fahrenheit), constructed during the 1960s as outdoor tanks and then enclosed in a metal building during 1984, with a capacity of 1800 cubic feet each, for the purpose of softening the de-barked logs prior to cutting them into veneer.

(3) One (1) wet slicing operation, equipped with two (2) slicers, identified as EU-IV and V, constructed in 1964 and 1970, equipped with a cyclone (WetVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack C, with a capacity of 2,504 pounds of wet hardwood logs per hour, total.

(4) One (1) rotary veneering operation, identified as EU-VI, with no air emissions, equipped with a cyclone (WetVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack C, with a capacity of 1,252 pounds of wet hardwood logs per hour.

(5) One (1) veneer drying room, with two (2) dryers, identified as EU-II and EU-III, constructed in 1989 and 1991 and exhausting through Stacks 4a and b and 5a and b, respectively, using steam heat from the boiler, with a capacity of 1,800 pounds of hardwood logs per hour, per dryer. Each sheet of veneer is placed on a conveyor belt and processed through an oven at 280 degrees Fahrenheit. This process takes about one minute per sheet.

(6) One (1) veneer clipping line, identified as EU-VII, constructed in 1980, equipped with a cyclone (DryVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack D, with a capacity of 4,734 pounds of hardwood logs per hour.

(7) Trim sawing operations, identified as EU-X, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (Planer Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack F, with a capacity of 3,757 pounds of logs per hour.

(8) Rip sawing operations, identified as EU-XI, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (WetVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack C, with a capacity of 1,252 pounds of logs per hour.

(e) Enclosed augers, identified as EU-XVII and EU-XVIII, transport the ash from the boiler settling chambers and from the boiler fly ash collector into an open outdoor tip dumpster. When the tip dumpster is full, it is emptied into a twenty (20) yard open roll off box. This box is filled with ash approximately every eight weeks, at that time it is removed and replaced with an empty box by a disposal company. Approximately sixty (60) tons of ash is generated each calendar year.

(f) One diesel fuel storage tank with a 600 gallon capacity and a 4200 gallon throughput per year.

(g) Unpaved and Paved roads

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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 2-1.1-1) shall prevail.

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

(a) This permit, M109-31171-00006, is issued for a fixed term of ten (10) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

B.4 Enforceability

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

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

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

B.7 Duty to Provide Information

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

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

B.8 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]

(a) An annual notification shall be submitted by an authorized individual to the Office of Air Quality stating whether or not the source is in operation and in compliance with the terms and conditions contained in this permit.

(b) The annual notice shall be submitted in the format attached no later than March 1 of each year to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality

100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions.

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

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

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to M109-31171-00006 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised, or

(3) deleted.

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

B.11 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)]

The Permittee's right to operate this source terminates with the expiration of this permit unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of expiration of the source's existing permit, consistent with 326 IAC 2-6.1-7.

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

(a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6.1-7. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source. The renewal application does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

(1) Submitted at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

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

(c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-6.1 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6.1-4(b), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

(a) Permit amendments and revisions are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

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

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

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

B.14 Source Modification Requirement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6.1-6 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.

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

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

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require an affirmation that the statements in the application are true and complete by an "authorized individual" as defined by 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(1).

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees due no later than thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a bill from IDEM, OAQ,.

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

B.18 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Violation of any conditions of this permit.

(b) Failure to disclose all the relevant facts, or misrepresentation in obtaining this permit.

(c) Changes in regulatory requirements that mandate either a temporary or permanent reduction of discharge of contaminants. However, the amendment of appropriate sections of this permit shall not require revocation of this permit.

(d) Noncompliance with orders issued pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5 (Episode Alert Levels) to reduce emissions during an air pollution episode.

(e) For any cause which establishes in the judgment of IDEM, the fact that continuance of this permit is not consistent with purposes of this article.

C.3 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

C.5 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]

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

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

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

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

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

C.8 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

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

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

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

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

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

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

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project.

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

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

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

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

C.9 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]

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

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

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date.

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date.

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.10 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

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

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

C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.

(b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances

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

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

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

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

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

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

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

C.14 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test

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

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

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

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

C.15 Malfunctions Report [326 IAC 1-6-2]

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

(a) A record of all malfunctions, including startups or shutdowns of any facility or emission control equipment, which result in violations of applicable air pollution control regulations or applicable emission limitations shall be kept and retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be made available to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ) or appointed representative upon request.

(b) When a malfunction of any facility or emission control equipment occurs which lasts more than one (1) hour, said condition shall be reported to OAQ, using the Malfunction Report Forms (2 pages). Notification shall be made by telephone or facsimile, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of said occurrence.

(c) Failure to report a malfunction of any emission control equipment shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 1-6, and any other applicable rules. Information of the scope and expected duration of the malfunction shall be provided, including the items specified in 326 IAC 1-6-2(a)(1) through (6).

(d) Malfunction is defined as any sudden, unavoidable failure of any air pollution control equipment, process, or combustion or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner. [326 IAC 1-2-39]

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-6.1-5]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.

C.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-6.1-2] [IC 13-14-1-13]

(a) Reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue

MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emission Unit Description: Boiler

(a) One (1) wood-fired steam boiler, identified as EU-I, constructed in 1952, equipped with a fly ash collector and converted to wood fuel from coal during 1978, obtaining wood waste from a silo with five (5) cyclones, exhausting through Stack 1, input capacity: 19.2 million British thermal units and 1.92 tons of wood waste per hour.

Note: The Permittee will only combust clean wood in the wood-fired steam boiler. Clean wood consists of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials. Clean wood does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote, or manufactured wood products that contain adhesives or resins (e.g., plywood, particle board, flake board, and oriented strand board).

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

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, the particulate matter emissions from the Boiler EU-I shall not exceed 0.54 pounds of particulate matter per million British thermal units heat input.

This limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = 0.87/Q^{0.16} = 0.87/(19.2)^{0.16} = 0.54$$

where: Pt = pounds of particulate matter (PM) emitted per million BTU (lb/MMBtu) heat input; and
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. (Q = 19.2 MMBtu/hr)

D.1.2 Wood-Fired Boiler Operation

(a) In order to comply with 326 IAC 2-6.1, the Permittee shall only combust clean wood in the wood-fired boiler (EU-I). Clean wood consists of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials. Clean wood does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote, or manufactured wood products that contain adhesives or resins (e.g., plywood, particle board, flake board, and oriented strand board).

(b) In order to render the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAAA not applicable, the Permittee shall not combust municipal solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 60.1465, in the wood-fired boiler (EU-I). Municipal solid waste includes: household, commercial/retail, or institutional waste. Household waste includes material discarded by residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing. Commercial/retail waste includes material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Institutional waste includes materials discarded by schools, by hospitals (nonmedical), by nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government

facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities.

(c) In order to render the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart EEEE, not applicable, the Permittee shall not combust municipal solid waste, as defined in 60 CFR 60.2977, in the wood-fired boiler (EU-I). Municipal solid waste includes refuse (and refuse-derived fuel) collected from the general public and from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources consisting of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustible materials and non-combustible materials such as metal, glass and rock. Municipal solid waste does not include industrial process wastes or medical wastes that are segregated from such other wastes.

D.1.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for the one (1) wood-fired boiler and any control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plan required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.4 Particulate Control

In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, the fly ash collector, used for particulate control, shall be in operation and control emissions from the one (1) wood-fired steam boiler, identified as EU-I, at all times that the one (1) wood-fired steam boiler is in operation.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)] [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

D.1.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the one (1) wood-fired steam boiler stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.1.6 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances).

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

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the one (1) wood-fired steam boiler stack exhaust. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g., the process did not operate that day).

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

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description: Woodworking

(d) Woodworking operations, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) sawmill, consisting of the following:

(B) One (1) chipper, identified as EU-XIV, constructed in 1987, equipped with a cyclone (Chip Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack E, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour.

(C) Log sawing operations, identified as EU-IX, constructed in 1997, equipped with a cyclone (Sawdust Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack B, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour.

(6) One (1) veneer clipping line, identified as EU-VII, constructed in 1980, equipped with a cyclone (DryVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack D, with a capacity of 4,734 pounds of hardwood logs per hour.

(7) Trim sawing operations, identified as EU-X, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (Planer Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack F, with a capacity of 3,757 pounds of logs per hour.

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

D.2.1 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the chipper, identified as EU-XIV, shall not exceed 9.95 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 3.76 tons per hour.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the log sawing operations, identified as EU-IX, shall not exceed 9.95 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 3.76 tons per hour.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the veneer clipping line, identified as EU-VII, shall not exceed 7.30 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 2.37 tons per hour.

(d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the particulate emission rate from the trim sawing operation, identified as EU-X, shall not exceed 6.25 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 1.88 tons per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations were calculated using the following equation:

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

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

SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

(b) One (1) wood-fired boiler, identified as EU-I, constructed in 1952, equipped with a fly ash collector and converted to wood fuel from coal during 1978, obtaining wood waste from a silo with five (5) cyclones, exhausting through Stack 1, input capacity: 19.2 million British thermal units and 1.92 tons of wood waste per hour.

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

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

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

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (included as Attachment A of this permit), for the wood-fired boiler (EU-I), except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ:

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

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

MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

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

Company Name:	Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Address:	300 Park Drive
City:	Mooresville, Indiana 46158
Phone #:	317-831-4040
MSOP #:	M109-31171-00006

I hereby certify that Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. is :
☐ still in operation.
☐ no longer in operation.

I hereby certify that Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. is :
☐ in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M109-31171-00006.
☐ not in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M109-31171-00006.

Authorized Individual (typed):
Title:
Signature:
Date:

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

Noncompliance:

MALFUNCTION REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATE/TIME MALFUNCTION STARTED: _____/_____/ 20____ _____ AM / PM

ESTIMATED HOURS OF OPERATION WITH MALFUNCTION CONDITION: _____

DATE/TIME CONTROL EQUIPMENT BACK-IN SERVICE_____/_____/ 20____ _____ AM/PM

TYPE OF POLLUTANTS EMITTED: TSP, PM-10, SO2, VOC, OTHER:_____

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT EMITTED DURING MALFUNCTION: _____
_____

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS:_____
_____

REASONS WHY FACILITY CANNOT BE SHUTDOWN DURING REPAIRS:

CONTINUED OPERATION REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL* SERVICES:_____
CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT INJURY TO PERSONS:_____
CONTINUED OPERATION NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEVERE DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT:_____
INTERIM CONTROL MEASURES: (IF APPLICABLE)_____
_____
_____

MALFUNCTION REPORTED BY:_____TITLE:_____
(SIGNATURE IF FAXED)

MALFUNCTION RECORDED BY:_____DATE:_____TIME:_____
*SEE PAGE 2

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

326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability of rule

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

326 IAC 1-2-39 "Malfunction" definition

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

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

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

_____

_____

Attachment A

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

Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc
300 Park Drive
Mooresville, Indiana 46158

Permit No.: M109-31171-00006

Subpart JJJJJJ—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources

Source: 76 FR 15591, Mar. 21, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.11193 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler as defined in §63.11237 that is located at, or is part of, an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in §63.2, except as specified in §63.11195.

§ 63.11194 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing affected source as defined in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source is the collection of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers within a subcategory (coal, biomass, oil), as listed in §63.11200 and defined in §63.11237, located at an area source.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler within a subcategory, as listed in §63.11200 and as defined in §63.11237, located at an area source.

(b) An affected source is an existing source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or before June 4, 2010.

(c) An affected source is a new source if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source after June 4, 2010 and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(d) A boiler is a new affected source if you commenced fuel switching from natural gas to solid fossil fuel, biomass, or liquid fuel after June 4, 2010.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or part 71 as a result of this subpart. You may, however, be required to obtain a title V permit due to another reason or reasons. *See* 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 71.3(a) and (b). Notwithstanding the exemption from title V permitting for area sources under this subpart, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

§ 63.11195 Are any boilers not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers listed in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section are not subject to this subpart and to any requirements in this subpart.

(a) Any boiler specifically listed as, or included in the definition of, an affected source in another standard(s) under this part.

(b) Any boiler specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act.

(c) A boiler required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act or covered by subpart EEE of this part (e.g., hazardous waste boilers).

(d) A boiler that is used specifically for research and development. This exemption does not include boilers that solely or primarily provide steam (or heat) to a process or for heating at a research and development facility. This exemption does not prohibit the use of the steam (or heat) generated from the boiler during research and development, however, the boiler must be concurrently and primarily engaged in research and development for the exemption to apply.

(e) A gas-fired boiler as defined in this subpart.

(f) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.

(g) Any boiler that is used as a control device to comply with another subpart of this part, provided that at least 50 percent of the heat input to the boiler is provided by the gas stream that is regulated under another subpart.

§ 63.11196 What are my compliance dates?

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected boiler, you must achieve compliance with the applicable provisions in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If the existing affected boiler is subject to a work practice or management practice standard of a tune-up, you must achieve compliance with the work practice or management standard no later than March 21, 2012.

(2) If the existing affected boiler is subject to emission limits, you must achieve compliance with the emission limits no later than March 21, 2014.

(3) If the existing affected boiler is subject to the energy assessment requirement, you must achieve compliance with the energy assessment requirement no later than March 21, 2014.

(b) If you start up a new affected source on or before May 20, 2011, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart no later than May 20, 2011.

(c) If you start up a new affected source after May 20, 2011, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(d) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in §63.11195(b) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by 40 CFR part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart on the effective date of the waste to fuel switch.

Emission Limits, Work Practice Standards, Emission Reduction Measures, and Management Practices

§ 63.11200 What are the subcategories of boilers?

The subcategories of boilers are coal, biomass, and oil. Each subcategory is defined in §63.11237.

§ 63.11201 What standards must I meet?

(a) You must comply with each emission limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your boiler.

(b) You must comply with each work practice standard, emission reduction measure, and management practice specified in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to your boiler. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008 that meets the requirements in Table 2 to this subpart satisfies the energy assessment portion of this requirement.

(c) You must comply with each operating limit specified in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to your boiler.

(d) These standards apply at all times.

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11205 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

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

(b) You can demonstrate compliance with any applicable mercury emission limit using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to §63.11211(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance using stack testing.

(c) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance stack testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of continuous parameter monitoring system), with a CEMS, or with a COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or continuous parameter monitoring system. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or continuous parameter monitoring system), you must develop, and submit to the delegated authority for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing monitoring plans that apply to CEMS and COMS prepared under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and which meet the requirements of §63.11224.

(i) Installation of the continuous monitoring system sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device);

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

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

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

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

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 8 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

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

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

Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11210 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit specified in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to you by either conducting performance (stack) tests, as applicable, according to §63.11212 and Table 4 to this subpart or, for mercury, conducting fuel analyses, as applicable, according to §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(b) For existing affected boilers that have applicable emission limits, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified in §63.11196 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(c) For existing affected boilers that have applicable work practice standards, management practices, or emission reduction measures, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than the compliance date that is specified in §63.11196 and according to the applicable provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(d) For new or reconstructed affected sources, you must demonstrate initial compliance no later than 180 calendar days after March 21, 2011 or within 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(e) For affected boilers that ceased burning solid waste consistent with §63.11196(d), you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

§ 63.11211 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits?

(a) For affected boilers that demonstrate compliance with any of the emission limits of this subpart through performance (stack) testing, your initial compliance requirements include conducting performance tests according to §63.11212 and Table 4 to this subpart, conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler according to §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart, establishing operating limits according to §63.11222, Table 6 to this subpart and paragraph (b) of this section, as applicable, and conducting continuous monitoring system (CMS) performance evaluations according to §63.11224. For affected boilers that burn a single type of fuel, you are exempted from the compliance requirements of conducting a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler. For purposes of this subpart, boilers that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as affected boilers that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(b) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop as defined in §63.11237, as your operating limits during the three-run performance stack test. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance stack tests for particulate matter and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits. If you conduct multiple performance stack tests, you must set the minimum liquid flowrate and pressure drop operating limits at the highest minimum values established during the performance stack tests.

(2) For an electrostatic precipitator operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum voltage and secondary amperage (or total electric power input), as defined in §63.11237, as your operating limits during the three-run performance stack test. (These operating limits do not apply to electrostatic precipitators that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(3) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in §63.11237, as your operating limit during the three-run performance stack test.

(4) The operating limit for boilers with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in §63.11224, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to §63.11213 and Table 5 to this subpart and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel type, or mixture, you could burn in your boiler that would result in the maximum emission rates of mercury.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel mercury concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using Equation 1 of this section.

$$P_{90} = \text{mean} + (SD * t) \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

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Where:

P_{90}= 90th percentile confidence level mercury concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel mercury concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.11213, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mercury concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to §63.11213, in units of pounds per million Btu.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile (0.1) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable mercury emission limit, the emission rate that you calculate for your boiler using Equation 1 of this section must be less than the applicable mercury emission limit.

§ 63.11212 What stack tests and procedures must I use for the performance tests?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to §63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in §63.7(c).

(b) You must conduct each stack test according to the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct performance stack tests at the representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that have the highest emissions potential for each regulated pollutant, and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance stack tests. For subcategories with more than one emission limit, these requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance stack test. Following each performance stack test and until the next performance stack test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 3 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance stack test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3) and in accordance with the provisions in Table 4 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F–Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter concentrations and the measured mercury concentrations that result from the initial performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

§ 63.11213 What fuel analyses and procedures must I use for the performance tests?

(a) You must conduct fuel analyses according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and Table 5 to this subpart, as applicable. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury in Table 1 of this subpart.

(b) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 5 to this subpart. Each composite sample must consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal intervals during a test run period.

(c) Determine the concentration of mercury in the fuel in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 5 to this subpart.

§ 63.11214 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the work practice standard, emission reduction measures, and management practice?

(a) If you own or operate an existing or new coal-fired boiler with a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, you must conduct a performance tune-up according to §63.11223(b) and you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the boiler.

(b) If you own or operate an existing or new biomass-fired boiler or an existing or new oil-fired boiler, you must conduct a performance tune-up according to §63.11223(b) and you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the boiler.

(c) If you own or operate an existing affected boiler with a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must submit a signed certification in the Notification of Compliance Status report that an energy assessment of the boiler and its energy use systems was completed and submit, upon request, the energy assessment report.

(d) If you own or operate a boiler subject to emission limits in Table 1 of this subpart, you must minimize the boiler's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures, if available. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available. You must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11220 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

(a) If your boiler has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct all applicable performance (stack) tests according to §63.11212 on an triennial basis, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section. Triennial performance tests must be completed no more than 37 months after the previous performance test, unless you follow the requirements listed in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) You can conduct performance stack tests less often for particulate matter or mercury if your performance stack tests for the pollutant for at least 3 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions. In this case, you do not have to conduct a performance stack test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. You must conduct a performance stack test during the third year and no more than 37 months after the previous performance stack test.

(c) If your boiler continues to meet the emission limit for particulate matter or mercury, you may choose to conduct performance stack tests for the pollutant every third year if your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, and if there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, but each such performance stack test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

(d) If you have an applicable CO emission limit, you must conduct triennial performance tests for CO according to §63.11212. Each triennial performance test must be conducted between no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a fuel analysis according to §63.11213 for each type of fuel burned monthly. If you plan to burn a new type of fuel or fuel mixture, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel or mixture in your boiler. You must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 1 of §63.11211. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

§ 63.11221 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times the affected source is operating except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods (see section 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to effect monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments, failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements.

§ 63.11222 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limits?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 and 3 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 7 to this subpart and to paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§63.7 and 63.11196, whichever date comes first, you must continuously monitor the operating parameters. Operation above the established maximum, below the established minimum, or outside the allowable range of the operating limits specified in paragraph (a) of this section constitutes a deviation from your operating limits established under this subpart, except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission and operating limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits are confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) If you have an applicable mercury or PM emission limit, you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in lower emissions of mercury than the applicable emission limit (if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis), or result in lower fuel input of mercury than the maximum values calculated during the last performance stack test (if you demonstrate compliance through performance stack testing).

(3) If you have an applicable mercury emission limit and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, using the procedures in Equation 1 of §63.11211 based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, and meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(ii) If the mercury concentration is higher than mercury fuel input during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in §63.11212 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit.

(4) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alarm and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm is counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time is counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 and 3 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.11225.

§ 63.11223 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice and management practice standards?

(a) For affected sources subject to the work practice standard or the management practices of a tune-up, you must conduct a biennial performance tune-up according to paragraphs (b) of this section and keep records as required in §63.11225(c) to demonstrate continuous compliance. Each biennial tune-up must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up.

(b) You must conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 36 months).

(2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available.

(3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly.

(4) Optimize total emissions of carbon monoxide. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available.

(5) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of carbon monoxide in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made).

(6) Maintain onsite and submit, if requested by the Administrator, biennial report containing the information in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured before and after the tune-up of the boiler.

(ii) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up of the boiler.

(iii) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the biennial tune-up of the boiler.

(7) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of startup.

(c) If you own or operate an existing or new coal-fired boiler with a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown following the manufacturer's recommended procedures and you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

§ 63.11224 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler is subject to a carbon monoxide emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a continuous oxygen monitor according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.11196. The oxygen level shall be monitored at the outlet of the boiler.

(1) Each monitor must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 3 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 3 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) Each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must calculate and record the 12-hour block average concentrations.

(6) For purposes of calculating data averages, you must use all the data collected during all periods in assessing compliance, excluding data collected during periods when the monitoring system malfunctions or is out of control, during associated repairs, and during required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments). Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Any period for which the monitoring system malfunctions or is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Periods when data are unavailable because of required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments) do not constitute monitoring deviations.

(b) If you are using a control device to comply with the emission limits specified in Table 1 to this subpart, you must maintain each operating limit in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to your boiler as specified in Table 7 to this subpart. If you use a control device not covered in Table 3 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit and alternative monitoring parameters, you must apply to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under §63.8(f).

(c) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through stack testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §63.8(f).

(1) For each continuous monitoring system (CMS) required in this section, you must develop, and submit to the EPA Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan (if requested) at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (*e.g.,* on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems.

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

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §63.8(d).

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

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

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

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each continuous parameter monitoring system according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

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

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

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

(4) Determine the 12-hour block average of all recorded readings, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

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

(e) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit under this rule, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in paragraphs (e)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in §63.11196.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to Performance Specification 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in §63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of §63.8(e). Identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit.

(7) You must determine and record all the 1-hour block averages collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(f) If you use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) You must install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.

(2) Each bag leak detection system must be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations and in accordance with EPA–454/R–98–015 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(3) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.

(5) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

(6) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an audible or visual alarm system that will activate automatically when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm must be located where it is easily heard or seen by plant operating personnel.

(7) For positive pressure fabric filter systems that do not duct all compartments of cells to a common stack, a bag leak detection system must be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell.

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

§ 63.11225 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?

(a) You must submit the notifications specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section to the delegated authority.

(1) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b): 63.8(e) and (f); 63.9(b) through (e); and 63.9(g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified in those sections.

(2) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 120 calendar days after May 20, 2011 or within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard.

(3) If you are required to conduct a performance stack test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance stack test is scheduled to begin.

(4) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status in accordance with §63.9(h) no later than 120 days after the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11196 unless you must conduct a performance stack test. If you must conduct a performance stack test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status within 60 days of completing the performance stack test. In addition to the information required in §63.9(h)(2), your notification must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) “This facility complies with the requirements in §63.11214 to conduct an initial tune-up of the boiler.”

(ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to §63.11214(c).”

(iii) For an owner or operator that installs bag leak detection systems: “This facility has prepared a bag leak detection system monitoring plan in accordance with §63.11224 and will operate each bag leak detection system according to the plan.”

(iv) For units that do not qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

(5) If you are using data from a previously conducted emission test to serve as documentation of conformance with the emission standards and operating limits of this subpart consistent with §63.7(e)(2)(iv), you must submit the test data in lieu of the initial performance test results with the Notification of Compliance Status required under paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(b) You must prepare, by March 1 of each year, and submit to the delegated authority upon request, an annual compliance certification report for the previous calendar year containing the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. You must submit the report by March 15 if you had any instance described by paragraph (b)(3) of this section. For boilers that are subject only to a requirement to conduct a biennial tune-up according to §63.11223(a) and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may prepare only a biennial compliance report as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with the official's name, title, phone number, e-mail address, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy and completeness of the notification and a statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant standards and other requirements of this subpart.

(3) If the source experiences any deviations from the applicable requirements during the reporting period, include a description of deviations, the time periods during which the deviations occurred, and the corrective actions taken.

(4) The total fuel use by each affected boiler subject to an emission limit, for each calendar month within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by you or EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under §241.3(c), whether the fuel(s) were processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of §241.3, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(c) You must maintain the records specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) As required in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv), you must keep a copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted.

(2) You must keep records to document conformance with the work practices, emission reduction measures, and management practices required by §63.11214 as specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Records must identify each boiler, the date of tune-up, the procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned.

(ii) Records documenting the fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, including whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by you or EPA, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure. If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to §241.3(b)(1), you must keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to §241.3(b)(4), you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in §241.2. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under §241.3(c), you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process.

(3) For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limits. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers provided they are all burning the same fuel type.

(4) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in §63.11205(a), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(6) You must keep the records of all inspection and monitoring data required by §§63.11221 and 63.11222, and the information identified in paragraphs (c)(6)(i) through (vi) of this section for each required inspection or monitoring.

(i) The date, place, and time of the monitoring event.

(ii) Person conducting the monitoring.

(iii) Technique or method used.

(iv) Operating conditions during the activity.

(v) Results, including the date, time, and duration of the period from the time the monitoring indicated a problem to the time that monitoring indicated proper operation.

(vi) Maintenance or corrective action taken (if applicable).

(7) If you use a bag leak detection system, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action taken, and the date on which corrective action was completed.

(d) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to §63.10(b)(1). As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action according to §63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

(e) As of January 1, 2012 and within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in §63.2, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (i.e., reference method) data and performance test (i.e., compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (*see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert tool.html/*) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

(f) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(g) If you intend to switch fuels, and this fuel switch may result in the applicability of a different subcategory or a switch out of subpart JJJJJJ due to a switch to 100 percent natural gas, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will switch fuels. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler(s) that will switch fuels, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable standards.

(4) The date upon which you will commence the fuel switch.

§ 63.11226 How can I assert an affirmative defense if I exceed an emission limit during a malfunction?

In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in paragraph §63.11201 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for exceedances of numerical emission limits that are caused by malfunction, as defined at §63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a limit, you must timely meet the notification requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The excess emissions:

(i) Were caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions; and

(4) If the excess emissions resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the excess emissions resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of excess emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Notification.* The owner or operator of the facility experiencing an exceedance of its emission limit(s) during a malfunction shall notify the Administrator by telephone or facsimile (FAX) transmission as soon as possible, but no later than two business days after the initial occurrence of the malfunction, if it wishes to avail itself of an affirmative defense to civil penalties for that malfunction. The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall also submit a written report to the Administrator within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance of the standard in §63.11201 to demonstrate, with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. The owner or operator may seek an extension of this deadline for up to 30 additional days by submitting a written request to the Administrator before the expiration of the 45 day period. Until a request for an extension has been approved by the Administrator, the owner or operator is subject to the requirement to submit such report within 45 days of the initial occurrence of the exceedance.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11235 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.11236 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by EPA or a delegated authority such as your state, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your state, local, or tribal agency, then that agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to your state, local, or tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to state, local, or tribal agencies are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emission standard and work practice standards in §63.11223(a).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission standard under §63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in §63.90.

§ 63.11237 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Annual heat input basis means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Bag leak detection system means a group of instruments that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (*i.e.,* baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue and wood products (e.g., trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.,* almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Biomass subcategory includes any boiler that burns at least 15 percent biomass on an annual heat input basis.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion in which water is heated to recover thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Boiler system means the boiler and associated components, such as, the feedwater system, the combustion air system, the boiler fuel system (including burners), blowdown system, combustion control system, steam system, and condensate return system.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of “coal” includes synthetic fuels derived from coal including, but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal subcategory includes any boiler that burns any solid fossil fuel and no more than 15 percent biomass on an annual heat input basis.

Commercial boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments such as hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Deviation (1) Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard;

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

(2) A deviation is not always a violation. The determination of whether a deviation constitutes a violation of the standard is up to the discretion of the entity responsible for enforcement of the standards.

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper. An electrostatic precipitator is a dry control system, except when it is operated with a wet scrubber.

Energy assessment means the following only as this term is used in Table 3 to this subpart:

(1) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers using less than 0.3 trillion Btu (TBtu) per year heat input will be one day in length maximum. The boiler system and energy use system accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a one day energy assessment.

(2) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using 0.3 to 1 TBtu/year will be three days in length maximum. The boiler system(s) and any energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 3-day energy assessment.

(3) Energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters using greater than 1.0 TBtu/year, the boiler system(s) and any energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy output will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

Energy use system includes, but not limited to, process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems; hot heater systems;, building envelop; and lighting.

Equivalent means the following only as this term is used in Table 5 to this subpart:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or

EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining mercury using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing this metal. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an “as received” basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the mercury concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent mercury determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for mercury and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 5 to this subpart for the same purpose.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse. A fabric filter is a dry control system.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 and 40 CFR part 61, requirements within any applicable state implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under §52.21 or under §§51.18 and 51.24.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, distillate oil, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

Gaseous fuels includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, hydrogen, and biogas.

Gas-fired boiler includes any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or returned condensate.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous or liquid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which the heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210 degrees Fahrenheit (99 degrees Celsius).

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Institutional boiler means a boiler used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, research centers, and institutions of higher education to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Liquid fuel means, but not limited to, petroleum, distillate oil, residual oil, any form of liquid fuel derived from petroleum, used oil, liquid biofuels, and biodiesel.

Minimum activated carbon injection rate means load fraction (percent) multiplied by the lowest 1-hour average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum oxygen level means the lowest 1-hour average oxygen level measured according to Table 6 of this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable CO emission limit.

Minimum PM scrubber pressure drop means the lowest 1-hour average PM scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent flow rate means the boiler load (percent) multiplied by the lowest 2-hour average sorbent (or activated carbon) injection rate measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Minimum voltage or amperage means the lowest 1-hour average total electric power value (secondary voltage × secondary current = secondary electric power) to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 6 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane including intermediate gas streams generated during processing of natural gas at production sites or at gas processing plants; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

(4) Propane or propane-derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

Oil subcategory includes any boiler that burns any liquid fuel and is not in either the biomass or coal subcategories. Gas-fired boilers that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or for periodic testing not to exceed 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition.

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

Particulate matter (PM) means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an alternative method.

Performance testing means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method used (either by stack testing or fuel analysis) to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard.

Period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of natural gas to an affected facility is halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption.

Qualified energy assessor means:

(1) someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate a set of the typical energy savings opportunities available in opportunity areas for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

(i) Boiler combustion management.

(ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including

(A) Conventional feed water economizer,

(B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and

(C) Condensing economizer.

(iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.

(iv) Primary energy resource selection, including

(A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and

(B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.

(v) Insulation issues.

(vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.

(vi) Condensate recovery.

(viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.

(ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.

(iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.

(iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.

(v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.

(vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in §70.2.

Solid fossil fuel includes, but not limited to, coal, petroleum coke, and tire derived fuel.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, which is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

Table 1 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Emission Limits

As stated in §63.11201, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

If your boiler is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants. . .	You must achieve less than or equal to the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown. . .
1. New coal-fired boiler with heat input	a. Particulate	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.

capacity of 30 million Btu per hour or greater	Matter	
	b. Mercury	0.0000048 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
2. New coal-fired boiler with heat input capacity of between 10 and 30 million Btu per hour	a. Particulate Matter	0.42 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Mercury	0.0000048 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	c. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.
3. New biomass-fired boiler with heat input capacity of 30 million Btu per hour or greater	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
4. New biomass fired boiler with heat input capacity of between 10 and 30 million Btu per hour	a. Particulate Matter	0.07 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
5. New oil-fired boiler with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	a. Particulate Matter	0.03 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
6. Existing coal (units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater)	a. Mercury	0.0000048 lb per MMBtu of heat input.
	b. Carbon Monoxide	400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Work Practice Standards, Emission Reduction Measures, and Management Practices

As stated in §63.11201, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards, emission reduction measures, and management practices:

If your boiler is in this subcategory. . .	You must meet the following. . .
1. Existing or new coal, new biomass, and new oil (units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater)	Minimize the boiler's startup and shutdown periods following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. If manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available, you must follow recommended procedures for a unit of similar design for which manufacturer's recommended procedures are available.
2. Existing or new coal (units with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour)	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially as specified in §63.11223.
3. Existing or new biomass or oil	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially as specified in §63.11223.
4. Existing coal, biomass, or oil (units with heat input capacity of	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January

10 million Btu per hour and greater)	1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include: (1) A visual inspection of the boiler system, (2) An evaluation of operating characteristics of the facility, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints, (3) Inventory of major systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s), (4) A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage, (5) A list of major energy conservation measures, (6) A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified, (7) A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers With Emission Limits

As stated in §63.11201, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

If you demonstrate compliance with applicable emission limits using . . .	You must meet these operating limits. . .
1. Fabric filter control	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); OR
	b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to §63.11224 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.
2. Electrostatic precipitator control	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); OR
	b. Maintain the secondary power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the lowest 1-hour average secondary electric power measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations.
3. Wet PM scrubber control	Maintain the pressure drop at or above the lowest 1-hour average pressure drop across the wet scrubber and the liquid flow-rate at or above the lowest 1-hour average liquid flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation.
4. Dry sorbent or carbon injection control	Maintain the sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the lowest 2-hour average sorbent flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the mercury emissions limitation. When your boiler operates at lower loads, multiply your sorbent or carbon injection rate by the load fraction (e.g., actual heat input divided by the heat input during performance stack test, for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5).
5. Any other add-on air pollution control type	This option is for boilers that operate dry control systems. Boilers must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average).

6. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture (annual average) such that the mercury emission rates calculated according to §63.11211(b) is less than the applicable emission limits for mercury.
7. Performance stack testing	For boilers that demonstrate compliance with a performance stack test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that is does not exceed 110 percent of the average operating load recorded during the most recent performance stack test.
8. Continuous Oxygen Monitor	Maintain the oxygen level at or above the lowest 1-hour average oxygen level measured during the most recent CO performance stack test.

Table 4 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Performance (Stack) Testing Requirements

As stated in §63.11212, you must comply with the following requirements for performance (stack) test for affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant. . .	You must. . .	Using. . .
1. Particulate Matter	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A–1 to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005),[a]or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.[a]
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the particulate matter emission concentration	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) in appendix A–3 and A–6 to part 60 of this chapter and a minimum 1 dscm of sample volume per run.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb/MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter.
2. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A–1 to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005),[a]or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.[a]

	stack gas	
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B in appendix A–8 to part 60 of this chapter or Method 101A in appendix B to part 61 of this chapter or ASTM Method D6784–02.[a]Collect a minimum 2 dscm of sample volume with Method 29 of 101A per run. Use a minimum run time of 2 hours with Method 30A.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb/MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology in appendix A–7 to part 60 of this chapter.
3. Carbon Monoxide	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 in appendix A–1 to part 60 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B in appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005),[a]or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.[a]
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the carbon monoxide emission concentration	Method 10, 10A, or 10B in appendix A–4 to part 60 of this chapter or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005)[a]and a minimum 1 hour sampling time per run.

[a]Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 5 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in §63.11213, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for affected sources:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in §63.11213(b) or ASTM D2234/D2234M[a](for coal) or ASTM D6323[a](for biomass) or equivalent.
	b. Compose fuel samples	Procedure in §63.11213(b) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW–846–3050B[a](for solid samples) or EPA SW–846–3020A[a](for liquid samples) or ASTM D2013/D2013M[a](for coal) or ASTM D5198[a](for biomass) or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865[a](for coal) or ASTM E711[a](for biomass) or equivalent.

	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173[a]or ASTM E871[a]or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D6722[a](for coal) or EPA SW–846–7471B[a](for solid samples) or EPA SW–846–7470A[a](for liquid samples) or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of lb/MMBtu of heat content	

[a]Incorporated by reference, see §63.14.

Table 6 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in §63.11211, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must. . .	Using. . .	According to the following requirements
1. Particulate matter or mercury	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the particulate matter or mercury performance stack test	(a) You must collect pressure drop and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests;
	(b) Determine the average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.			
	b. Electrostatic precipitator operating parameters (option only for units that operate wet scrubbers)	i. Establish a site-specific minimum secondary electric power according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the secondary electric power monitors during the particulate matter or mercury performance stack test	(a) You must collect secondary electric power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests; (b) Determine the secondary electric power input for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.

2. Mercury	a. Activated carbon injection	i. Establish a site-specific minimum activated carbon injection rate operating limit according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the activated carbon rate monitors and mercury performance stack tests	(a) You must collect activated carbon injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests; (b) Determine the average activated carbon injection rate for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run. (c) When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your activated carbon injection rate by the load fraction (e.g., actual heat input divided by heat input during performance stack test, for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5) to determine the required injection rate.
3. Carbon monoxide	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to §63.11211(b)	(1) Data from the oxygen monitor specified in §63.11224(a)	(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance stack tests; (b) Determine the average oxygen concentration for each individual test run in the three-run performance stack test by computing the average of all the 15-minute readings taken during each test run.

Table 7 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in §63.11222, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for affected sources according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits. . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by. . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to §63.11224(e) and §63.11221; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (daily block average).
2. Fabric filter bag leak detection	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to

operation	§63.11224 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in §63.11222(a)(4) are met.
3. Wet scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow-rate	a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§63.11224 and 63.11221; and
	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 12-hour average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.1140.
4. Dry scrubber sorbent or carbon injection rate	a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§63.11224 and 63.11220; and
	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 12-hour average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in §63.11237.
5. Electrostatic precipitator secondary amperage and voltage, or total power input	a. Collecting the secondary amperage and voltage, or total power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§63.11224 and 63.11220; and
	b. Reducing the data to 12-hour block averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 12-hour average secondary amperage and voltage, or total power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to §63.11214.
6. Fuel pollutant content	a. Only burning the fuel types and fuel mixtures used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit according to §63.11214 as applicable; and
	b. Keeping monthly records of fuel use according to §63.11222.
7. Oxygen content	a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content in the combustion exhaust according to §63.11224.
	b. Maintain the 12-hour average oxygen content at or above the operating limit established during the most recent carbon monoxide performance test.

Table 8 to Subpart JJJJJJ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJJJ

As stated in §63.11235, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

General provisions cite	Subject	Does it apply?
§63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in §63.11237.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes.
§63.5	Preconstruction Review and	No

	Notification Requirements	
§63.6(a), (b)(1)–(b)(5), (b)(7), (c), (f)(2)–(3), (g), (i), (j)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§63.6(e)(1)(i)	General Duty to minimize emissions	No. *See* §63.11205 for general duty requirement.
§63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions ASAP	No.
§63.6(e)(3)	SSM Plan	No.
§63.6(f)(1)	SSM exemption	No.
§63.6(h)(1)	SSM exemption	No.
§63.6(h)(2) to (9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards	Yes.
§63.7(a), (b), (c), (d) , (e)(2)–(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Performance testing	No. *See* §63.11210.
§63.8(a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(1)(ii), (c)(2) to (c)(9), (d)(1) and (d)(2), (e),(f), and (g)	Monitoring Requirements	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions and CMS operation	No.
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Requirement to develop SSM Plan for CMS	No.
§63.8(d)(3)	Written procedures for CMS	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to an SSM plan. SSM plans are not required.
§63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(a) and (b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. *See* §63.11225 for recordkeeping of (1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunctions.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv)	Other CMS requirements	Yes.

§63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations	No.
§63.10(c)(1) to (9)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(10)	Recording nature and cause of malfunctions	No. *See* §63.11225 for malfunction recordkeeping requirements.
§63.10(c)(11)	Recording corrective actions	No. *See* §63.11225 for malfunction recordkeeping requirements.
§63.10(c)(12) and (13)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§63.10(c)(15)	Allows use of SSM plan	No.
§63.10(d)(1) and (2)	General reporting requirements	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results	No.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports under an extension of compliance	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	SSM reports	No. *See* §63.11225 for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(e) and (f)		Yes.
§63.11	Control Device Requirements	No.
§63.12	State Authority and Delegation	Yes.
§63.13–63.16	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes.
§63.1(a)(5), (a)(7)–(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3)–(4), (d), 63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv), 63.8(a)(3), 63.9(b)(3), (h)(4), 63.10(c)(2)–(4), (c)(9)	Reserved	No.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	**Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.**
Source Location:	**300 Park Drive, Mooresville, Indiana 46158**
County:	**Morgan**
SIC Code:	**2435 (Hardwood Veneer)**
Operation Permit No.:	**M109-31171-00006**
Permit Reviewer:	**Susann Brown**

On April 7, 2012 the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in The Times in Mooresville, Mooresville, Indiana, stating that Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. had applied for a Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal to continue operating a stationary hardwood veneer manufacturing company. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments and Responses

On April 30, 2012, Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on the draft Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal.

The Technical Support Document (TSD) is used by IDEM, OAQ for historical purposes. IDEM, OAQ does not make any changes to the original TSD, but the Permit will have the updated changes. The comments and revised permit language are provided below with deleted language as ~~strikeouts~~ and new language **bolded**.

Comment 1:

Please add the following description to the debarking section of the permit, Section A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary:

Occasionally, when the silo becomes full or for maintenance purposes, bark is diverted from the silo to an enclosed vented trailer for storage. Some of the material in the trailer may also be sold for landscaping purposes.

Response to Comment 1:

IDEM agrees with the recommended changes, since they provide information about the bark storage process. The permit has been revised as requested above.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed Minor Source Operating Permit Renewal can be directed to Susann Brown at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5176 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 45176.

(b) A copy of the permit is available on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	**Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.**
Source Location:	**300 Park Drive, Mooresville, Indiana 46158**
County:	**Morgan**
SIC Code:	**2435 (Hardwood Veneer)**
Permit Renewal No.:	**M109-31171-00006**
Permit Reviewer:	**Susann Brown**

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. relating to the continued operation of a stationary hardwood veneer manufacturing company. On November 21, 2011, Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. This is the first renewal of the operating permit for Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

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

(a) One (1) wood-fired steam boiler, identified as EU-I, constructed in 1952, equipped with a fly ash collector and converted to wood fuel from coal during 1978, obtaining wood waste from a silo with five (5) cyclones, exhausting through Stack 1, input capacity: 19.2 million British thermal units and 1.92 tons of wood waste per hour.

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

Note: The Permittee will only combust clean wood in the wood-fired steam boiler. Clean wood consists of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials. Clean wood does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote, or manufactured wood products that contain adhesives or resins (e.g., plywood, particle board, flake board, and oriented strand board).

Note 2: Boiler EU-1 was intended to be removed from the source as part of MSOP Notice Only Change No. M109-28315-00006, issued on September 1, 2009, and replaced with wood-fired steam boiler (WB-1). However, Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. was not able to replace Boiler EU-I with Boiler WB-1. Therefore, Boiler EU-I is being added back to the permit and Boiler WB-1 is being removed from the permit.

(b) One (1) wood-fired stoker fed stove, identified as EU-XV, constructed in 1992, exhausting through Stack 3, input capacity: 0.6 million British thermal units and 0.06 tons of wood waste per hour. Green wood chips are purchased and used as fuel for this stove which only operates in the winter.

Note: The Permittee will only combust clean wood in the wood waste-fired stove. Clean wood consists of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings

or shavings, and natural growth wood materials. Clean wood does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote, or manufactured wood products that contain adhesives or resins (e.g., plywood, particle board, flake board, and oriented strand board).

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired heater, identified as EU-XVI, constructed in 1958, exhausting through Stack 2, input capacity: 1.5 million British thermal units per hour.

(d) Woodworking operations, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) sawmill, consisting of the following:

(A) One (1) debarking process, identified as EU-XIII, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (Bark Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack A, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour. The removed bark is pneumatically conveyed to a grinder and the ground bark is stored in a silo.

(B) One (1) chipper, identified as EU-XIV, constructed in 1987, equipped with a cyclone (Chip Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack E, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour.

(C) Log sawing operations, identified as EU-IX, constructed in 1997, equipped with a cyclone (Sawdust Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack B, with a capacity of 7,513 pounds of logs per hour.

Approximately fifty-five percent (55%) oak, thirty percent (30%) walnut, and fifteen percent (15%) maple and other hardwood species are transferred from other facilities and processed into veneer at this facility.

(2) One (1) vat area consisting of sixteen (16) tanks filled with hot water (180 degrees Fahrenheit), constructed during the 1960s as outdoor tanks and then enclosed in a metal building during 1984, with a capacity of 1800 cubic feet each, for the purpose of softening the de-barked logs prior to cutting them into veneer.

(3) One (1) wet slicing operation, equipped with two (2) slicers, identified as EU-IV and V, constructed in 1964 and 1970, equipped with a cyclone (WetVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack C, with a capacity of 2,504 pounds of wet hardwood logs per hour, total.

(4) One (1) rotary veneering operation, identified as EU-VI, with no air emissions, equipped with a cyclone (WetVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack C, with a capacity of 1,252 pounds of wet hardwood logs per hour.

(5) One (1) veneer drying room, with two (2) dryers, identified as EU-II and EU-III, constructed in 1989 and 1991 and exhausting through Stacks 4a and b and 5a and b, respectively, using steam heat from the boiler, with a capacity of 1,800 pounds of hardwood logs per hour, per dryer. Each sheet of veneer is placed on a conveyor belt and processed through an oven at 280 degrees Fahrenheit. This process takes about one minute per sheet.

(6) One (1) veneer clipping line, identified as EU-VII, constructed in 1980, equipped with a cyclone (DryVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack D, with a capacity of 4,734 pounds of hardwood logs per hour.

(7) Trim sawing operations, identified as EU-X, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (Planer Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack F, with a capacity of 3,757 pounds of logs per hour.

(8) Rip sawing operations, identified as EU-XI, constructed in 2004, equipped with a cyclone (WetVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack C, with a capacity of 1,252 pounds of logs per hour.

(e) One diesel fuel storage tank with a 600 gallon capacity and a 4200 gallon throughput per year.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Removed From the Source

The source has removed the following emission units from the permit:

(a) One wood-fired steam boiler, identified as WB-1, approved for construction in 2009, with a maximum capacity of 17 MMBtu/hr, using twin cyclones (24 tubes in series) as control, identified as MC-1, and exhausting to stack WBS-1.

Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the one (1) wood-fired steam boiler, identified as WB-1, is considered an affected facility. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

(b) One (1) veneer clipping line, identified as EU-VIII, constructed in 1976, equipped with a cyclone (DryVen Cyclone) and exhausting to Stack D, capacity: 1,800 pounds of hardwood logs per hour.

(c) Radial arm saws, identified as EU-XII, constructed in 1965, capacity: 69.9 pounds of lumber per hour.

Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Constructed and/or Operated without a Permit

The source also consists of the following emission units that were constructed and/or are operating without a permit:

(a) Enclosed augers, identified as EU-XVII and EU-XVIII, transport the ash from the boiler settling chambers and from the boiler fly ash collector into an open outdoor tip dumpster. When the tip dumpster is full, it is emptied into a twenty (20) yard open roll off box. This box is filled with ash approximately every eight weeks, at that time it is removed and replaced with an empty box by a disposal company. Approximately sixty (60) tons of ash is generated each calendar year.

(b) Unpaved and Paved roads

Air Pollution Control Justification as an Integral Part of the Process

In October 1993 a Final Order Granting Summary Judgment was signed by Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") Garrettson resolving an appeal filed by Kimball Hospitality Furniture Inc. (Cause Nos. 92-A-J-730 and 92-A-J-833) related to the method by which IDEM calculated potential emissions from woodworking operations. In his findings, the ALJ determined that particulate controls are necessary for the facility to produce its normal product and are integral to the normal operation of the facility, and therefore, potential emissions should be calculated after controls. Based on this ruling, potential emissions for particulate matter from the woodworking operations were calculated after consideration of the particulate controls for purposes of determining permit level. However, for purposes of determining the applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing

Processes), potential particulate matter emissions from the woodworking operations were calculated before consideration of the particulate controls.

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the MSOP M109-31171-00006 on June 26, 2007, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

(a) MSOP Notice Only Change No. M109-28315-00006 issued on September 1, 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 Issues

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 Morgan County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Attainment effective October 19, 2007, for the 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.
Basic nonattainment designation effective federally April 5, 2005, for PM2.5.

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (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. Morgan 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) $PM_{2.5}$
U.S. EPA, in the Federal Register Notice 70 FR 943 dated January 5, 2005, has designated Morgan County as nonattainment for $PM_{2.5}$. On March 7, 2005 the Indiana Attorney General's Office, on behalf of IDEM, filed a lawsuit with the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit challenging U.S. EPA's designation of nonattainment areas without sufficient data. However, in order to ensure that sources are not potentially liable for a violation of the Clean Air Act, the OAQ is following the U.S. EPA's New Source Review Rule for $PM_{2.5}$ promulgated on May 8, 2008. These rules became

effective on July 15, 2008. Therefore, direct $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements of Nonattainment New Source Review, 326 IAC 2-1.1-5. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(c) Other Criteria Pollutants
Morgan County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

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

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unlimited potential emissions of the source after integral woodworking controls.

Pollutant	Potential to Emit (tons/year)
PM	52.22
PM_{10}*	46.55
$PM_{2.5}$	40.39
SO_2	2.17
NO_x	20.43
VOC	19.20
CO	54.48
GHGs as CO_2e	18,167**
Worst Single HAP	1.65 (Hydrogen Chloride)
Total HAPs	5.40

* 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".

** On July 1, 2001. EPA stayed the counting of CO2 emissions from Bioenergy and other Biogenic sources.

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of all regulated pollutants is less than 100 tons per year. The source is not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7, therefore, the source will be issued an MSOP Renewal.

(b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source will be issued an MSOP Renewal.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-1(39), starting July 1, 2011, greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions are subject to regulation at a source with a potential to emit 100,000 tons per year or more of CO2 equivalent emissions (CO2e). Therefore, CO2e emissions have been calculated for this source. Based on the calculations the unlimited potential to emit greenhouse gases from the entire source is less than 100,000 tons of CO2e per year (see Appendix A for detailed calculations). This did not require any changes to the permit.

Federal Rule Applicability

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

(b) This source is not subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc) because the wood-fired steam boiler (EU-I), was installed in 1952, which is before the June 9, 1989 applicability date.

(c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Incinerators, 40 CFR 60, Subpart E (60.50 through 60.54) (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, because the wood-fired steam boiler (EU-I) has a charging rate less than fifty (50) tons per day and does not burn refuse consisting of more than 50 percent municipal type waste (household, commercial/ retail, and/or institutional waste). The boiler EU-I combusts waste wood obtained from other industrial processes (consisting of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials).

(d) The requirements of the following New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) are not included in the permit, because the wood-fired steam boiler (EU-I) is not considered a municipal waste combustor or hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator:

(1) 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea (60.50a through 60.59a), Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced after December 20, 1989 and on or before September 20, 1994 (326 IAC 12)

(2) 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb (60.50b through 60.59b), Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced after September 20, 1994, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is commenced after June 19, 1996 (326 IAC 12)

(3) 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ec (60.50c through 60.58c), Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced after January 20, 1996 (326 IAC 12)

(4) 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAAA (60.1000 through 60.1465), Standards of Performance for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for Which Construction is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced After June 6, 2001 (326 IAC 12)

(e) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for New Residential Wood Heaters, 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAA (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit for the one wood-fired stove (EU-XV), since it does not meet the definition of a wood heater pursuant to 40 CFR 60.531.

(f) The requirements of New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction is Commenced After November 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001, 40 CFR 60, Subpart CCCC (60.2000 through 60.2265) (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the wood-fired boiler (EU-I) does not burn

"commercial or industrial waste" as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265. Under 40 CFR 60.2265, "commercial or industrial waste" is defined as solid waste combusted in an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion (or an air curtain incinerator) without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility. Under 40 CFR 60.2265, "energy recovery" is defined as the process of recovering thermal energy from combustion for useful purposes such as steam generation or process heating. The heat energy generated by wood combustion in the wood-fired boiler is circulated to a steam generator to produce steam that is used to modulate the temperature and moisture conditions within the veneer drying room. Therefore, since the wood-fired boiler (EU-I) utilizes energy recovery, it does not burn commercial or industrial waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265.

(g) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standards for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction is Commenced After December 9, 2004 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction is commenced on or After June 16, 2006, 40 CFR 60, Subpart EEEE (60.2280 through 60, 2891), are not included in this permit, since the wood-fired boiler (EU-I) does not burn municipal solid waste or institutional waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.2977. The EU-I boiler combusts waste wood obtained from other industrial processes (consisting of uncoated, unpainted, and untreated wood scrap, sawdust, chips, millings or shavings, and natural growth wood materials).

(h) There are no other New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) included in this permit renewal.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

(i) This source is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Subpart EEE (63.1200 through 63.1214), NESHAPs from Hazardous Waste Combustors (326 IAC 20-28-1), since the wood-fired boiler (EU-I) does not burn hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 63.1201.

(j) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD) (326 IAC 20-95) are not included in this permit for this source, since this source is not a major source of HAPs.

(k) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Wood Preserving Area Sources, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQQQ (63.11428 through 63.11434), are not included in the permit because the source is not a wood preserving operation as defined by 40 CFR 63.11433. Under 40 CFR 63.11433, "wood preserving" means the pressure or thermal impregnation of chemicals into wood to provide effective long-term resistance to attack by fungi, bacteria, insects, and marine borers. In the wood treating process at this source, no chemicals are impregnated in the wood.

(l) The one (1) wood-fired steam boiler (EU-I) is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ), because it is a commercial biomass boiler at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP).

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (included as Attachment A of this permit), for the wood-fired boiler (EU-I):

(1) 40 CFR 63.11193
(2) 40 CFR 63.11194
(3) 40 CFR 63.11196(a)
(4) 40 CFR 63.11200

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

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions apply to the source except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.

There are no applicable testing requirements for this wood-fired boiler (EU-I) under this NESHAP.

(m) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in this permit renewal.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration, PSD)
This source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because the potential to emit of all attainment regulated criteria pollutants are less than 250 tons per year, the potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) is less than 100,000 tons of CO_2e per year, and this source is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(gg)(1). Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The operation of the entire source 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 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is not required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70); it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, and its potential to emit lead is less than 5 tons per year. Therefore, this rule does not apply.

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

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5, because the source does not have potential fugitive particulate emissions greater than 25 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 6-5 does not apply.

326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is not located in one of the following counties: Clark, Dearborn, Dubois, Howard, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh, Vigo or Wayne.

326 IAC 6-8 PM Limitations for Lake County
This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in Lake County.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

Wood-Fired Steam Boiler (EU-1)

326 IAC 6-2-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The one (1) wood-fired steam boiler, identified as EU-I, rated at 19.2 million British thermal units per hour, constructed in 1952, is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-2, since the boiler was constructed prior to September 21, 1983 and is located in Morgan County. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, the particulate matter emissions from the Boiler EU-I shall not exceed 0.54 pounds of particulate matter per million British thermal units heat input.

The emission limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = 0.87/Q^{0.16} = 0.87/(19.2)^{0.16} = 0.54$$

where: Pt = pounds of particulate matter (PM) emitted per million BTU (lb/MMBtu) heat input; and
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. (Q = 19.2 MMBtu/hr)

The use of the fly ash collector is required at all times the boiler is operating in order for the boiler to comply with this rule.

326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(1), the wood-fired steam boiler is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because it is a source of indirect heating.

326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, the wood-fired steam boiler is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since it has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.

Wood-fired Stoker Fed Stove (EU-XV)

326 IAC 6-2-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The one (1) wood-fired stoker fed stove, identified as EU-XV, rated at 0.6 million British thermal units per hour, constructed in 1992, is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-2, since the wood-fired stoker fed stove was constructed after September 21, 1983 and is located in Morgan County. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, the particulate matter emissions from the wood-fired stoker fed stove EU-XV shall not exceed 1.24 pounds of particulate matter per million British thermal units heat input.

The emission limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = 1.09/Q^{0.26} = 1.09/(0.6)^{0.26} = 1.24$$

where: Pt = pounds of particulate matter (PM) emitted per million BTU (lb/MMBtu) heat input; and
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. (Q = 0.6 MMBtu/hr)

326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(1), the wood-fired stoker fed stove is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because it is a source of indirect heating.

326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, the wood-fired stoker fed stove is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since it has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.

Natural Gas-fired Heater (EU-XVI)

326 IAC 6-2-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The one (1) natural gas-fired heater, identified as EU-XVI, rated at 1.5 million British thermal units per hour, constructed in 1958, is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-2, since the natural gas-fired heater was constructed prior to September 21, 1983 and is located in Morgan County. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, the particulate matter emissions from the natural gas-fired heater EU-XVI shall not exceed 0.82 pounds of particulate matter per million British thermal units heat input.

The emission limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = 0.87/Q^{0.16} = 0.87/(1.5)^{0.16} = 0.82$$

where: Pt = pounds of particulate matter (PM) emitted per million BTU (lb/MMBtu) heat input; and
Q = Total source maximum operating capacity rating in million Btu per hour (MMBtu/hr) heat input. (Q = 1.5 MMBtu/hr)

326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(1), the natural gas-fired heater is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because it is a source of indirect heating.

326 IAC 7-1.1-1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, the natural gas-fired heater is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1, since it has unlimited sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and ten (10) pounds per hour respectively.

Woodworking Operations

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the one (1) debarking operation (EU-XIII), the one (1) wet slicing operation (EU-IV), the rip sawing operation (EU-XI), and the one (1) rotary veneering operation (EU-VI), are each exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2, since they each have uncontrolled potential particulate emissions less than 0.551 pounds per hour.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), log sawing operations (EU-IX), one (1) chipper (EU-XIV), the trim sawing operations (EU-X), and the one (1) veneer clipping line (EU-VII), are each subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2, since they each have uncontrolled potential particulate

emissions greater than 0.551 pounds per hour. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emission rate from the following emission units shall not exceed the pounds per hour limitations using the following equation:

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

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

The particulate from one (1) chipper, identified as EU-XIV shall not exceed 9.95 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight of 3.76 tons per hour. The potential to emit particulate before controls is 1.31 pounds per hour. Therefore, the one (1) chipper can comply with this rule without the cyclone.

The particulate from the log sawing operations, identified as EU-IX, shall not exceed 9.95 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 3.76 tons per hour. The potential to emit particulate before controls is 1.31 pounds per hour. Therefore, the log sawing operations can comply with this rule without the cyclone.

The particulate from the one (1) veneer clipping line, identified as EU-VII, shall not exceed 7.30 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 2.37 tons per hour. The potential to emit particulate before controls is 0.83 pounds per hour. Therefore, the one (1) veneer clipping line can comply with this rule without the cyclone.

The particulate from the trim sawing operations, identified as EU-X, shall not exceed 6.25 pounds per hour, when operating at a process weight rate of 1.88 tons per hour. The potential to emit particulate before controls is 0.66 pounds per hour. Therefore, the trim sawing operations can comply with this rule without the cyclone.

Veneer Dryers (EU-II and EU-III)

326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)
The veneer dryers (EU-II and EU-III) are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2, since they are not sources of indirect heating.

326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the veneer dryers (EU-II and EU-III) are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, since each has potential particulate emissions less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)
The veneer dryers (EU-II and EU-III) do not have the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tons or more per year of VOC. Therefore, the kilns are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6.

Diesel Storage Tank

326 IAC 8-1-6 (VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities)
The diesel storage tank is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since it has unlimited VOC potential emissions of less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Sources; Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-1(c) and 326 IAC 8-4-3(a), the diesel storage tank is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3, since it has a storage capacity less than thirty-nine thousand (39,000) gallons and stores diesel fuel which has a true vapor pressure less than 1.52 psi at the storage temperature.

326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1(a), this source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-9, since it is not located in Lake, Porter, Clark, or Floyd County.

Ash Handling Operation

326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), each of the emission units assocated with the ash handling operation is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, since each unit has potential particulate emissions less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

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

Emission Unit/Control	Operating Parameters	Frequency
Wood-fired boiler (EU-I)	Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust	Daily

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the fly ash collector for the wood-fired boiler must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-2 (Particulate Emissions Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating).

(b) Testing

The alternative emission factors used for the ash handling system are significantly conservative and the resulting calculated ash handling system emissions are low. The ash handling system does not incorporate a pollution control device that would require testing and the system is enclosed except for the load out into the open outdoor tip dumpster and into the twenty yard roll off box which has negligible emissions based on the alternative emission factors.

Due to the low potential emissions of VOCs from the veneer dryers, testing is not required.

Recommendation

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

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on November 21, 2011.

Conclusion

The operation of this wood concentration yard shall be subject to the conditions of the attached MSOP Renewal No. M109-31171-00006.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Susann Brown at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5176 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 45176.

(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: Emission Calculations Summary

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

	Unlimited Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year) (Before Integral Woodworking Controls)										
Process Description	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO_2e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP	
Boiler EU-I (Wood Combustion)	47.09	43.48	37.59	2.10	18.50	1.43	50.46	16862	2.82	Hydrogen Chloride	1.60
Ash conveyance and disposal system	0.06	0.04	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood Stove	1.05	0.99	0.86	0.07	1.29	0.04	1.58	527	0.09	Hydrogen Chloride	0.05
Small NG Heater	0.01	0.05	0.05	3.86E-03	0.64	0.04	0.54	778	0.01	Hexane	0.01
Woodworking	21.23	12.13	12.13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Veneer Dryers	–	–	–	–	–	17.69	1.91	–	2.48	Methanol	1.10
Unpaved Roads	0.26	0.07	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paved Roads	0.56	0.11	0.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total PTE	**70.27**	**56.86**	**50.70**	**2.17**	**20.43**	**19.20**	**54.48**	**18,167**	**5.40**	**Hydrogen Chloride**	**1.65**

	Unlimited Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year) (After Integral Woodworking Controls)										
Process Description	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO_2e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP	
Boiler EU-I (Wood Combustion)	47.09	43.48	37.59	2.10	18.50	1.43	50.46	16862	2.82	Hydrogen Chloride	1.60
Ash conveyance and disposal system	0.06	0.04	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood Stove	1.05	0.99	0.86	0.07	1.29	0.04	1.58	527	0.09	Hydrogen Chloride	0.05
Small NG Heater	0.01	0.05	0.05	3.86E-03	0.64	0.04	0.54	778	0.01	Hexane	0.01
Woodworking	3.19	1.82	1.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Veneer Dryers	–	–	–	–	–	17.69	1.91	–	2.48	Methanol	1.10
Unpaved Roads	0.26	0.07	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paved Roads	0.56	0.11	0.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total PTE	**52.22**	**46.55**	**40.39**	**2.17**	**20.43**	**19.20**	**54.48**	**18,167**	**5.40**	**Hydrogen Chloride**	**1.65**

	Controlled Potential to Emit (PTE) (tons/year)										
Process Description	PM	PM10	PM2.5	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO	GHGs as CO_2e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP	
Boiler EU-I (Wood Combustion)	29.43	28.34	17.41	2.10	18.50	1.43	50.46	16862	2.82	Hydrogen Chloride	1.60
Ash conveyance and disposal system	0.06	0.04	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood Stove	1.05	0.99	0.86	0.07	1.29	0.04	1.58	527	0.09	Hydrogen Chloride	0.05
Small NG Heater	0.01	0.05	0.05	3.86E-03	0.64	0.04	0.54	778	0.01	Hexane	0.01
Woodworking	3.19	1.82	1.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Veneer Dryers	–	–	–	–	–	17.69	1.91	–	2.48	Methanol	1.10
Unpaved Roads	0.26	0.07	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paved Roads	0.56	0.11	0.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total PTE	**34.56**	**31.41**	**20.21**	**2.17**	**20.43**	**19.20**	**54.48**	**18,167**	**5.40**	**Hydrogen Chloride**	**1.65**

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Wood-Fired Combustion Boiler EU-I

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

The wood burned in the boilers is 15% wood bark and 85% other clean wood residue. The non-bark is composed of 35% dry wood and 50% wet wood, the wood bark is assumed to be wet wood. Therefore, the clean wood material for the wood-fired boilers is assumed to be 35% dry wood and 65% wet wood. AP42 heating value of dry wood is 8000 Btu/lb and the AP42 heating value of wet wood is 4500 Btu/lb.
The heating value of wood was calculated by proportionately applying the BTU/lb: {(35% * 8000) + (65% * 4500) = 5725 Btu/lb}

Boiler EU-I
Capacity (MMBtu/hr) 19.2

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Heating Value of Wood Btu/lb	Potential Throughput (tons/yr)
19.2	5725.00	14689.26

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit	Pollutant						
	Filterable PM	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu (before control)	0.56	0.517	0.447	0.025	0.22	0.017	0.60
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	47.09	43.48	37.59	2.10	18.50	1.43	50.46

Controlled Potential to Emit	Pollutant		
	Filterable PM	PM10*	PM2.5*
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu (after control)	0.35	0.337	0.207
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	29.43	28.34	17.41

Methodology
*PM10 emission factors (before control) include filterable PM10 (no control) and condensible PM (no control).
PM2.5 emission factors (before control) include filterable PM2.5 (no control) and condensible PM (no control).
PM10 emission factor (after control) includes filterable PM10 (controlled) and condensible PM (no control).
PM2.5 emission factor (after control) includes filterable PM10 (controlled) and condensible PM no control).
Potential Throughput (tons/yr) = [Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)]*[1 lb/5725 Btu]*[10^6/MM]*(8760 hrs/yr]*[1 ton/2000 lb]
Wet wood emission factors used from Table 1.6-1 (Emission Factors for PM from Wood Residue Combustion)
and Table 1.6-2 (Emission Factors for NOx, SO2, and CO from Wood Residue Combustion)
and Table 1.6-3 (Emission Factors for Speciated Organic Compounds, TOC, VOC, Nitrous Oxide, and Carbon Doixide from Wood Residue Combustion)
The 19.2 MMBtu/hr wood-fired boiler is equipped with a fly ash collector.
According to AP-42 (Section 1.6.4), the efficiency of multiclone mechanical collectors varies from 25 to 65 percent.
The Controlled Potential to Emit PM Emission Factors are from Table 1.6-1 and represent mechanical collectors with reinjection including cyclones and multiclones.
Emissions (tons/yr) = Capacity (MMBtu/hr) * Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) * 8760hrs/yr * 1 ton/2000lbs

Boiler EU-I
Capacity (MMBtu/hr) 19.2

	Selected Hazardous Air Pollutants					
	Acrolein	Benzene	Formaldehyde	Hydrogen Chloride	Styrene	Total HAPs
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	4.00E-03	4.20E-03	4.40E-03	1.90E-02	1.90E-03	
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	0.336	0.353	0.370	1.60	0.160	**2.82**

Methodology
Emission Factors are from Table 1.6-3 Emission Factors for Speciated Organic Compounds,
Emissions (tons/yr) = Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) x 8760hrs/yr x 1ton/2000lbs

Boiler EU-I
Capacity (MMBtu/hr) 19.2

	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in kg/mmBtu from 40 CFR 98	–	0.03	–
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu from AP-42	195.00	–	0.01
Potential Emission in tons/yr	16398.72	5.93	1.09
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	16398.72	5.93	1.09
CO2e Total in tons/yr	16862.22		

Methodology
CO2 and CH4 Emission Factors from Tables C-1 and 2 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart C. N2O emission factor from AP-42 Chapter 1.6 Table 1.6-3.
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity mmBtu/hr * Emission Factor (kg/mmBtu) * 2.20462 lb/kg * 8760 hrs/yr /2,000 lb/ton
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity mmBtu/hr * Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu) * 8760 hrs/yr /2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr * CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr * N2O GWP (310).**
** On July 1, 2011 EPA stayed the counting of CO2 emissions from Bioenergy and other Biogenic Sources.

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Particulate Emissions
Ash Conveyance and Disposal System

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

Ash Capacity*

Heat Input Capacity of Boiler (MMBtu/hr)	Heat Value of Wood (Btu/lb)	Ash in Wood (%)	Potential Ash Capacity (tons/yr)
19.2	5725	10%	156.43

* Ash conveyance system capacity is based on the amount of ash generated by the associated wood-fired boilers
The wood burned in the boilers is 15% wood bark and 85% other clean wood residue. The non-bark is composed of 35% dry wood and 50% wet wood,
the wood bark is assumed to be wet wood. Therefore, the clean wood material for the wood-fired boilers is assumed to be 35% dry wood and 65% wet wood.
AP42 heating value of dry wood is 8000 Btu/lb and the AP42 heating value of wet wood is 4500 Btu/lb.
The heating value of wood was calculated by proportionately applying the Btu/lb: (35% * 8000) + (65%*4500) = 5725 Btu/lb.

Potential Ash Capacity (tons/yr) = [(30 tons wood waste * 10% ash in wood)/week]* [1 week/168 hours] * [8760 hours/1 year]

Potential to Emit (PTE) of PM/PM10/PM2.5 from Ash Handling System

Process	PM Emission Factor (lb/ton)	PM10/PM2.5 Emission Factor*** (lb/ton)	PTE of PM (tons/yr)	PTE of PM10/PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Enclosed auger from boiler settling chambers to open outdoor tip dumpster*	0.003	0.0011	2.35E-04	8.60E-05
Enclosed auger from boiler fly ash collectors to open outdoor tip dumpster*	0.003	0.0011	2.35E-04	8.60E-05
Open outdoor tip dumpster to twenty yard roll off box**	0.73	0.47	5.71E-02	3.68E-02
Total			**5.76E-02**	**3.69E-02**

Methodology
*Particulate emissions for ash handling through enclosed augers from the boiler to the open outdoor tip dumpster were estimated using emission factors for conveyor transfer points from AP-42, Table 11.19.2-2 Emission Factors for Crushed Stone Processing Operations.
**Particulate emissions from the open outdoor tip dumpster to the twenty yard roll off box were estimated using emission factors for cement unloading to elevated storage silo from AP-42, Table 11.12-2, Emission Factors for Concrete Batching.
***PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM10 emissions, since there is no PM2.5 emission factors for Crushed Stone Processing Operations or Concrete Batching
Potential to Emit (tons/yr) = [Potential Ash Capacity (tons/year)] * [Emission Factor (lbs/ton)] * [1 ton/2000 lbs]

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
External Combustion Boiler
Wood-Fired Combustion Wood Stove
Dry wood chips (purchased)

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

Wood Stove
Capacity (MMBtu/hr) 0.6

	Pollutant						
	PM	**PM10***	**PM2.5***	**SO2**	**NOx**	**VOC**	**CO****
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.40	0.377	0.327	0.025	0.49	0.017	0.60
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	1.05	0.99	0.86	0.07	1.29	0.04	1.58

	Selected Hazardous Air Pollutants					
	Acrolein	**Benzene**	**Formaldehyde**	**Hydrogen Chloride**	**Styrene**	**Total HAPs**
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	4.00E-03	4.20E-03	4.40E-03	1.90E-02	1.90E-03	
Potential Emissions in tons/yr	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.050	0.005	**0.088**

Methodology
Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) = Capacity (tons/hr) x Higher Heating Value of wood fuel (Btu/lb) x (1 MMBtu/10^6 Btu/) x 2000 lbs/1 ton
Dry Wood Emission Factors are from AP-42 Chapter 1.6 (revised 9/03).
*PM10 emission factors include filterable PM10 (no control) and condensible PM (no control).
PM2.5 emission factors include filterable PM2.5 (no control) and condensible PM (no control).
Emissions (tons/yr) = Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu) x 8760hrs/yr x 1ton/2000lbs
These factors include the five HAPs with the highest AP-42 emission factors.

Wood Stove
Capacity (MMBtu/hr) 0.6

	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in kg/mmBtu from 40 CFR 98	–	0.03	–
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu from AP-42	195.00	–	0.01
Potential Emission in tons/yr	512.46	0.19	0.03
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	512.46	0.19	0.03
CO2e Total in tons/yr	526.94		

Methodology
CO2 and CH4 Emission Factors from Tables C-1 and 2 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart C. N2O emission factor from AP-42 Chapter 1.6 Table 1.6-3.
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity mmBtu/hr * Emission Factor (kg/mmBtu) * 2.20462 lb/kg * 8760 hrs/yr /2,000 lb/ton
Potential Emission (tons/yr) = Heat Input Capacity mmBtu/hr * Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu) * 8760 hrs/yr /2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr * CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr * N2O GWP (310).**
** On July 1, 2011 EPA stayed the counting of CO2 emissions from Bioenergy and other Biogenic Sources.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Small NG Heater

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
1.5	12.9

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.90	7.60	7.60	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.012	0.049	0.049	0.004	0.644	0.035	0.541

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined. PM2.5 assumed equal to PM10.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

	HAPs - Organics				
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.10E-03	1.20E-03	7.50E-02	1.80E+00	3.40E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.35E-05	7.73E-06	4.83E-04	1.16E-02	2.19E-05

	HAPs - Metals					
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.00E-04	1.10E-03	1.40E-03	3.80E-04	2.10E-03	**Total HAPs**
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.22E-06	7.09E-06	9.02E-06	2.45E-06	1.35E-05	**1.22E-02**

Methodology
All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, 1.4-4SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03 (SUPPLEMENT D 7/98)
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Greenhouse Gas (GHG)		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	120000	2.3	2.2
Potential Emission in tons/yr	773	0.01	0.01
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	773		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	778		

Methodology
The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.
Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.
Greenhouse Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N20 GWP (310).

Abbreviations
PM = Particulate Matter
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
SO2 = Sulfur Dioxide
NOx = Nitrous Oxides
VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds
CO = Carbon Monoxide

DCB = Dichlorobenzene
Pb = Lead
Cd = Cadmium
Cr = Chromium
Mn = Manganese
Ni = Nickel

CO2 = Carbon Dioxide
CH4 = Methane
N2O = Nitrous Oxide
CO2e = CO2 equivalent emissions

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Woodworking

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

		Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lb/ton)		Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr)		Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/yr)				Controlled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr)		Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/yr)	
Process	Maximum Throughput (lbs/hr)	PM	PM10/PM2.5*	PM	PM10/PM2.5*	PM	PM10/PM2.5*	Control Device	Control Efficiency	PM	PM10/PM2.5*	PM	PM10/PM2.5*
Debarking (EU-XIII)	7513	0.02	0.011	0.075	0.041	0.329	0.181	Bark Cyclone	85.00%	0.011	0.006	0.049	0.027
Chipper (EU-XIV)	7513	0.35	0.200	1.31	0.751	5.76	3.29	Chip Cyclone	85.00%	0.197	0.113	0.864	0.494
Log Sawing (EU-IX)	7513	0.35	0.200	1.31	0.751	5.76	3.29	Sawdust Cyclone	85.00%	0.197	0.113	0.864	0.494
Wet Slicing (EU-IV and V)	2504	0.35	0.200	0.44	0.250	1.92	1.10	WetVen Cyclone	85.00%	0.066	0.038	0.288	0.165
Veneer Clipping (EU-VII)	4734	0.35	0.200	0.83	0.473	3.63	2.07	DryVen Cyclone	85.00%	0.124	0.071	0.544	0.311
Trim sawing (EU-X)	3757	0.35	0.200	0.66	0.376	2.88	1.65	Planer Cyclone	85.00%	0.099	0.056	0.432	0.247
Rip sawing (EU-XI)	1252	0.35	0.200	0.22	0.125	0.96	0.55	WetVen Cyclone	85.00%	0.033	0.019	0.144	0.082
						21.2	**12.13**					**3.19**	**1.82**

Methodology

*PM2.5 emissions assumed equal to PM10 emissions.

Emission Factors are from AIRS Facility Subsystem Source Classification Codes and Emission Factor Listing for Criteria Air Pollutants

EPA March 1990 for Sawmill Operations (Log Sawing: General) (SCC 3-07-008-01, SCC 3-07-008-02, SCC 3-07-008-03)

Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr) = [Maximum Throughput (lbs/hr)] * [ton/2,000 lbs] * [Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lbs/ton)]

Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr)] * [8,760 hrs/yr] * [ton/2,000 lbs]

Controlled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr) = [Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr)] * [1 - Control Efficiency]

Controlled Potential Emissions (tons/yr) = [Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (tons/yr)] * [1 - Control Efficiency]

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Veneer Dryers

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

Maximum Throughput* (MSF/year)
35,384

Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	PM	PM10	SO_2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor (lb/MSF) (heated zone)**	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.28	0.0088
Emission Factor (lb/MSF) (cooling zone)**	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.72	0.099
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.69	1.91

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Pollutant	Acetaldehyde	Formaldehyde	Methanol	MIBK	Phenol
Emission Factor (lb/MSF) (heated zone)**	0.0043	0.0011	0.041	0.0022	0.003
Emission Factor (lb/MSF) (cooling zone)**	0.032	0.0065	0.021	0.029	0
Potential To Emit (tons/year)	0.64	0.13	1.10	0.55	0.05

Potential To Emit Total HAPs (tons/year) **2.48**

Methodology

*The maximum throughput of wood is based on the maximum woodworking throughput (7513 lbs/hr) and maximum wood density of 930 kg/m^3 for oak or 1860 lb/MSF 3/8.
**Emission factors are from AP-42 Chapter 10.5 (Plywood Manufacturing), Table 10.5-2 (dated 01/02), for indirect heated, heated zones, hardwood (SCC # 3-07-007-56) and indirect heated, cooling section, hardwood (SCC # 3-07-007-57) with units of pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 3/8-inch thick veneer (lb/MSF 3/8)
NA = Not Available. There are no emission factors for PM, PM10/PM2.5, or SO2 for indirect-fired hardwood drying processes. The NOx emission factor is listed in AP 42 as ND (no data available).

Maximum Throughput (MSF/year) = [Maximum Throughput 7513 (lbs wood/hr)] * [MSF/1860 lbs wood] * [8760 hours/year]
PTE (tons/year) = [Maximum Throughput (MSF/year)] * [Emission Factor (lb/MSF)] * [ton/2000 lbs]
MIBK = Methyl isobutyl ketone

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
326 IAC 6-3-2 Compliance Summary

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

	Maximum Process Weight (tons/hour)	326 IAC 6-3 Limit (lbs/hr) for each unit of that type	Uncontrolled Emission Factor (lb/ton)	Uncontrolled Potential Emissions (lbs/hr)
Chipper (EU-XIV)	3.76	9.95	0.35	1.31
Log Sawing Operations (EU-IX)	3.76	9.95	0.35	1.31
Veneer Clipping Line (EU-VII)	2.37	7.30	0.35	0.83
Trim Sawing Operations (EU-X)	1.88	6.25	0.35	0.66

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Unpaved Roads

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

Unpaved Roads at Industrial Site
The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by unpaved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.2 (11/2006).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	4.0	1.0	4.0	40.0	160.0	172	0.033	0.1	47.6
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	4.0	1.0	4.0	40.0	160.0	172	0.033	0.1	47.6
		Totals	**8.0**		**320.0**			**0.3**	**95.1**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 40.0 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.03 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = k*[(s/12)^a]*[(W/3)^b] (Equation 1a from AP-42 13.2.2)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	4.9	1.5	0.15	lb/mi = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
s =	4.8	4.8	4.8	% = mean % silt content of unpaved roads (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-1 Sand/Gravel Processing Plant)
a =	0.7	0.9	0.9	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
W =	40.0	40.0	40.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
b =	0.45	0.45	0.45	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [(365 - P)/365] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.2)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [(365 - P)/365]
where P = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.2-1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	8.28	2.11	0.21	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	5.44	1.39	0.14	lb/mile

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Vehicle (entering plant) (one-way trip)	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.00
Vehicle (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.00
Totals	**0.39**	**0.10**	**0.01**	**0.26**	**0.07**	**0.01**

Methodology

Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	= [Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)] * [Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	= [Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip) / [5280 ft/mile]
Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	= [Maximum trips per year (trip/day)] * [Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)]
Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip (ton/trip)	= SUM[Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Average Miles Per Trip (miles/trip)	= SUM[Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per year (trip/day)]
Unmitigated PTE (tons/yr)	= (Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)) * (Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) * (ton/2000 lbs)
Mitigated PTE (tons/yr)	= (Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)) * (Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)) * (ton/2000 lbs)
Controlled PTE (tons/yr)	= (Mitigated PTE (tons/yr)) * (1 - Dust Control Efficiency)

Abbreviations
PM = Particulate Matter
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
PM2.5 = Particulate Matter (<2.5 um)
PTE = Potential to Emit

TSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Paved Roads

Company Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc.
Source Address: 300 Park Drive, Mooresville, IN 46158
Permit No.: M109-31171-00006
Reviewer: Susann Brown

Paved Roads at Industrial Site

The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).

Vehicle Informtation (provided by source)

Type of Traffic	Vehicle Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight of Loaded Vehicle (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Vehicle Type 1 (entering plant) (one-way trip)	semi-truck	4.0	1.0	4.0	40.0	160.0	592	0.112	0.4	163.7
Vehicle Type 1 (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	semi-truck	4.0	1.0	4.0	40.0	160.0	592	0.112	0.4	163.7
			Total	**8.0**		**320.0**			**0.9**	**327.4**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 40.0 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.11 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = [k * (sL)^0.91 * (W)^1.02] (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	40.0	40.0	40.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
sL =	9.7	9.7	9.7	g/m^2 = silt loading value for paved roads at iron and steel production facilities - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [1 - (p/4N)] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)

Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]

where p = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	3.745	0.749	0.1838	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	3.424	0.685	0.1681	lb/mile

Type of Traffic	Vehicle Type	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Vehicle Type 1 (entering plant) (one-way trip)	semi-truck	0.31	0.06	0.02	0.28	0.06	0.01
Vehicle Type 1 (leaving plant) (one-way trip)	semi-truck	0.31	0.06	0.02	0.28	0.06	0.01
		0.61	**0.12**	**0.03**	**0.56**	**0.11**	**0.03**

Methodology

Total Weight driven per day (ton/day) = [Maximum Weight of Loaded Vehicle (tons/trip)] * [Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip) = [Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip) / [5280 ft/mile]
Maximum one-way miles (miles/day) = [Maximum trips per year (trip/day)] * [Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)]
Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip (ton/trip) = SUM[Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per day (trip/day)]
Average Miles Per Trip (miles/trip) = SUM[Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)] / SUM[Maximum trips per year (trip/day)]
Unmitigated PTE (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] * [Unmitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] * (ton/2000 lbs)
Mitigated PTE (tons/yr) = [Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)] * [Mitigated Emission Factor (lb/mile)] * (ton/2000 lbs)
Controlled PTE (tons/yr) = [Mitigated PTE (tons/yr)] * [1 - Dust Control Efficiency]

Abbreviations

PM = Particulate Matter
PM10 = Particulate Matter (<10 um)
PM2.5 = Particle Matter (<2.5 um)
PTE = Potential to Emit

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

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

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Jim Mathers
Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc
300 South Park Dr
Mooresville, IN 46158

DATE: May 17, 2012

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
MSOP
109-31171-00006

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Toll Free (800) 451-6027
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May 17, 2012

TO: Mooresville Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc
Permit Number: 109-31171-00006

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	MIDENNEY 5/17/2012 Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. 109-31171-00006 (final)			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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1		Jim Mathers Thiesing Veneer Company, Inc. 300 South Park Dr Mooresville IN 46158 (Source CAATS) via confirm delivery									
2		Morgan County Commissioners 180 South Main Street Martinsville IN 46151 *(Local Official)*									
3		Mooresville Town Council 4 E Harrison Street Mooresville IN 46158 *(Local Official)*									
4		Mooresville Public Library 220 W Harrison St Mooresville IN 46158-1633 *(Library)*									
5		Clayton D. & Patricia A. Arthur 5178 Brenda Boulvard Greenwood IN 46143 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Morgan County Health Department 180 S Main Street, Suite 252 Martinsville IN 46151-1988 *(Health Department)*									
7		T. K. Forslund 8147 E. Old St. Rd. 144 Mooresville IN 46158 *(Affected Party)*									
8		David Jones 7977 N. Taylors Rd. Mooresville IN 46158 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Claudia Parker 6761 Centenary Rd. Mooresville IN 46158 *(Affected Party)*									
10		James Swails 6568 E. Rosebud Lane Mooresville IN 46158 *(Affected Party)*									
11		John Thurston 6548 E. Watson Mooresville IN 46158 *(Affected Party)*									
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