



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
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TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: February 19, 2013

RE: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC / 073-31763-00031

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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**Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
484 East County Road 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392**

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T073-31763-00031	
Issued by:  Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: February 19, 2013 Expiration Date: February 19, 2018

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary wallboard manufacturing facility.

Source Address:	484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
General Source Phone Number:	(219) 956-3100
SIC Code:	3275
County Location:	Jasper
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 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 Minor Source for GHG emissions

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

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

- (a) One (1) raw materials truck dumping station, identified as emission unit 0201, installed in 1999 and with a maximum capacity of 120,000 lb/hr. The truck dumping station is not enclosed.
- (b) One (1) FGD storage bin, identified as emission unit 0301, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (c) One (1) reclaim storage bin, identified as emission unit 0302, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons, using integral baghouse BSR1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (d) Two (2) biogrinders, identified as emission unit 0303, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BRC1 and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the biogrinders are considered crushing operations.
- (e) One (1) FGD storage building, identified as emission unit 0304, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 tons of FGD and other gypsum materials. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage building is considered an affected facility.
- (f) FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO with all transfer points enclosed, identified as emission unit 0305, were installed in 1999. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the FGD conveyors are considered a conveying system. The conveyors maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr includes:
 - (1) FGD conveyors from NIPSCO to the FGD building;
 - (2) FGD bin infeed conveyors; and

- (3) FGD steel feeder belt and sandwich belt conveyor.
- (g) Reclaim conveyors from the steel feeder to the reclaim bin, identified as emission unit 0306, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr using integral baghouse BRC1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the reclaim conveyors are considered a conveying system.
- (h) One (1) FGD bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0307, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 and BST2 as control of the transfer point from the reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor to this unit and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (i) One (1) reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0308, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (j) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash drying system, identified as emission unit 0401, installed in 1999 and modified in 2002, with a maximum production of 144,000 lbs/hr, using integral baghouse BCM1 and exhausting to stack SCM1. The design outlet grain loading of the baghouse BCM1 is 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot (grains/sdcf) and the flow rate is 17,475 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.
- (k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr.
- (l) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0501, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (m) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0502, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (n) One (1) totally enclosed landplaster bin with feeder, identified as emission unit 0601, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bin with feeder is considered an enclosed transfer point.
- (o) One (1) totally enclosed volumetric feeder lignosulfate, identified as emission unit 0602, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 175 lbs/hr (5 cubic feet).
- (p) Four (4) totally enclosed ball mills, identified as emission units 0603 through 0606, installed in 1999, each with a maximum throughput of 300 lbs/hr. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the ball mills are considered a grinding operation.
- (q) One (1) ball mill accelerator pneumatic system with surge hopper, identified as emission unit 0607, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BBM1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40

CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the surge hopper is considered a storage bin.

- (r) One (1) Kason Sifter, identified as emission unit 0608, installed in 2000, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the Kason Sifter is considered a screening operation.
- (s) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0701, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS1. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0703.
- (t) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0702, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS2. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0704.
- (u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
- (v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
- (w) Two (2) stucco recirculating bucket elevators, identified as emission unit 0801, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevators are considered a conveying system.
- (x) One (1) stucco cooling airveyor, identified as emission unit 0802, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSC1 for control and exhausting to stack SSC1.
- (y) One (1) stucco reject storage bin, identified as emission unit 0803, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (z) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0804, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (aa) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0805, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (bb) Entoleters #1 and #2, identified as emission unit 0806 and 0818, installed in 1999 and 2003, each with a maximum throughput of 120,000 pounds of stucco per hour, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the entoleters are considered grinding mills.
- (cc) One (1) rotary screen, identified as emission unit 0807, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the

rotary screen is considered a screening operation.

- (dd) One (1) pneumatic transfer of reject stucco, identified as emission unit 0808, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSP1 for control and exhausting indoors.
- (ee) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (hot pit collection), identified as emission unit 0809, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (ff) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (weigh belt scalping), identified as emission unit 0810, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (gg) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0811, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (hh) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0812, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (ii) One (1) 12" screw conveyor (reject stucco & paper), identified as emission unit 0813, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (jj) One (1) 9" screw conveyor (return stucco dust), identified as emission unit 0814, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 100,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (kk) One (1) reject stucco bucket elevator, identified as emission unit 0815, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevator is considered a conveying system.
- (ll) One (1) weigh belt feeder (stucco supply), identified as emission unit 0816, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt feeder is considered a transfer point.
- (mm) One (1) pin mixer, identified as emission unit 0817, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 250,000 lbs of wet board/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (nn) Three (3) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0901, 0902, and 0907, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr, 2,500 lb/hr, and 1,396 lb/hr, respectively.
- (oo) Four (4) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0903, 0904, 0905, and 0906, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr.
- (pp) One (1) pneumatic transfer from truck, identified as emission unit 0908, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 lb/hr, and exhausting to stack SAS1.
- (qq) One (1) starch storage bin, identified as emission unit 0909, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.

- (rr) One (1) additives collecting belt, identified as emission unit 0910, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 5,000 lb/hr, and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt conveyor is considered a conveying system
- (ss) Three (3) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0911 through 0913, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 7,036 gallons and three (3) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0914 through 0916, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 200 gallons.
- (tt) One (1) natural gas fired edge heater consisting of eight (8) individual burners, identified as emission unit 1001, installed in 1999, with a total heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr, a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), and exhausting indoors.
- (uu) One (1) end trim system including, 2 pre-cut saws, 2 bundlers with end trim saw, a riser saw and a re-cut saw, identified as emission unit 1002, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 1,975 lb/hr of end trim, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 for control and exhausting indoors.
- (vv) One (1) wet end seal, identified as emission unit 1003, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF5.
- (ww) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone one, identified as emission unit 1004, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 50 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF1.
- (xx) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone two, identified as emission unit 1005, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF2.
- (yy) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone three, identified as emission unit 1006, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 30 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF3.
- (zz) One (1) dry end seal, identified as emission unit 1007, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF4.
- (aaa) One (1) 36" belt conveyor and one (1) 32" belt conveyor with feed hopper, identified as 0309, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 750 tons per hour. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO), the belt conveyors are considered a conveying system.

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

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

- (a) One (1) mobile shredder integrated into a traditional bucket, identified as ALLU, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 170.1 tons per hour, and exhausting indoors [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (b) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser, identified as emission unit 1101, installed in 1999. The surface area of the unit is 9 feet square [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].
- (c) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with a heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour (BTU/hr): twelve (12) natural gas heaters, five (5) air makeup units.
- (d) Propane-fired combustion sources with a heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) British thermal units per hour (BTU/hr): 12 portable propane heating units.

- (e) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month: diesel fuel tank with a storage capacity of 1,000 gallons and fueling system for trucks and mobile equipment.
- (f) A propane bleed-off tank with a storage capacity of 1,000 gallons.
- (g) Portable drums, barrels, totes, and miscellaneous containers with a storage capacity less than 1000 gallons and an annual throughput of less than 12,000 gallons.
- (h) Unpaved roads with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (i) One (1) emergency 380 HP diesel back-up generator and diesel storage tank with a capacity of 450 gallons installed before April 1, 2006. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (j) One (1) emergency 150 HP diesel-driven fire pump and a fire pump diesel fuel storage tank with a capacity of 297 gallons installed before April 1, 2006. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (k) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G).
- (l) The following activities having potential uncontrolled emissions equal to or less than the insignificant thresholds described in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):
 - (1) Paper unrolling and feeding; and
 - (2) Ink printing on gypsum board.
- (m) One (1) Edge Printing System, constructed in 2004, used to apply text to the edge of wallboard, with a maximum throughput of 0.027 gallons of ink per hour, with emissions exhausted through the wallboard dryer exhausts (identified as SBF1 through SBF5).
- (n) One (1) Curtain Coater using flow coater applicator, constructed in 2009, maximum VOC emissions of 0.74 lbs/hr, and exhausting through the wallboard dryer stacks (identified as stacks SBF-1 through SBF-5).

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

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

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);
- (b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T073-31763-00031, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

- (a) the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act; or
- (b) the emission unit to which the condition pertains permanently ceases operation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (b) For information furnished by the Permittee to IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee may include a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 326 IAC 17.1. When furnishing copies of requested records directly to U. S. EPA, the Permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality in accordance with 40 CFR 2, Subpart B.

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

- (a) A certification required by this permit meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) if:
 - (1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34), and

- (2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
 - (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-5(3); and
 - (5) Such other facts, as specified in Sections D of this permit, as IDEM, OAQ may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (d) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

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

defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

- (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
- (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.

- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

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

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

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

- (b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.
- (c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.
- (d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and
 - (4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
- (e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).

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

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T073-31763-00031 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
 - (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:
 - (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
 - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
 - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]
 - (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]
 - (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]
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B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

- (b) A timely renewal application is one that is:
- (1) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and
 - (2) If the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (c) If the Permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of this permit, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 until IDEM, OAQ takes final action on the renewal application, except that this protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

- (a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.
- (b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs

[326 IAC 2-7-5(8)][326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

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

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

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

(a) The Permittee may make any change or changes at the source that are described in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b) or (c) without a prior permit revision, if each of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;
- (2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;
- (3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the limitations provided in this permit (whether expressed herein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);
- (4) The Permittee notifies the:

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

and

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

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

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

Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1) and (c)(1).

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

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

- (2) The date on which the change will occur;
- (3) Any change in emissions; and
- (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

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

- (c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.

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

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

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

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

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, sample or monitor substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements; and
- (e) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, utilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.
- (b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.
- (c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-4230 (ask for OAQ, Billing, Licensing, and Training Section), to determine the appropriate permit fee.

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

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

- C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), particulate emissions from any process not exempt under 326 IAC 6-3-1(b) or (c) which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour and the methods in 326 IAC 6-3-2(b) through (d) do not apply shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.
- C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-1 (Applicability) and 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:
- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
 - (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.
- C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
The Permittee shall not open burn any material except as provided in 326 IAC 4-1-3, 326 IAC 4-1-4 or 326 IAC 4-1-6. The previous sentence notwithstanding, the Permittee may open burn in accordance with an open burning approval issued by the Commissioner under 326 IAC 4-1-4.1.
- C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 or in this permit. The Permittee shall not operate a refuse incinerator or refuse burning equipment except as provided in 326 IAC 9-1-2 or in this permit.
- C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.
- C.6 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the attached plan as in Attachment A. The provisions of 326 IAC 6-5 are not federally enforceable.
- 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. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.
- C.8 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]
(a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear

feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.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 2-7-5(1)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

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

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

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

C.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

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

C.13 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

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

C.14 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]

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

C.15 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

- (a) The Permittee shall take reasonable response steps to restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing excess emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction. The response may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned or are returning to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to normal or usual manner of operation.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records; and/or
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response steps taken.

C.16 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

C.17 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]

In accordance with the compliance schedule specified in 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(1), starting in 2004 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);
- (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

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

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

C.18 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following:
 - (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
 - (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
 - (CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.Records of required monitoring information include the following:
 - (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
 - (BB) The dates analyses were performed.

- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (EE) The results of such analyses.
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

These records shall be physically present or electronically accessible at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

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

C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.
- (b) The address for report submittal is:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.20 Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (a) One (1) raw materials truck dumping station, identified as emission unit 0201, installed in 1999 and with a maximum capacity of 120,000 lb/hr. The truck dumping station is not enclosed.
- (b) One (1) FGD storage bin, identified as emission unit 0301, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (c) One (1) reclaim storage bin, identified as emission unit 0302, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons, using integral baghouse BSR1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (d) Two (2) biogrinders, identified as emission unit 0303, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BRC1 and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the biogrinders are considered crushing operations.
- (e) One (1) FGD storage building, identified as emission unit 0304, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 tons of FGD and other gypsum materials. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage building is considered an affected facility.
- (f) FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO with all transfer points enclosed, identified as emission unit 0305 were installed in 1999. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the FGD conveyors are considered a conveying system. The conveyors maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr includes:
 - (1) FGD conveyors from NIPSCO to the FGD building;
 - (2) FGD bin infeed conveyors; and
 - (3) FGD steel feeder belt and sandwich belt conveyor.
- (g) Reclaim conveyors from the steel feeder to the reclaim bin, identified as emission unit 0306, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr using integral baghouse BRC1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the reclaim conveyors are considered a conveying system.
- (h) One (1) FGD bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0307, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 and BST2 as control of the transfer point from the reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor to this unit and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (i) One (1) reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0308, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (l) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0501, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.

- (m) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0502, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (n) One (1) totally enclosed landplaster bin with feeder, identified as emission unit 0601, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bin with feeder is considered an enclosed transfer point.
- (o) One (1) totally enclosed volumetric feeder lignosulfate, identified as emission unit 0602, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 175 lbs/hr (5 cubic feet).
- (p) Four (4) totally enclosed ball mills, identified as emission units 0603 through 0606, installed in 1999, each with a maximum throughput of 300 lbs/hr. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the ball mills are considered a grinding operation.
- (q) One (1) ball mill accelerator pneumatic system with surge hopper, identified as emission unit 0607, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BBM1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the surge hopper is considered a storage bin.
- (r) One (1) Kason Sifter, identified as emission unit 0608, installed in 2000, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the Kason Sifter is considered a screening operation.
- (s) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0701, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS1. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0703.
- (t) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0702, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS2. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0704.
- (u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
- (v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
- (w) Two (2) stucco recirculating bucket elevators, identified as emission unit 0801, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevators are considered a conveying system.
- (x) One (1) stucco cooling airveyor, identified as emission unit 0802, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSC1 for control and exhausting to stack SSC1.
- (y) One (1) stucco reject storage bin, identified as emission unit 0803, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack

- SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (z) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0804, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
 - (aa) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0805, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
 - (bb) Entoleters #1 and #2, identified as emission unit 0806 and 0818, installed in 1999 and 2003, each with a maximum throughput of 120,000 pounds of stucco per hour, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the entoleters are considered grinding mills.
 - (cc) One (1) rotary screen, identified as emission unit 0807, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the rotary screen is considered a screening operation.
 - (dd) One (1) pneumatic transfer of reject stucco, identified as emission unit 0808, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSP1 for control and exhausting indoors.
 - (ee) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (hot pit collection), identified as emission unit 0809, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
 - (ff) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (weigh belt scalping), identified as emission unit 0810, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
 - (gg) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0811, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
 - (hh) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0812, installed in 1999 with, a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
 - (ii) One (1) 12" screw conveyor (reject stucco & paper), identified as emission unit 0813, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
 - (jj) One (1) 9" screw conveyor (return stucco dust), identified as emission unit 0814, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 100,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
 - (kk) One (1) reject stucco bucket elevator, identified as emission unit 0815, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevator is considered a conveying system.
 - (ll) One (1) weigh belt feeder (stucco supply), identified as emission unit 0816, installed in 1999,

with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt feeder is considered a transfer point.

- (mm) One (1) pin mixer, identified as emission unit 0817, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 250,000 lbs of wet board/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (nn) Three (3) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0901, 0902, and 0907, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr, 2,500 lb/hr, and 1,396 lb/hr, respectively.
- (oo) Four (4) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0903, 0904, 0905, and 0906, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr.
- (pp) One (1) pneumatic transfer from truck, identified as emission unit 0908, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.
- (qq) One (1) starch storage bin, identified as emission unit 0909, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.
- (rr) One (1) additives collecting belt, identified as emission unit 0910, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 5,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (ss) Three (3) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0911 through 0913, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 7,036 gallons. Three (3) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0914 through 0916, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 200 gallons.
- (tt) One (1) natural gas fired edge heater consisting of eight (8) individual burners, identified as emission unit 1001, installed in 1999, with a total heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr, a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), and exhausting indoors.
- (uu) One (1) end trim system including, 2 pre-cut saws, 2 bundlers with end trim saw, a riser saw and a re-cut saw, identified as emission unit 1002, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 1,975 lb/hr of end trim, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 for control and exhausting indoors.
- (aaa) One (1) 36" belt conveyor and one (1) 32" belt conveyor with feed hopper, identified as 0309, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 750 tons per hour. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO), the belt conveyors are considered a conveying system.

Insignificant Activities:

- (a) One (1) mobile shredder integrated into a traditional bucket, identified as ALLU, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 170.1 tons per hour, and exhausting indoors [326 IAC 6-3-2].

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the following facilities shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rates calculated by one of the following formulas and listed in the table below:

Emission Source	Emission Source ID	Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	Maximum Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Truck Dumping FGD	0201	60.0	46.3
FGD Storage Bin	0301	82.5	49.4
FGD Storage Building	0304	82.5	49.4
FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO	0305	82.5	49.4
Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0306	15.0	25.2
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor	0307	82.5	49.4
Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0308	15.0	25.2
Conveyor System (32" and 36" belt feed plus hopper)	0309	750	73.9
Volumetric Feeder Lignosulfate	0602	0.09	0.8
Ball Mill #1	0603	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #2	0604	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #3	0605	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #4	0606	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	0.60	2.91
Kettle Heaters	0701	30.0	40.0
Kettle Heaters	0702	30.0	40.0
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802	60.0	46.3
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808	25.0	35.4
18" Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collector	0809	60.0	46.3
18" Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping	0810	60.0	46.3
2 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection	0811	200	58.5
2 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport	0812	200	58.5
12" Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco and Paper	0813	25.0	35.4
9" Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust	0814	4.91	11.9
Pin Mixer	0817	125	53.5
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0901, 0907	1.40	5.14
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0902	1.25	4.76
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0903, 0904, 0905, 0906	2.79	8.16
Starch Pneumatic System	0908, 0909	25.0	35.4
Additives Collecting Belt	0910	2.49	7.56
Edge Heater	1001	38.4	42.2
End Trim System	1002	0.98	4.07
Mobile shredder/screener	ALLU	170	56.8
Ball Mill #1	0603	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #2	0604	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #3	0605	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #4	0606	0.15	1.15
Additives Collecting Belt	0910	2.49	7.56

The pounds per hour limitations are calculated with the following equations:

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

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

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

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

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3), when the process weight exceeds 200 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emissions may exceed the emission limits shown in the table above, provided the concentration of particulate matter in the gas discharged to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per 1,000 pounds of gases.

D.1.2 PSD Minor Source Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, the allowable PM and PM₁₀ from the following facilities shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate listed in the table below:

Emission Unit	Source ID	Control Device	PM and PM ₁₀ Emission limit (lb/hr)
Reclaim Storage Bin	0302	BSR1	0.30
Recycle Crushing/Bio Grinder, Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0303, 0306	BRC1	1.85
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #1,	0501	BLB1	0.15
Kettle/Hot Pit #1	0703	BCS1	1.64
Kettle/Hot Pit #2	0704	BCS2	1.64
Kason Sifter*	0608	BLB2	NA
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #2, Landplaster Bin with Feeder	0502, 0601	BLB2	0.15
Stucco Elevators and Storage Bins (#1, #2, Reject), Entoleters (#1, #2), Rotary Screen, Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator, Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply, Hot Pit Collector, Conveyors (9", 12", 18", 24"), Pin Mixer	0801, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0818, 0807, 0815, 0816, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0817	BSH1	1.49
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0307, 0308	BST1 or BST2	2.86
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802	BSC1	4.08
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808	BSP1	0.13
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	BBM1	0.09
Starch Pneumatic System	0908,0909	BAS1	0.27

* The kason sifter is connected to landplaster Bin #2; therefore, emissions from both units are routed to baghouse BLB2.

Compliance with the above limits and the limits in Conditions D.2.1, combined with PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the other emission units at the source, shall limit source wide PM/PM₁₀ emissions to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year and render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.1.1, baghouses BSR1, BRC1, BST1, BST2, BLB1, BLB2, BBM1, BSH1, BSC1, BSB1, BSB2, BSP1, and BAS1 for PM control shall be in operation and

control emissions from facilities 0302, 0303, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0501, 0502, 0601, 0607, 0608, 0703, 0704, 0801 through 0816, 0817, 0818, 0908, 0909, and 1002 at all times that these facilities are in operation.

- (b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected dated the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

D.1.4 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the buildings vents (the following operations are totally enclosed: 0301, 0304, 0602-0606, 0901-0907, and ALLU), the transfer points (all transfer points are enclosed) on the NIPSCO conveyor system (0305), and the exhaust from stacks SCS1, SCS2, SCS3, SCS4, SSH1, SSC1, and SAS1 shall be performed daily 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.
- (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 steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.5 Parametric Monitoring

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses listed in Condition 1.2 at least once per day when the facilities are in operation. When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside of the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 6.5 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.1.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. 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 B - Emergency Provisions).

- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. 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 B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, or dust traces.

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

D.1.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations of the building vents and stacks SCS1, SCS2, SCS3, SCS4, SAS1, SSH1, and SSC1 exhausts. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain the daily records of the pressure drop across each baghouse. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

- (vv) One (1) wet end seal, identified as emission unit 1003, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF5.
- (ww) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone one, identified as emission unit 1004, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 50 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF1.
- (xx) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone two, identified as emission unit 1005, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF2.
- (yy) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone three, identified as emission unit 1006, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 30 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF3.
- (zz) One (1) dry end seal, identified as emission unit 1007, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF4.

(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 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.1 PSD Minor Source Limits [326 IAC 2-2]

In order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable, the PM and PM₁₀ from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall each not exceed 0.43 pounds per 1,000 ft² when producing Specialty Performance wallboard. When producing Specialty Performance wallboard, production is limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft²) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limits and the limits in Condition D.1.2, combined with the PM and PM₁₀ emissions from other emission units at the source shall limit PM and PM₁₀ emissions to less than 250 tons per year and render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

D.2.2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from each of the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 42.2 lb/hr when operating at a process weight rate of 38.4 tons per hour.

The pounds per hour limitations are calculated with the following equations:

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

$$E = 55.0 P^{0.11} - 40$$

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

D.2.3 VOC Emission Limitation [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and SPM 073-27314-00031, issued on June 25, 2009, the source shall comply with the following:

- (a) Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007), constructed after January 1, 1980, shall have the following limitations:
 - (1) When producing Non-Specialty Performance wallboard, VOC emissions from the wet and dry end seals and wallboard dryer zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000-ft² board; and
 - (2) Production of Specialty Performance wallboard shall be limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft²) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month. When producing Specialty Performance wallboard, VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.72 lbs VOC per 1000-ft² board.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Compliance with the VOC content and emission limitations contained in Condition D.2.3 shall be determined from Specialty Performance and Non-Specialty Performance production and product specific VOC emission limits. Emission limits were derived by the source from material balance calculations based on the quality and composition of the additives used in the wallboard production process.

D.2.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate the compliance status with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM₁₀ testing for the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner, at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM₁₀ includes filterable PM₁₀ and condensable PM₁₀. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhausts, identified as SBF1 through SBF5, shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when producing Specialty Performance wallboard. 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 and Exceedances contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.2.1 and D.2.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of Non-Specialty Performance and Specialty Performance wallboard production and the amount of Specialty Performance wallboard produced. The Permittee shall maintain records of the material balance calculations performed to calculate the VOC emissions based on the quantity and composition of the additives used.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from stacks described in this section (SBF1 through SBF5) once per day during Specialty Performance wallboard production. 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).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.2.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.3 shall be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

- (j) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash drying system, identified as emission unit 0401, installed in 1999 and modified in 2002, with a maximum production of 144,000 lbs/hr, using integral baghouse BCM1 and exhausting to stack SCM1. The design outlet grain loading of the baghouse BCM1 is 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot (grains/sdcf) and the flow rate is 17,475 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.
- (k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr.
- (u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
- (v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.

(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 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.1 Particulate Limit

- (a) The PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the cage mill flash dryer shall be less than eleven (11) tons per twelve (12) consecutive months with compliance determined at the end of each month.
- (b) The PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the cage mill flash dryer shall be less than 2.51 lbs per hr.

D.3.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities (0401, 0402, 0703, and 0704) and the control devices (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2). 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.3.3 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

- (a) In order to comply with Condition D.1.2, the baghouses (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2) for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions at all times that the facilities (0401, 0402, 0703, and 0704) are in operation.

- (b) In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, if operations will continue for ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

D.3.3 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.1, the Permittee shall perform particulate matter (PM) testing, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner, to demonstrate that the allowable particulate emission rate from the cage mill flash dryer (0401) shall be less than 2.51 lbs per hr. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.3.4 Visible Emissions Notations

- (a) Daily visible emission notations of the stack (SCM1, SCS3, SCS4) exhausts 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.
- (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 at any baghouse exhaust, the Permittee shall take reasonable steps. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.5 Parametric Monitoring

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2) at least once per day when the respective facilities are in operation.
- (b) When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside of the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 6.5 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (c) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.3.6 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

- (a) For a single compartment baghouses controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. 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 B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit 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 line. 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 B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag failure can be indicated by a significant drop in the baghouse=s pressure reading with abnormal visible emissions, by an opacity violation, or by other means such as gas temperature, flow rate, air infiltration, leaks, or dust traces.

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

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of the visible emission notations of the stack (SCM1, SCS3, SCS4) exhausts once per day. 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) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop across the baghouse (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2). The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:

Insignificant Activities

- (b) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser, identified as emission unit 1101 and installed in 1999. The surface area of the unit is 9 feet square [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].

(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 2-7-5(1)]

D.4.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the Permittee shall:

- (a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;
- (b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;
- (f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.4.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:
 - (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.
 - (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32)

millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
 - (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

SECTION D.5 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:

Natural Gas Combustion GHG Emission Sources

- (k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr.
- (s) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0701, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS1. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0703.
- (tt) One (1) natural gas fired edge heater consisting of eight (8) individual burners, identified as emission unit 1001, installed in 1999, with a total heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr, a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), and exhausting indoors.
- (ww) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone one, identified as emission unit 1004, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 50 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF1.
- (xx) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone two, identified as emission unit 1005, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF2.
- (yy) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone three, identified as emission unit 1006, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 30 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF3.

Insignificant Activity:

- (c) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with a heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour (BTU/hr): twelve (12) natural gas heaters, five (5) air makeup units.

(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 2-7-5(1)]

D.5.1 Natural Gas Usage Limitation [326 IAC 2-2]

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

- (a) the total amount of natural gas burned in all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall not exceed 1,593.2 million cubic feet (MMcf) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month;

Compliance with these limits, combined with the NO_x, CO, and CO₂ emissions from the fire pump engine, emergency generator engine, and propane combustion, shall limit the source-wide total

greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to less than 100,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per twelve (12) consecutive month period, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable.

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

D.5.2 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of natural gas burned (in million cubic feet) in all natural gas fuel combustion equipment at the source each month and each compliance period.
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.5.3 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.5.1 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, no later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION E.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (b) One (1) FGD storage bin, identified as emission unit 0301, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (c) One (1) reclaim storage bin, identified as emission unit 0302, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons, using integral baghouse BSR1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (d) Two (2) biogrinders, identified as emission unit 0303, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BRC1 and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the biogrinders are considered crushing operations.
- (e) One (1) FGD storage building, identified as emission unit 0304, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 tons of FGD and other gypsum materials. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage building is considered an affected facility.
- (f) FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO with all transfer points enclosed, identified as emission unit 0305, were installed in 1999. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the FGD conveyors are considered a conveying system. The conveyors maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr includes:
 - (1) FGD conveyors from NIPSCO to the FGD building;
 - (2) FGD bin infeed conveyors; and
 - (3) FGD steel feeder belt and sandwich belt conveyor.
- (g) Reclaim conveyors from the steel feeder to the reclaim bin, identified as emission unit 0306, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr using integral baghouse BRC1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the reclaim conveyors are considered a conveying system.
- (h) One (1) FGD bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0307, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 and BST2 as control of the transfer point from the reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor to this unit and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (i) One (1) reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0308, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (l) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0501, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 as control and

- exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (m) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0502, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (n) One (1) totally enclosed landplaster bin with feeder, identified as emission unit 0601, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bin with feeder is considered an enclosed transfer point.
- (p) Four (4) totally enclosed ball mills, identified as emission units 0603 through 0606, installed in 1999, each with a maximum throughput of 300 lbs/hr. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the ball mills are considered a grinding operation.
- (r) One (1) Kason Sifter, identified as emission unit 0608, installed in 2000, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the Kason Sifter is considered a screening operation.
- (w) Two (2) stucco recirculating bucket elevators, identified as emission unit 0801, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevators are considered a conveying system.
- (y) One (1) stucco reject storage bin, identified as emission unit 0803, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (z) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0804, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (aa) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0805, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (bb) Entoleters #1 and #2, identified as emission unit 0806 and 0818, installed in 1999 and 2003, each with a maximum throughput of 120,000 pounds of stucco per hour, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the entoleters are considered grinding mills.
- (cc) One (1) rotary screen, identified as emission unit 0807, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the rotary screen is considered a screening operation.

- (kk) One (1) reject stucco bucket elevator, identified as emission unit 0815, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevator is considered a conveying system.
- (ll) One (1) weigh belt feeder (stucco supply), identified as emission unit 0816, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt feeder is considered a transfer point.
- (rr) One (1) additives collecting belt, identified as emission unit 0910, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 5,000 lb/hr, and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt conveyor is considered a conveying system
- (aaa) One (1) 36" belt conveyor and one (1) 32" belt conveyor with feed hopper, identified as 0309, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 750 tons per hour. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO), the belt conveyors are considered a conveying system.

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the stationary wallboard manufacturing plant, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, 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 Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO][326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, Standard of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant (included as Attachment B to this permit), for the wallboard manufacturing plant as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.670(a), (e), (f)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.671
- (3) 40 CFR 60.672
- (4) 40 CFR 60.675
- (5) 40 CFR 60.676

- (6) Table 2 to Subpart OOO
- (7) Table 3 to Subpart OOO

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO.

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (j) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash drying system, identified as emission unit 0401, installed in 1999 and modified in 2002, with a maximum production of 144,000 lbs/hr, using integral baghouse BCM1 and exhausting to stack SCM1. The design outlet grain loading of the baghouse BCM1 is 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot (grains/sdcf) and the flow rate is 17,475 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.
- (k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr.
- (u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
- (v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 for the stationary wallboard manufacturing plant, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.2.2 Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU][326 IAC 12-1-1]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU, Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries (included as Attachment C to this permit), for the wallboard manufacturing plant as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.730
- (2) 40 CFR 60.731
- (3) 40 CFR 60.732
- (4) 40 CFR 60.733
- (5) 40 CFR 60.734(a), (c)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.735(a), (c), (d)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.736
- (8) 40 CFR 60.737

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UUU.

SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

- (c) One (1) emergency 380 HP diesel back-up generator and diesel fuel storage tank with a capacity of 450 gallons installed before April 1, 2006. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (d) One (1) emergency 150 HP diesel-driven fire pump and a diesel fuel storage tank with a capacity of 297 gallons installed before April 1, 2006. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82-1 for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, identified as one (1) emergency 380 HP diesel back-up generator and one (1) emergency 150 HP diesel-driven fire pump except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.9, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (included as Attachment C to this permit), for the one (1) emergency 380 HP diesel back-up generator and one (1) emergency 150 HP diesel-driven fire pump, as follows:

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

- (15) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (16) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (17) Tables 2d (item 4) to Subpart ZZZZZ
- (18) Table 6 (item 9) to Subpart ZZZZZ
- (19) Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZZ

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

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-31763-00031

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

Please check what document is being certified:

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

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-31763-00031

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

- This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)
- The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and
 - The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-31763-00031
Facility: Wallboard dryer
Parameter: Specialty Performance Wallboard Production
Limit: Up to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft²) of Specialty Performance Wallboard product per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

QUARTER:

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

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

Fuel Usage Quarterly Report

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Address: 484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
Part 70 Permit No.: T073-31763-00031
Facility: EU 402, 701, 702, 1001, 1004, 1005, 1006, and insignificant heaters
Parameter: Source-Wide Natural Gas Combustion
Limit: The total amount of natural gas burned in all fuel combustion equipment at the source shall not exceed 1,593.2 million cubic feet (MMcf) per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER:

YEAR:

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	Natural Gas Combustion (million cubic feet)	Natural Gas Combustion (million cubic feet)	Natural Gas Combustion (million cubic feet)
	This Month	Previous 11 Months	12 Month Total

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

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

Source Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
 Source Address: 484 East County Road 1400 North, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392
 Part 70 Permit No.: T073-31763-00031

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

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

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

**Attachment A
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-31763-00031**

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
484 East County Road, 1400N, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392



**Wheatfield Gypsum
Fugitive Dust Control Plan**

This plan addresses the fugitive particulate matter (dust) generated by the operation of the Georgia-Pacific, Wheatfield, IN Gypsum facility. The Wheatfield plant is a gypsum wallboard manufacturing plant. This plant produces gypsum wallboard from synthetic gypsum by-product generated by flue gas de-sulfurization (FGD) at a nearby power plant.

1) Company Address:

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
484 East County Road, 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

2) Person Responsible for Plan Implementation:

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
Jeff Bohlin
484 East County Road, 1400 North
Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

3) Processes, Operations, and Areas which have the Potential to Emit Fugitive Dust:

Emission Point ID	Source
0101, 0102	Unpaved Plant Roads, Paved Plant Roads
0201, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309, ALLU, 1102	Truck Dump, FGD Storage Building, FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO, Waste (Reclaim) Bin Infeed Conveyor, FGD Bin Discharge Belt Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Belt Conveyors, ALLU
0302, 0303, 0401, 0402, 0501, 0502, 0601, 0607, 0703, 0704, 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0807, 0808, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0815, 0816, 0817, 0908, 0909, 1002	Reclaim Storage Bin; Recycle Crushing / Biogrinders (2); Cage Mill Flash Drying; Cage Mill Heater System; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #1; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #2; Landplaster Bin with Feeder; Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System; Kettle/Hot Pit #1; Kettle/Hot Pit #2; Stucco Recirculating Bucket Elevators (2); Stucco Cooling Airveyor; Stucco Reject Storage Bin; Stucco Storage Bin #1; Stucco Storage Bin #2; Entoleter #1; Rotary Screen; Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco; 18" Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collection; 18" Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping; 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection (2); 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport (2); 12" Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco & Paper; 9" Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust; Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator; Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply; Pin Mixer; Pneumatic Transfer From Truck; Starch Storage Silo; End Trim

4) Measures Implemented to Control Fugitive Dust:

Unpaved and Paved Plant Roads

Fugitive Dust Control Measures: A street sweeper (or water truck) is employed as necessary to minimize emissions from roadways. Additionally, plant traffic is restricted to speeds of less than 25 mile per hour.

Truck Dump, FGD Storage Building, FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO, Waste (Reclaim) Bin Infeed Conveyor, FGD Bin Discharge Belt Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Belt Conveyors, ALLU

Fugitive Dust Control Measures: The high moisture content of the incoming raw FGD effectively minimizes emissions from these units.

Reclaim Storage Bin; Recycle Crushing / Biogrinders (2); Cage Mill Flash Drying; Cage Mill Heater System; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #1; Landplaster Kettle Feed Bin #2; Landplaster Bin with Feeder; Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System; Kettle/Hot Pit #1; Kettle/Hot Pit #2; Stucco Recirculating Bucket Elevators (2); Stucco Cooling Airveyor; Stucco Reject Storage Bin; Stucco Storage Bin #1; Stucco Storage Bin #2; Entoleter #1; Rotary Screen; Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco; 18" Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collection; 18" Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping; 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection (2); 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport (2); 12" Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco & Paper; 9" Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust; Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator; Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply; Pin Mixer; Pneumatic Transfer From Truck; Starch Storage Silo; End Trim

Fugitive Dust Control Measures: These emission units utilize integral baghouse filters that serve to control emissions as well as recover and transfer product.

5) Plan implementation:

This plan is effective March 22, 2007.

Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-31763-00031

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
484 East County Road, 1400N, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

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

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

§ 60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.671 Definitions.

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

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

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

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

Building means any frame structure with a roof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (2) Sand and Gravel.
- (3) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.
- (4) Rock Salt.
- (5) Gypsum (natural or synthetic).
- (6) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.
- (7) Pumice.
- (8) Gilsonite.
- (9) Talc and Pyrophyllite.
- (10) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.
- (11) Barite.
- (12) Fluorospars.
- (13) Feldspar.
- (14) Diatomite.
- (15) Perlite.
- (16) Vermiculite.
- (17) Mica.
- (18) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter (PM).

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

(b) Affected facilities must meet the fugitive emission limits and compliance requirements in Table 3 of this subpart within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under §60.11. The requirements in Table 3 of this subpart apply for

fugitive emissions from affected facilities without capture systems and for fugitive emissions escaping capture systems.

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.673 Reconstruction.

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

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

§ 60.674 Monitoring of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) If an affected facility that routinely uses wet suppression water sprays ceases operation of the water sprays or is using a control mechanism to reduce fugitive emissions other than water sprays during the monthly inspection (for example, water from recent rainfall), the logbook entry required under §60.676(b) must specify the control mechanism being used instead of the water sprays.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

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

(iv) Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment;

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

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

(e) As an alternative to the periodic Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7) visible emissions inspections specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements for processed stone handling operations in the Lime Manufacturing NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart AAAAA) may follow the continuous compliance requirements in row 1 items (i) through (iii) of Table 6 to Subpart AAAAA of 40 CFR part 63.

§ 60.675 Test methods and procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) If the building encloses only affected facilities that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before April 22, 2008, and the owner or operator has previously conducted an initial Method 22 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A–7) performance test showing zero visible emissions, then the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with

the opacity limit in §60.672(e)(1). If the owner or operator has not conducted an initial performance test for the building before April 22, 2008, then the owner or operator must conduct an initial Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4) performance test according to this section and §60.11 to show compliance with the opacity limit in §60.672(e)(1).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) In some cases, velocities of exhaust gases from building vents may be too low to measure accurately with the type S pitot tube specified in EPA Method 2 of Appendix A-1 of this part [*i.e.*, velocity head <1.3 mm H₂O (0.05 in. H₂O)] and referred to in EPA Method 5 of Appendix A-3 of this part. For these conditions, the owner or operator may determine the average gas flow rate produced by the power fans (*e.g.*, from vendor-supplied fan curves) to the building vent. The owner or operator may calculate the average gas velocity at the building vent measurement site using Equation 1 of this section and use this average velocity in determining and maintaining isokinetic sampling rates.

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

(h) [Reserved]

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

§ 60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.

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

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

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

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

(2) For a screening operation:

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

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

(3) For a conveyor belt:

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

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1 to Subpart 000 of Part 60—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart 000

Table 1 to Subpart 000—Exceptions to Applicability of Subpart A to Subpart 000

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

Table 2 to Subpart OOO of Part 60—Stack Emission Limits for Affected Facilities With Capture Systems

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

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet a PM limit of * * *	And the owner or operator must meet an opacity limit of * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008	0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf) ^a	7 percent for dry control devices ^b	An initial performance test according to §60.8 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Monitoring of wet scrubber parameters according to §60.674(a) and §60.676(c), (d), and (e).

Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008	0.032 g/dscm (0.014 gr/dscf) ^a	Not applicable (except for individual enclosed storage bins) 7 percent for dry control devices on individual enclosed storage bins	An initial performance test according to §60.8 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Monitoring of wet scrubber parameters according to §60.674(a) and §60.676(c), (d), and (e); and
			Monitoring of baghouses according to §60.674(c), (d), or (e) and §60.676(b).

^aExceptions to the PM limit apply for individual enclosed storage bins and other equipment. See §60.672(d) through (f).

^bThe stack opacity limit and associated opacity testing requirements do not apply for affected facilities using wet scrubbers.

Table 3 to Subpart 000 of Part 60—Fugitive Emission Limits

Table 3 to Subpart 000—Fugitive Emission Limits

For * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, transfer points on belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, enclosed truck or railcar loading stations or from any other affected facility (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) * * *	The owner or operator must meet the following fugitive emissions limit for crushers at which a capture system is not used * * *	The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with these limits by conducting * * *
Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commenced construction,	10 percent opacity	15 percent opacity	An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart.

<p>modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983 but before April 22, 2008</p>			
<p>Affected facilities (as defined in §§60.670 and 60.671) that commence construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008</p>	<p>7 percent opacity</p>	<p>12 percent opacity</p>	<p>An initial performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart; and Periodic inspections of water sprays according to §60.674(b) and §60.676(b); and</p>
			<p>A repeat performance test according to §60.11 of this part and §60.675 of this subpart within 5 years from the previous performance test for fugitive emissions from affected facilities without water sprays. Affected facilities controlled by water carryover from upstream water sprays that are inspected according to the requirements in §60.674(b) and §60.676(b) are exempt from this 5-year repeat testing requirement.</p>

Attachment C
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-31763-00031

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
484 East County Road, 1400N, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU—Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries

Source: 57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.730 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each calciner and dryer at a mineral processing plant. Feed and product conveyors are not considered part of the affected facility. For the brick and related clay products industry, only the calcining and drying of raw materials prior to firing of the brick are covered.

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of subpart LL, Metallic Mineral Processing Plants, is not subject to the provisions of this subpart. Also, the following processes and process units used at mineral processing plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart: vertical shaft kilns in the magnesium compounds industry; the chlorination-oxidation process in the titanium dioxide industry; coating kilns, mixers, and aerators in the roofing granules industry; and tunnel kilns, tunnel dryers, apron dryers, and grinding equipment that also dries the process material used in any of the 17 mineral industries (as defined in §60.731, "Mineral processing plant").

(c) The owner or operator of any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after April 23, 1986, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 60.731 Definitions.

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

Calciner means the equipment used to remove combined (chemically bound) water and/or gases from mineral material through direct or indirect heating. This definition includes expansion furnaces and multiple hearth furnaces.

Control device means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the atmosphere from one or more affected facilities.

Dryer means the equipment used to remove uncombined (free) water from mineral material through direct or indirect heating.

Installed in series means a calciner and dryer installed such that the exhaust gases from one flow through the other and then the combined exhaust gases are discharged to the atmosphere.

Mineral processing plant means any facility that processes or produces any of the following minerals, their concentrates or any mixture of which the majority (>50 percent) is any of the following minerals or a combination of these minerals: alumina, ball clay, bentonite, diatomite, feldspar, fire clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, industrial sand, kaolin, lightweight aggregate, magnesium compounds, perlite, roofing granules, talc, titanium dioxide, and vermiculite.

§ 60.732 Standards for particulate matter.

Each owner or operator of any affected facility that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test required by §60.8 is completed, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup, whichever date comes first. No emissions shall be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility that:

(a) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.092 gram per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) [0.040 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf)] for calciners and for calciners and dryers installed in series and in excess of 0.057 g/dscm (0.025 gr/dscf) for dryers; and

(b) Exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity, unless the emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.733 Reconstruction.

The cost of replacement of equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the "fixed capital cost of the new components" or the "fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility" under §60.15. Calciner and dryer equipment subject to high temperatures and abrasion are: end seals, flights, and refractory lining.

§ 60.734 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) With the exception of the process units described in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a dry control device to comply with the mass emission standard shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the control device.

(b) In lieu of a continuous opacity monitoring system, the owner or operator of a ball clay vibrating grate dryer, a bentonite rotary dryer, a diatomite flash dryer, a diatomite rotary calciner, a feldspar rotary dryer, a fire clay rotary dryer, an industrial sand fluid bed dryer, a kaolin rotary calciner, a perlite rotary dryer, a roofing granules fluid bed dryer, a roofing granules rotary dryer, a talc rotary calciner, a titanium dioxide spray dryer, a titanium dioxide fluid bed dryer, a vermiculite fluid bed dryer, or a vermiculite rotary dryer who uses a dry control device may have a certified visible emissions observer measure and record three 6-minute averages of the opacity of visible emissions to the atmosphere each day of operation in accordance with Method 9 of appendix A of part 60.

(c) The owner or operator of a ball clay rotary dryer, a diatomite rotary dryer, a feldspar fluid bed dryer, a fuller's earth rotary dryer, a gypsum rotary dryer, a gypsum flash calciner, gypsum kettle calciner, an industrial sand rotary dryer, a kaolin rotary dryer, a kaolin multiple hearth furnace, a perlite expansion furnace, a talc flash dryer, a talc rotary dryer, a titanium dioxide direct or indirect rotary dryer or a vermiculite expansion furnace who uses a dry control device is exempt from the monitoring requirements of this section.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart who uses a wet scrubber to comply with the mass emission standard for any affected facility shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate monitoring devices that continuously measure and record the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the scrubber. The pressure loss monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within 5 percent of water column gauge pressure at the level of operation. The liquid flow rate monitoring device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within 5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate.

§ 60.735 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Records of the measurements required in §60.734 of this subpart shall be retained for at least 2 years.

(b) Each owner or operator who uses a wet scrubber to comply with §60.732 shall determine and record once each day, from the recordings of the monitoring devices in §60.734(d), an arithmetic average over a 2-hour period of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the flowrate of the scrubbing liquid.

(c) Each owner or operator shall submit written reports semiannually of exceedances of control device operating parameters required to be monitored by §60.734 of this subpart. For the purpose of these reports, exceedances are defined as follows:

- (1) All 6-minute periods during which the average opacity from dry control devices is greater than 10 percent; or
- (2) Any daily 2-hour average of the wet scrubber pressure drop determined as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 90 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard; or
- (3) Each daily wet scrubber liquid flow rate recorded as described in §60.735(b) that is less than 80 percent or greater than 120 percent of the average value recorded according to §60.736(c) during the most recent performance test that demonstrated compliance with the particulate matter standard.
- (d) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such State. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with this section provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[57 FR 44503, Sept. 28, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 40591, July 29, 1993]

§ 60.736 Test methods and procedures.

- (a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).
- (b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.732 as follows:
 - (1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sampling time and volume for each test run shall be at least 2 hours and 1.70 dscm.
 - (2) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity from stack emissions.
 - (c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall use the monitoring devices of §60.734(d) to determine the average change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the average flowrate of the scrubber liquid during each of the particulate matter runs. The arithmetic averages of the three runs shall be used as the baseline average values for the purposes of §60.735(c).

§ 60.737 Delegation of authority.

- (a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.
- (b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: No restrictions.

Attachment D
to Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-31763-00031

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
484 East County Road, 1400N, Wheatfield, Indiana 46392

40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

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

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
- (vi) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (vii) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions; or
- (viii) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

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

- (1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;
- (2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
- (6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission

limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.
- (2) The test must not be older than 2 years.
- (3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.
- (4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

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

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

- (a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.
- (b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again.
- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.
- (e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

Where:

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

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

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J (dscf/ 10^6 Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 / J (dscf/ 10^6 Btu).

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

$$X_{\text{co}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{co_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

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

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and SO_2 gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{co}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$\% \text{CO}_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO₂ at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and
- (10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

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

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

- (1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or
- (2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates, and metals.

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

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

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

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

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

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission and operating limitation that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

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

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

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to

100 hours per year. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

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

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

- (2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.
 - (3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.
 - (4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.
 - (5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.
 - (6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.
 - (7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.
 - (8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.
 - (9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.
- (c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.
- (1) Company name and address.
 - (2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.
 - (3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - (4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.
 - (5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.
 - (6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.
- (d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;

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

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

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

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

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

facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

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

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

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
<p>1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O₂ and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂ and using NSCR.</p>	<p>a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.</p>
<p>2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O₂ and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂ and not using NSCR.</p>	<p>Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.</p>

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 2SLB and 4SLB stationary RICE and CI	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure

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

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

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

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

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

<p>For each . . .</p>	<p>You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .</p>	<p>During periods of startup you must . . .</p>
<p>1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.¹</p>	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes</p>	<p>Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.³</p>

	<p>first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³</p>	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;²</p>	
	<p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;</p>	
	<p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³</p>	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	<p>Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂</p>	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	<p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂; or</p>	
	<p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p>	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	<p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂; or</p>	
	<p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p>	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. ¹	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;²</p>	
	<p>b. Inspect spark plugs every</p>	

	1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE	

stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

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

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

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

	<p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;</p> <p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p>	
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < HP \leq 500$	<p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or</p>	
	<p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p>	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE > 500 HP	<p>a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or</p>	
	<p>b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.</p>	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ²	<p>a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹</p>	
	<p>b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and</p>	
	<p>c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.</p>	

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

	annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of	

	operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

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

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

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹

4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are not limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 that are limited use stationary RICE; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions with a brake horsepower >500 that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year and are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hrs. or 5 years, whichever comes first.

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

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^a (incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O ₂ analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005) ^{ab} (incorporated by reference, see §63.14) or Method 10 of 40 CFR

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

		O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)	determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Test Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03, ^c provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005), ^a Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03	(a) CO Concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour longer runs.

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

^bYou may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03.

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

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
<p>1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to</p>

<p>HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>		<p>continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>6. Non-emergency stationary CI</p>	<p>a. Limit the</p>	<p>i. You have installed a CEMS to</p>

<p>RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>concentration of CO, and using a CEMS</p>	<p>continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and</p>
		<p>iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.</p>
<p>7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.</p>
<p>8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year</p>	<p>a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR</p>	<p>i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the</p>

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

		parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥ 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet

		temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary	a. Reduce formaldehyde	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet

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

		averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit; ^a and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency landfill or digester gas stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

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

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

	an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

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

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP;	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the	

<p>existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP</p>		<p>reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4) i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)–(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)–(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations. i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>	
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>	
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and i. See item 2.a.i.</p>	
		<p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters. i. See item 2.a.i.</p>	

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

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

§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

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

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Source Location:	484 East County Road, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
County:	Jasper
SIC Code:	3275
Permit Renewal No.:	T073-31763-00031
Permit Reviewer:	Donald McQuigg

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC relating to the operation of a stationary wallboard manufacturing plant. On April 20, 2012, Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC was issued Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-22753-00031 on January 22, 2008.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

- (a) One (1) raw materials truck dumping station, identified as emission unit 0201, installed in 1999 and with a maximum capacity of 120,000 lb/hr. The truck dumping station is not enclosed.
- (b) One (1) FGD storage bin, identified as emission unit 0301, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (c) One (1) reclaim storage bin, identified as emission unit 0302, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 100 tons, using integral baghouse BSR1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
- (d) Two (2) biogrinders, identified as emission unit 0303, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BRC1 and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the biogrinders are considered crushing operations.
- (e) One (1) FGD storage building, identified as emission unit 0304, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 tons of FGD and other gypsum materials. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage building is considered an affected facility.
- (f) FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO with all transfer points enclosed, identified as emission unit 0305, were installed in 1999. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the FGD conveyors are considered a conveying system. The conveyors maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr includes:
 - (1) FGD conveyors from NIPSCO to the FGD building;
 - (2) FGD bin infeed conveyors; and
 - (3) FGD steel feeder belt and sandwich belt conveyor.

- (g) Reclaim conveyors from the steel feeder to the reclaim bin, identified as emission unit 0306, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr using integral baghouse BRC1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the reclaim conveyors are considered a conveying system.
- (h) One (1) FGD bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0307, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 165,068 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 and BST2 as control of the transfer point from the reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor to this unit and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (i) One (1) reclaim bin discharge belt conveyor, identified as emission unit 0308, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 30,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the discharge belt conveyor is considered a conveying system.
- (j) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash drying system, identified as emission unit 0401, installed in 1999 and modified in 2002, with a maximum production of 144,000 lbs/hr, using integral baghouse BCM1 and exhausting to stack SCM1. The design outlet grain loading of the baghouse BCM1 is 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot (grains/sdcf) and the flow rate is 17,475 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm). Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.
- (k) One (1) natural gas fired cage mill flash dryer air heater, identified as emission unit 0402, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCM1. The cage mill supplies indirect heat to gypsum, the rate of production is 165,000 lbs/hr. Under Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU), the cage mill flash system is considered a dryer.
- (l) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0501, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (m) One (1) landplaster kettle feed bin, identified as emission unit 0502, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 72,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the kettle feed bin is considered a transfer point.
- (n) One (1) totally enclosed landplaster bin with feeder, identified as emission unit 0601, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bin with feeder is considered an enclosed transfer point.
- (o) One (1) totally enclosed volumetric feeder lignosulfate, identified as emission unit 0602, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 175 lbs/hr (5 cubic feet).
- (p) Four (4) totally enclosed ball mills, identified as emission units 0603 through 0606, installed in 1999, each with a maximum throughput of 300 lbs/hr. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO), the ball mills are considered a grinding operation.
- (q) One (1) ball mill accelerator pneumatic system with a surge hopper, identified as emission unit 0607, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BBM1 as control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO), the surge hopper is considered a storage bin.
- (r) One (1) Kason Sifter, identified as emission unit 0608, installed in 2000, with a maximum capacity of 1,200 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BLB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the

- Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the Kason Sifter is considered a screening operation.
- (s) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0701, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS1. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0703.
 - (t) Two (2) natural gas-fired kettle heaters, identified as emission unit 0702, installed in 1999, with a maximum heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SCS2. The kettle heaters calcine 60,000 pounds of landplaster per hour in kettle/hot pit 0704.
 - (u) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0703, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS1 for control and exhausting to stack SCS3. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
 - (v) One (1) kettle/hot pit, identified as emission unit 0704, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 60,000 lbs of stucco/hr, using integral baghouse BCS2 for control and exhausting to stack SCS4. Under the Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) the kettle/hot pit is considered a calcining kettle.
 - (w) Two (2) stucco recirculating bucket elevators, identified as emission unit 0801, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevators are considered a conveying system.
 - (x) One (1) stucco cooling airveyor, identified as emission unit 0802, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSC1 for control and exhausting to stack SSC1.
 - (y) One (1) stucco reject storage bin, identified as emission unit 0803, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 5 tons, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
 - (z) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0804, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB1 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
 - (aa) One (1) stucco storage bin, identified as emission unit 0805, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 300 tons, using integral baghouse BSB2 for control and exhausting indoors. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the storage bin is considered a transfer point.
 - (bb) Entoleters #1 and #2, identified as emission unit 0806 and 0818, installed in 1999 and 2003, each with a maximum throughput of 120,000 pounds of stucco per hour, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the entoleters are considered grinding mills.
 - (cc) One (1) rotary screen, identified as emission unit 0807, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the rotary screen is considered a screening operation.
 - (dd) One (1) pneumatic transfer of reject stucco, identified as emission unit 0808, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSP1 for control and exhausting indoors.

- (ee) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (hot pit collection), identified as emission unit 0809, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (ff) One (1) 18" screw conveyor (weigh belt scalping), identified as emission unit 0810, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (gg) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0811, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (hh) Two (2) 24" screw conveyors (stucco transfer), identified as emission unit 0812, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 200,000 lb/hr per conveyor, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (ii) One (1) 12" screw conveyor (reject stucco & paper), identified as emission unit 0813, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (jj) One (1) 9" screw conveyor (return stucco dust), identified as emission unit 0814, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 100,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (kk) One (1) reject stucco bucket elevator, identified as emission unit 0815, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the bucket elevator is considered a conveying system.
- (ll) One (1) weigh belt feeder (stucco supply), identified as emission unit 0816, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 120,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO) the belt feeder is considered a transfer point.
- (mm) One (1) pin mixer, identified as emission unit 0817, installed in 1999, with a maximum production of 250,000 lbs of wet board/hr, using integral baghouse BSH1 for control and exhausting to stack SSH1.
- (nn) Three (3) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0901, 0902, and 0907, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr, 8,400 lb/hr, and 3,600 lb/hr, respectively.
- (oo) Four (4) dry additive bins, identified as emission units 0903, 0904, 0905, and 0906, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 1,396 lb/hr.
- (pp) One (1) pneumatic transfer from truck, identified as emission unit 0908, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 50,000 lb/hr, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.
- (qq) One (1) starch storage bin, identified as emission unit 0909, installed in 1999, with a maximum capacity of 40 tons, using integral baghouse BAS1 for control and exhausting to stack SAS1.
- (rr) One (1) additives collecting belt, identified as emission unit 0910, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 12,000 lb/hr, and exhausting indoors.
- (ss) Three (3) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0911 through 0913, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 7,036 gallons. Three (3) additive tanks, identified as emission units 0914 through 0916, installed in 1999, each with a maximum capacity of 200 gallons.

- (tt) One (1) natural gas fired edge heater consisting of eight (8) individual burners, identified as emission unit 1001, installed in 1999, with a total heat input rate of 20 MMBtu/hr, a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), and exhausting indoors.
- (uu) One (1) end trim system including, 2 pre-cut saws, 2 bundlers with end trim saw, a riser saw and a re-cut saw, identified as emission unit 1002, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 1,975 lb/hr of end trim, using integral baghouse BST1 or BST2 for control and exhausting indoors.
- (vv) One (1) wet end seal, identified as emission unit 1003, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF5.
- (ww) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone one, identified as emission unit 1004, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 50 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF1.
- (xx) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone two, identified as emission unit 1005, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 40 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF2.
- (yy) One (1) natural gas fired board forming dryer zone three, identified as emission unit 1006, installed in 1999, with a maximum throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr), with a maximum heat input rate of 30 MMBtu/hr and exhausting to stack SBF3.
- (zz) One (1) dry end seal, identified as emission unit 1007, installed in 1999, with a maximum wallboard throughput of 76,871 lbs/hr (701,588 MSF/yr) and exhausting to stack SBF4.
- (aaa) One (1) 36" belt conveyor and one (1) 32" belt conveyor with feed hopper, identified as 0309, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 750 tons per hour. Under the Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant NSPS (40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO), the belt conveyors are considered a conveying system.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

- (a) One (1) mobile shredder integrated into a traditional bucket, identified as ALLU, installed in 2005, with a maximum throughput of 170.1 tons per hour, and exhausting indoors [326 IAC 6-3-2].
- (b) One (1) cold cleaner degreaser, identified as emission unit 1101, installed in 1999. The surface area of the unit is 9 feet square [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5].
- (c) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with a heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour (BTU/hr): twelve (12) natural gas heaters, five (5) air makeup units.
- (d) Propane-fired combustion sources with a heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) British thermal units per hour (BTU/hr): 12 portable propane heating units.
- (e) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month: diesel fuel tank with a storage capacity of 1,000 gallons and fueling system for trucks and mobile equipment.
- (f) A propane bleed-off tank with a storage capacity of 1,000 gallons.
- (g) Portable drums, barrels, totes, and miscellaneous containers with a storage capacity less than 1000 gallons and an annual throughput of less than 12,000 gallons.

- (h) Unpaved roads with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (i) One (1) emergency 380 HP diesel back-up generator and diesel fuel storage tank with a capacity of 450 gallons installed before April 1, 2006. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (j) One (1) emergency 150 HP diesel-driven fire pump and a diesel fuel storage tank with a capacity of 297 gallons installed before April 1, 2006. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
- (k) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G).
- (l) The following activities having potential uncontrolled emissions equal to or less than the insignificant thresholds described in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):
 - (1) Paper unrolling and feeding; and
 - (2) Ink printing on gypsum board.
- (m) One (1) Edge Printing System, constructed in 2004, used to apply text to the edge of wallboard, with a maximum throughput of 0.027 gallons of ink per hour, with emissions exhausted through the wallboard dryer exhausts (identified as SBF1 through SBF5).
- (n) One (1) Curtain Coater using flow coater applicator, constructed in 2009, maximum VOC emissions of 0.74 lbs/hr, and exhausting through the wallboard dryer stacks (identified as stacks SBF1 through SBF5).

Existing Approvals

Since the issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-22753-00031 on January 22, 2008, the source has constructed or has been operating under the following additional approvals:

- (a) Administrative Amendment No. 073-30170-00031 issued on April 12, 2011;
- (b) Administrative Amendment No. 073-28715-00031 issued on December 30, 2009;
- (c) Administrative Amendment No. 073-28444-00031 issued on October 1, 2009;
- (d) Significant Permit Modification No. 073-27314-00031 issued on June 25, 2009;
- (e) Significant Source Modification No. 073-27306-00031 issued on June 9, 2009; and
- (f) Administrative Amendment No. 073-27216-00031 issued on December 17, 2008.

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.

Description of Proposed Revisions

The cage mill flash drying system is a gypsum flash dryer which is not one of the listed dryers in NSPS Subpart UUU. NSPS Subpart UUU provides for reduced monitoring or an exemption from monitoring for classes of dryers and calciners, as specified in 40 CFR 60.734(b) or 40 CFR 60.734(c). However, the U.S. EPA Applicability Determination Index (ADI) for NSPS Subpart UUU provides for a broader applicability for classes of dryers or calciners that typically have particulate emissions less than certain levels. Specifically, in ADI Control Number 0600020, U. S. EPA states: "In several determinations issued following the promulgation of Subpart UUU, EPA has indicated that the exemption in 40 CFR 60.734(c) may be extended to any calciner or dryer that has been demonstrated to have a PM emission rate of less than eleven (11) tons per year." Therefore, the source requests an enforceable PM emission limitation of less than eleven (11) tons per year for the cage mill flash drying system.

Air Pollution Control Justification as an Integral Part of the Process

The following justification was incorporated into this permit from the previous Part 70 Permit:

In the gypsum industry, baghouses are considered Best Available Control Technology (BACT), but their primary purpose is process related rather than pollution control. These baghouses are utilized primarily as a means to collect, consolidate, and transfer process materials/products from a pneumatic conveyance system to a screw conveyor, storage bin, belt conveyor, or stockpile. These functions are evident in the process flow diagrams for the facility. Consequently, the production of wallboard at this source is dependent on the operation of these process baghouses.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the justifications and agreed that baghouses BSR1, BRC1, BST1, BCM1, BLB1, BSB2, BBM1, BCS1, BCS2, BSH1, BSC1, BSB1, BSB2, BSP1, and BAS1 should be considered as an integral part of the manufacture of wallboard. Therefore, the permitting level was determined using the potential to emit after the baghouses. Operating conditions in the proposed renewal permit will continue to specify that the baghouses shall operate at all times when the wallboard manufacturing process is in operation. The determination that these baghouses are integral to the process was made during the initial Title V (T073-12597-00031 issued on April 25, 2002) review process.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Jasper County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
¹ Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM _{2.5} .	

- (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. Jasper 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) Jasper County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. On May 8, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM_{2.5} emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011, the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct PM_{2.5} significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5} and SO₂

emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
 Jasper 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 unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	Greater than 250
PM ₁₀	Greater than 250
PM _{2.5}	Greater than 250
SO ₂	Less than 100
VOC	Greater than 100, Less than 250
CO	Less than 100
NO _x	Greater than 100, Less than 250
GHG as CO ₂ e	Greater than 100,000
Single HAP	Less than 10
Total HAP	Less than 25

HAPs	Tons/year
Hexane	1.87
Total	1.87

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

- (a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, and VOC is equal to or greater than one hundred (100) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of GHGs is equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

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

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM ₁₀ [*]	PM _{2.5} ^{**}	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHG as CO ₂ e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
Natural Gas Combustion (1001, 1004, 1005, 1006, 0402, 0701, 0702, and insignificant activities)	1.88	7.51	7.51	0.59	98.76	5.43	82.96	<100,000	1.86	1.78 (hexane)
Propane combustion (heating units)	0.06	0.20	0.20	0.003	3.73	0.29	2.15		-	-
380 HP diesel engine	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.63	2.95	0.24		0.003	negl
150 HP diesel engine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.25	1.16	0.09		0.001	negl
Storage & Handling ⁽²⁾	88.1	88.1	88.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conveyor System (0309)	19.7	19.7	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additive Tanks (0911 - 0916)	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-
Degreaser (1101)	-	-	-	-	-	3.15	-	-	-	-
Wet and Dry End Seals, Wallboard Dryer Zones (except combustion) ⁽¹⁾	36.1	36.1	36.1	-	-	111.2	-	-	-	-
Curtain coater	-	-	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	-
Total PTE of Entire Source	146.1	151.9	151.9	0.87	103.4	128.1	85.4	<100,000	1.87	1.78 (hexane)
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	100,000	NA	NA

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)									
	PM	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHG as CO ₂ e	Total HAPs	Worst Single HAP
negl. = negligible, less than 0.01 tons per year. "-" denotes no emissions of indicated pollutant. *Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10), not particulate matter (PM), is considered as a "regulated air pollutant". **PM _{2.5} listed is direct PM _{2.5} . (1) The potential to emit for the board dryers is based on a combined maximum production of 701,588 MSF (1,000 square feet) per year for both Specialty Performance and Non-Specialty Performance production. The term Specialty Performance refers to a product line that has a higher VOC content and produces greater PM emissions than Non-Specialty Performance wallboard. The limited potential to emit for the board dryers is based on a limited production of 168,000 MSF/yr for Specialty Performance production and a production of 533,588 MSF/yr for Non-Specialty Performance production. This limit on Specialty Performance production is based on a BACT analysis that was conducted and included in the construction permit to satisfy the provisions of 326 IAC 8-1-6. (2) The potential to emit for storage and handling includes a PM/PM ₁₀ limit of less than eleven (11) tons/yr for the cage mill flash dryer.										

- (a) This existing stationary source is not major for PSD because the emissions of each regulated pollutant, excluding GHGs, are less than two hundred fifty (<250) tons per year, emissions of GHGs are less than one hundred thousand (<100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per year, and it is not in one (1) of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories.

Federal Rule Applicability

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:
- (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
 - (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
 - (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

Emission Unit / Pollutant	Control Device Used	Emission Limitation (Y/N)	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable (Y/N)	Large Unit (Y/N)
Paved roads - PM	N	N	170	-	100	N	N
Dry End Seal - PM	N	N	151	-	100	N	N
Dry End Seal - PM10	N	N	151	-	100	N	N
Dry End Seal - VOC	N	Y	123	-	100	N	N

Under 40 CFR 64(CAM), the baghouses BSR1, BRC1, BST1, BCM1, BLB1, BSB2, BBM1, BCS1, BCS2, BSH1, BSC1, BSB1, BSB2, BSP1, and BAS1 are considered inherent process equipment. Therefore, 40 CFR 64 is not applicable to these facilities.

Although the dry end seal and paved roads have emissions greater than one hundred (100) tons per year, the major source threshold for criteria pollutants, these units do not use a control device to comply with an emission limit. Therefore, 40 CFR 64 (CAM) is not applicable to the wallboard manufacturing plant.

NSPS

- (a) The storage bins and conveyors (0301, 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0807, 0816, 0901, 0902, 0907, and 0910), feed bins (0501, 0502, 0601), ball mills (0603 through 0606), kason sifter (0608), bucket elevators (0801, 0815), and entoleter (0818) are subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants, 40 CFR 60.670, Subpart OOO, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

Storage bins (0903, 0904, 0905, and 0906) are not subject to NSPS Subpart OOO as they do not contain nonmetallic minerals or contain nonmetallic minerals that were not crushed or ground on-site (0903 contains Boric Acid, 0904 contains Potassium Sulfate, 0905 contains Dextrose (Sugar), 0906 contains vermiculite). Therefore, these storage bins are not subject to NSPS Subpart OOO.

Pursuant to T073-22104-00031 issued September 26, 2006, IDEM and the EPA (Region 5) have determined that the mobile crusher/screener, identified as ALLU is a shredder and is not part of the stucco production line. Therefore, it is not subject to NSPS Subpart OOO.

Nonapplicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit. This source is subject to the following portions of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.670(a)(1), (e), (f)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.671
- (3) 40 CFR 60.672(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.675(a), (b)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.675(c)(1)(i), (ii), (iii)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.675(c)(2), (3), (4)
- (7) 40 CFR 60.675(d), (e), (g)
- (8) 40 CFR 60.676(a), (f), (h), (i), (j)
- (9) Tables 1, 2, and 3 to Subpart OOO (applicable portions)

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, Subpart A, the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 apply to this facility, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.

- (b) The cage mill flash dryers (0401, 0402) and calcining kettles (0703, 0704) are subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries, 40 CFR 60.730, Subpart UUU, which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12.

Edge heaters (1001) are used to heat the edges of paper and are not subject to NSPS Subpart UUU. Under 40 CFR 60.730b, tunnel dryers at mineral products plants are not subject to NSPS Subpart UUU. A gypsum wallboard dryer source (1003 through 1007) are considered a tunnel dryers. Therefore, these tunnel dryers are not subject to NSPS Subpart UUU.

Nonapplicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit. The calcining kettles (0703, 0704) and dryers (0401, 0402) are subject to the following portions of the 40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.730(a), (c)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.731
- (3) 40 CFR 60.732
- (4) 40 CFR 60.733
- (5) 40 CFR 60.734(a) and (c)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.735(a), (c) and (d)

- (7) 40 CFR 60.736
- (8) 40 CFR 60.737

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, Subpart A, the provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1 apply to this facility, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU.

- (c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60.4200, Subpart IIII, are not included in the permit for the 380 HP emergency diesel generator and 150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engines. The engines were constructed prior to the April 1, 2006 applicability date.
- (d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ, are not included in the permit for the 380 HP emergency diesel generator and 150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engines. The source does not operate any stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines

NESHAP

- (a) The 380 HP emergency diesel generator and 150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engines are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82. The 380 HP emergency diesel generator and 150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engines, each rated less than 500 HP, were constructed prior to June 12, 2006 at an area source for HAP. Under the Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP (40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ), the 380 HP emergency diesel generator and 150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engines are considered existing engines.

Nonapplicable portions of the NESHAP will not be included in the permit. The existing 380 HP emergency diesel generator and 150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engines are subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ:

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

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart Subpart ZZZZ.

- (b) The requirements of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)(326 IAC 14 and 40 CFR 63 Subpart T) are not included in this permit. 40 CFR 63 Subpart T does not apply to the degreaser because it does not use any solvent containing methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride or chloroform or any

combination of these halogenated HAP solvents, in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight, as a cleaning and/or drying agent.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)

The source submitted an Emergency Reduction Plan (ERP) on November 30, 1999.

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)

The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))

The source was constructed in 1999 and modified in 2002, 2003 and 2005. The source is not in one (1) of the 28 listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2. The following limits have been added to the permit to maintain minor PSD source status:

- (a) The PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, and 1006) shall each not exceed 0.43 pounds per 1,000 ft² when producing Specialty Performance wallboard. When producing Specialty Performance wallboard, the production is limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft²) per twelve (12) consecutive month period.
- (b) The allowable PM/PM₁₀ from the following facilities shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate listed in the table below:

Emission Unit	Source ID	Control Device	PM/PM ₁₀ Emission limit (lb/hr)
Reclaim Storage Bin	0302	BSR1	0.30
Recycle Crushing/Bio Grinder, Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0303, 0306	BRC1	1.85
Cage Mill flash dryer system*	0401	BCM1	2.51
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bin #1,	0501	BLB1	0.15
Kettle/Hot Pit #1	0703	BCS1	1.64
Kettle/Hot Pit #2	0704	BCS2	1.64
Kason Sifter**	0608	BLB2	N/A
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bin #2, Landplaster Bin with Feeder	0502, 0601	BLB2	0.15
Stucco Elevators and Storage Bins (#1, #2, Reject), Entoleters (#1, #2), Rotary Screen, Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator, Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply, Hot Pit Collector, Conveyors (9", 12", 18", 24"), Pin Mixer	0801, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0818, 0807, 0815, 0816, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0817	BSH1	1.49
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0307, 0308	BST1 or BST2	2.86
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802	BSC1	4.08
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808	BSP1	0.13
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	BBM1	0.09
Starch Pneumatic System	0908, 0909	BAS1	0.27

* The source has requested a more stringent limit of 2.51 lbs per hour (11 tons per year).

** The kason sifter is connected to landplaster Bin #2; therefore, emissions from both units are routed to baghouse BLB2.

- (c) The PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the cage mill flash dryer shall be less than eleven (11) tons per twelve (12) consecutive months with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with above limits combined with the PM/PM₁₀ emissions from other emission units at the source shall limit PM/PM₁₀ emissions to less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year and render 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The operation of the wallboard manufacturing plant will emit less than ten (10) tons per year of a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC and PM₁₀ is less than two hundred fifty (250) tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NO_x, and SO₂ is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2013, and every three (3) years thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 because it was constructed after December 13, 1985 and has the potential to emit more than twenty five (25) tons per year of fugitive particulate emissions from paved roads and truck dumping. Fugitive particulate emissions shall be controlled according to the plan submitted on March 26, 2007. This plan is included as Attachment A to the permit.

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.

State Rule Applicability – Natural Gas Combustion Units

326 IAC 6-2-4(a) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

The natural gas-fired combustion sources are not subject to this rule because they are not sources of indirect heating. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) are not applicable.

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the natural gas-fired combustion units are exempt from the provisions of 326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations from Manufacturing Processes) because particulate emissions from the natural gas-fired space heaters and air make-up units are less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pounds per hour.

326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations

The natural gas-fired combustion units located at the source do not have the potential to emit greater than twenty-five (25) tons of SO₂ per year or ten (10) pounds of SO₂ per hour. Therefore, the natural gas-fired combustion units are not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1.

State Rule Applicability – Cold Cleaner Degreaser

326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operations)

The cold cleaner type degreaser (parts washer), identified as emission unit 1101, was constructed after January 1, 1980 is subject to the requirements 326 IAC 8-3-2. The Permittee shall:

- (a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

- (b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;
- (c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;
- (d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
- (e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;
- (f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

326 IAC 8-3-5 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control)

The cold cleaner type degreaser (parts washer) identified as emission unit 1101 without remote solvent reservoirs was constructed after July 1, 1990 is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-3-5. The Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, the Permittee shall ensure that the following control equipment requirements are met:
 - (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));
 - (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heated.
 - (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.
 - (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
 - (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
 - (5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F)):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.

- (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
 - (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

State Rule Applicability – Curtain Coater

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; General Reduction Requirement)
 The curtain coater was constructed in 2009. The curtain coater does not have potential VOC emission of more than twenty-five (25) tons or more per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 8-1-6 is not applicable to the curtain coater.

State Rule Applicability – Point Source PM/PM₁₀ Emissions

326 IAC 6-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
 (a) Pursuant to 6-3-2, the allowable particulate from the following facilities shall not exceed the limits as shown in the table below when operating at the maximum throughput shown:

Emission Source	Emission Source ID	Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	Maximum Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
Truck Dumping FGD	0201	34.2	41.1
FGD Storage Bin	0301	82.5	49.4
FGD Storage Building	0304	82.5	49.4
FGD Conveyors from NIPSCO	0305	82.5	49.4
Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0306	15.0	25.2
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor	0307	82.5	49.4
Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0308	15.0	25.2
Conveyor System (32" and 36" belt feed plus hopper)	0309	750	73.9
Volumetric Feeder Lignosulfate	0602	0.09	0.8
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	0.60	2.91
Kettle Heaters	0701	30.0	40.0
Kettle Heaters	0702	30.0	40.0
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802	60.0	46.3
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808	25.0	35.4
18" Screw Conveyor, Hot Pit Collector	0809	60.0	46.3
18" Screw Conveyor, Weigh Belt Scalping	0810	60.0	46.3
2 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Collection	0811	200	58.5
2 24" Screw Conveyors, Stucco Transport	0812	200	58.5
12" Screw Conveyor, Reject Stucco and Paper	0813	25.0	35.4
9" Screw Conveyor, Return Stucco Dust	0814	4.91	11.9
Pin Mixer	0817	125	53.5
Dry Additive Storage Bins	0903, 0904,	2.79	8.16

Emission Source	Emission Source ID	Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	Maximum Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)
	0905, 0906		
Edge Heater	1001	38.4	42.2
End Trim System	1002	0.98	4.07
Wet and Dry End Seals	1003, 1007	38.4	42.2
Dryer Zones	1004, 1005, 1006	38.4	42.2
Mobile crusher/screener	ALLU	170	56.8
Ball Mill #1 **	0603	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #2 **	0604	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #3 **	0605	0.15	1.15
Ball Mill #4 **	0606	0.15	1.15
Dry Additive Storage Bins ***	0901, 0907	2.09	6.73
Dry Additive Storage Bins ***	0902	4.2	10.72
Starch Pneumatic System ***	0908, 0909	2.28	7.13
Additives Collecting Belt ***	0910	6.00	12.01

** The Ball Mills are totally enclosed and have no measurable flow rate. Therefore, IDEM has not determined if the NSPS - Subpart OOO is more stringent than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit and the source is subject to both limits.
 *** These material handling operations (conveyance and transfer points) have no measurable flow rate. Therefore, IDEM has not determined if the NSPS - Subpart OOO is more stringent than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit and the source is subject to both limits.

The baghouses shall be in operation at all times the corresponding facilities are in operation, in order to comply with this limit.

The pounds per hour limitations are calculated with the following equations:

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

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

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

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

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3), when the process weight exceeds two hundred (200) tons per hour, the maximum allowable emissions may exceed the emission limits shown in the table above provided the concentration of particulate matter in the gas discharged to the atmosphere is less than 0.10 pounds per 1,000 pounds of gases.
- (c) The following units are subject to a PM limit pursuant to an NSPS (either 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO or 40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU) and potentially subject to 326 IAC 6-3-2. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(5), 326 IAC 6-3 does not apply when an NSPS PM limit is more stringent than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit. The following table compares the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit with the NSPS emission standard. Note that opacity standards in these NSPS do not count as a PM standard. All of the units that are subject only to the NSPS opacity standards are included in subsection (a) above. The 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable is calculated using the equations in subsection (a) above.

Emission Source	Emission Source ID	Maximum Throughput (tons/hr)	Maximum Allowable Emission Rate (lb/hr)	NSPS Limit Emission Rate (lb/hr [gr/dscf])	NSPS is more stringent (yes/no)*
Reclaim Storage Bin	0302	15.0	25.2	0.03 [0.022]	yes
Recycle Crushing/Bio Grinder	0303	15.0	25.2	1.85 [0.022]	yes
Cage mill flash dryer system	0401	72.0	48.0	3.74 [0.025]	yes
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #1	0501	36.0	41.6	0.15 [0.022]	yes
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #2	0502	36.0	41.6	0.15 [0.022]	yes
Landplaster Bin with Feeder	0601	0.60	2.91	0.15 [0.022]	yes
Ball Mill #1 **	0603	0.15	1.15	[0.022]	-
Ball Mill #2 **	0604	0.15	1.15	[0.022]	-
Ball Mill #3 **	0605	0.15	1.15	[0.022]	-
Ball Mill #4 **	0606	0.15	1.15	[0.022]	-
Kason Sifter	0608	0.60	2.91	0.15 [0.022]	yes
Kettle/Hot Pit #1	0703	30.0	40.0	1.64 [0.04]	yes
Kettle/Hot Pit #2	0704	30.0	40.0	1.64 [0.04]	yes
Stucco Recirculating Bucket Elevators	0801	100	51.3	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Stucco Reject Storage Bin	0803	25.0	35.4	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Stucco Storage Bin #1	0804	100	51.3	0.30 [0.022]	yes
Stucco Storage Bin #2	0805	100	51.3	0.30 [0.022]	yes
Entoleter #1	0806	60.0	46.3	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Entoleter #2	0818	60.0	46.3	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Rotary Screen	0807	60.0	46.3	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator	0815	60.0	46.3	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply	0816	60.0	46.3	1.49 [0.022]	yes
Dry Additive Storage Bins ***	0901, 0902, 0907	2.09	6.73	[0.022]	-
Starch Pneumatic System ***	0908, 0909	2.28	7.13	2.91 [0.022]	-
Additives Collecting Belt ***	0910	2.49	7.56	[0.022]	-

** The Ball Mills are totally enclosed and have no measurable flow rate. Therefore, IDEM has not determined if the NSPS, Subpart OOO is more stringent than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit and the source is subject to both limits.

*** These material handling operations (conveyance and transfer points) have no measurable flow rate. Therefore, IDEM has not determined if the NSPS, Subpart OOO is more stringent than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit and the source is subject to both limits.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(5), 326 IAC 6-3 does not apply when an NSPS PM limit is more stringent than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable limit. For the emission units listed above, the NSPS is more stringent. Therefore, 326 IAC 6-3-2 does not apply.

- (d) The curtain coater is a flow coating process. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(7), the curtain coater is exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2(d).

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New facilities; General Reduction Requirement)

Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC was constructed in 1999. Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the wallboard dryers have potential VOC emission of more than twenty-five (25) tons or more per year and are not otherwise regulated under 326 IAC 8. Therefore, 326 IAC 8-1-6 is applicable to the wallboard dryers. Pursuant to SSM 073-27306-00031, issued on June 9, 2009 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the wallboard dryer shall comply with the following BACT requirements:

- (a) When producing Non-Specialty Performance wallboard, VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.19 lbs VOC per 1000 ft² board,

- (b) When producing Specialty Performance wallboard, production is limited to 168,000 MSF (1000 ft²) per twelve (12) consecutive month period and VOC emissions from the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007) shall not exceed 0.72 lbs VOC per 1000 ft² board,
- (c) The emission limits specified in subsections (a) and (b) above shall be determined from Specialty Performance and Non-Specialty Performance production and product specific VOC emission limits. Emission limits were derived by the source from material balance calculations based on the quality and composition of the additives used in the wallboard production process.

These limits are based on a BACT analysis for the wallboard dryers conducted by Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC and approved by OAQ. The original analysis was conducted during the construction permit review process and was included in the construction permit CP073-9573-00031, issued September 23, 1998. The original BACT was revised in SSM 073-27306-00031, issued on June 9, 2009, to include an updated VOC emission factor for the Specialty Performance wallboard product.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

- (a) Compliance with the VOC content and emission limitations shall be determined from Specialty Performance and Non-Specialty Performance production and product specific VOC emission limits. Emission limits were derived by the source from material balance calculations based on the quality and composition of the additives used in the wallboard production process. Since there is no control device required to meet the VOC emission limitations, no VOC testing is required for these units.
- (b) The Permittee shall perform PM and PM₁₀ testing for the wallboard dryer zones and wet and dry end seals (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, and 1007), utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner, at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. PM₁₀ includes filterable PM₁₀ and condensable PM₁₀. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures).
- (c) The Permittee shall perform PM and PM₁₀ testing, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner, to demonstrate that the allowable particulate emission rate from the cage mill flash dryer (0401) shall be less than 2.51 lbs per hour. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the last valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures).

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

Emission Units	Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
Emission Sources (0302, 0303, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0501, 0502, 0601, 0607, 0608, 0801, 0802, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0818, 0807, 0808, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0815, 0816, 0817, 0908, 0909, 0910, 1002)	Baghouses (BSR1, BRC1, BST1, BST2, BLB1, BLB2, BSH1, BBM1, BSC1, BSB1, BSB2, BSP1, BAS1, and BAS2)	Water Pressure Drop	Daily	1.0 to 6.5 inches	Response Steps
Emission Sources (0301, 0304, 0305, 0602-0606, 0901-0907, and ALLU)	Buildings vents (0301, 0304, 0305, 0602-0606, 0901-0907, and ALLU)	Visible Emissions	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Emission Sources (0701, 0702, 0801, 080, 0803, 0908, 0909)	Stacks (SCS1, SCS2, SAS1, SSH1, and SSC1)	Visible Emissions	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Emission Sources (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007)	Stacks (SBF1 through SBF5)	Visible Emissions	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps
Emission Sources (0703, 0704, 0401)	Baghouses (BCM1, BCS1, and BCS2)	Water Pressure Drop	Daily	1.0 to 6.5 inches	Response Steps
Emission Sources (0401, 0703, 0704)	Stacks (SCM1, SCS3, and SCS4)	Visible Emissions	Daily	Normal-Abnormal	Response Steps

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the baghouses and cyclones must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), 40 CFR 60, Subpart UUU, and 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on April 20, 2012.

Conclusion

The operation of this wallboard manufacturing plant shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T073-31763-00031.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Donald McQuigg 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) 234-4240 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-4240.

- (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
Emissions Summary**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

	Potential To Emit (tons/year)									
	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHG as CO ₂ e	Total HAPs	Single HAP
Natural Gas Combustion (1001, 1004, 1005, 1006, 0402, 0701, 0702, and insignificant activities)	1.88	7.51	7.51	0.59	98.76	5.43	82.96	119,239	1.86	1.78 (hexane)
Propane combustion (heating units)	0.06	0.20	0.20	0.003	3.73	0.29	2.15	3,672	-	-
380 HP diesel engine	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.63	2.95	0.24	110	0.003	negl
150 HP diesel engine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.25	1.16	0.09	43.3	0.001	negl
Storage and Handling *	88.1	88.1	88.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conveyor System (0309)	19.7	19.7	19.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additive Tanks (0911 - 0916)	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-
Degreaser (1101)	-	-	-	-	-	3.15	-	-	-	-
Wet and Dry End Seals and Wallboard Dryer Zones (except combustion)	151	151	151	-	-	253	-	-	-	-
Curtain coater	-	-	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	-
Total Emissions	261	267	267	0.87	103	270	85.4	123,063	1.87	1.78 (hexane)

Note: The estimated fugitive emissions from truck dumping and paved roads are 170 tons per year of PM and 33.2 tons per year PM₁₀.

	Limited/controlled Potential to Emit After Issuance (tons/year)									
	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	GHG as CO ₂ e	Total HAPs	Single HAP
Natural Gas Combustion (1001, 1004, 1005, 1006, 0402, 0701, 0702, and insignificant activities)	1.88	7.51	7.51	0.59	98.76	5.43	82.96	96,174	1.86	1.78 (hexane)
Propane combustion (heating units)	0.06	0.20	0.20	0.003	3.73	0.29	2.15	3,672	-	-
380 HP diesel engine	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.63	2.95	0.24	110	0.003	negl
150 HP diesel engine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.25	1.16	0.09	43.3	0.001	negl
Storage & Handling *	88.1	88.1	88.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conveyor System (0309)	19.7	19.7	19.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additive Tanks (0911 - 0916)	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-
Degreaser (1101)	-	-	-	-	-	3.15	-	-	-	-
Wet and Dry End Seals and Wallboard Dryer Zones (except combustion) **	36.1	36.1	36.1	-	-	80.1	-	-	-	-
Curtain coater	-	-	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	-
Total Emissions	146.1	151.9	151.9	0.87	103	97	85.4	99,998	1.87	1.78 (hexane)

* IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the justifications and agreed that baghouses BSR1, BRC1, BST1, BCM1, BLB1, BSB2, BBM1, BCS1, BCS2, BSH1, BSC1, BSB1, BSB2, BSP1, BAS1, and BAS2 should be considered as an integral part of the manufacture of wallboard. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit after the baghouses. Storage and handling includes the following emission units: 0302, 0303, 0306, 0401, 0501, 0703, 0704, 0608, 0502, 0601, 0801, 0803, 0804, 0805, 0806, 0818, 0807, 0815, 0816, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0817, 0307, 0308, 0802, 0808, 0607, 0908, 0909, and 0910.

** The potential to emit for the board dryers is based on a combined maximum production of 701,588 MSF (1,000 square feet) per year for both Specialty Performance and Non Specialty Performance production. The term Specialty Performance refers to a product line that has a higher VOC content and produces greater PM emissions than Non Specialty Performance wallboard. The limited potential to emit for the board dryers is based on a limited production of 168,000 MSF/yr for Specialty Performance production and a production of 533,588 MSF/yr for Non Specialty Performance production. This limit on Specialty Performance production is based on a BACT analysis that was conducted and included in the construction permit to satisfy the provisions of 326 IAC 8-1-6.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Unit ID	MMBtu/hr
402	40
701	20
702	20
1001	20
1004	50
1005	40
1006	30
insig heaters	10
Total	230

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu mmscf	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
230.0	1020	1975.3

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.88	7.51	7.51	0.59	98.8	5.43	82.96

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

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

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

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

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

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu

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

See next page for HAPs emissions calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 HAPs Emissions**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

HAPs - Organics					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Benzene 2.1E-03	Dichlorobenzen 1.2E-03	Formaldehyde 7.5E-02	Hexane 1.8E+00	Toluene 3.4E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.074E-03	1.185E-03	7.407E-02	1.778E+00	3.358E-03
					1.86

HAPs - Metals					
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Lead 5.0E-04	Cadmium 1.1E-03	Chromium 1.4E-03	Manganese 3.8E-04	Nickel 2.1E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.938E-04	1.086E-03	1.383E-03	3.753E-04	2.074E-03
					0.01
Total HAPs (tons/yr) =					1.86

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above. Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4. See next page for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
 Natural Gas Combustion Only
 MM BTU/HR <100
 Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	120,000	2.3	2.2
Potential Emission in tons/yr	118,518	2.3	2.2
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	118,522		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	119,239		

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.
 Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
 $Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) \times Emission Factor (lb/MMCF) / 2,000 lb/ton$
 $CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr \times CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr \times CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr \times N2O GWP (310).$

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Source-Wide Natural Gas Usage Limit
Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Source-wide Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	HHV mmBtu mmscf	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr	
185.51	1020	1593.2	(source-wide natural gas fuel limit)

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2 120,000	CH4 2.3	N2O 2.2
Potential Emission in tons/yr	95,592	1.8	1.8
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	95,596		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	96,174		

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.
Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
150 HP emergency diesel fire pump engine

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	150.0
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	75,000

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.16	0.09	0.25

*PM and PM2.5 emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM10 emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM10 which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs***
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr****	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.45E-04	1.07E-04	7.48E-05	1.03E-05	3.10E-04	2.01E-04	2.43E-05	4.41E-05

***PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

****Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	1.02E-03
---	-----------------

Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	#####	4.63E-05	9.26E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	#####	1.74E-03	3.47E-04

Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	43
CO2e Total in tons/yr	43

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2

CH4 and N2O Emission Factor from 40 CFR 98 Subpart C Table C-2.

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP

(21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines - Diesel Fuel
380 HP emergency back up diesel generator

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Emissions calculated based on output rating (hp)

Output Horsepower Rating (hp)	380.0
Maximum Hours Operated per Year	500
Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)	190,000

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	0.0022	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021	0.0310	0.0025	0.0067
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	2.95	0.24	0.63

*PM and PM2.5 emission factors are assumed to be equivalent to PM10 emission factors. No information was given regarding which method was used to determine the factor or the fraction of PM10 which is condensable.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

	Pollutant							Total PAH HAPs***
	Benzene	Toluene	Xylene	1,3-Butadiene	Formaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr****	6.53E-06	2.86E-06	2.00E-06	2.74E-07	8.26E-06	5.37E-06	6.48E-07	1.18E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	6.20E-04	2.72E-04	1.90E-04	2.60E-05	7.85E-04	5.10E-04	6.15E-05	1.12E-04

***PAH = Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs are considered HAPs, since they are considered Polycyclic Organic Matter)

****Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

Potential Emission of Total HAPs (tons/yr)	2.58E-03
---	-----------------

Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)

	Pollutant		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/hp-hr	#####	4.63E-05	9.26E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	#####	4.40E-03	8.80E-04

Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	109
CO2e Total in tons/yr	110

Methodology

Emission Factors are from AP42 (Supplement B 10/96), Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-2

CH4 and N2O Emission Factor from 40 CFR 98 Subpart C Table C-2.

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr) = [Output Horsepower Rating (hp)] * [Maximum Hours Operated per Year]

Potential Emission (tons/yr) = [Potential Throughput (hp-hr/yr)] * [Emission Factor (lb/hp-hr)] / [2,000 lb/ton]

CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP

(21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
LPG-Propane Combustion**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Heat Input Capacity
MMBtu/hr

Potential Throughput
kgals/year

SO2 Emission factor = 0.10 x S
 S = Sulfur Content = 0.10 grains/100ft³

6.00

574.43

Emission Factor in lb/kgal	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5**	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0 (0.10S)	13.0	1.0 **TOC value	7.5
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.06	0.20	0.20	0.00	3.73	0.29	2.15

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM emissions are stated to be all less than 10 microns in aerodynamic equivalent diameter, footnote in Table 1.5-1, therefore PM10 is based on the filterable and condensable PM emission factors.

** No direct PM2.5 emission factor was given. Direct PM2.5 is a subset of PM10. If one assumes all PM10 to be all direct PM2.5, then a worst case assumption of direct PM2.5 can be made.

**The VOC value given is TOC. The methane emission factor is 0.2 lb/kgal.

Methodology

1 gallon of LPG has a heating value of 94,000 Btu

1 gallon of propane has a heating value of 91,500 Btu (use this to convert emission factors to an energy basis for propane)

(Source - AP-42 (Supplement B 10/96) page 1.5-1)

Potential Throughput (kgals/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1kgal per 1000 gallon x 1 gal per 0.0915 MMBtu

Emission Factors are from AP42 (7/08), Table 1.5-1 (SCC #1-02-010-02)

Propane Emission Factors shown. Please see AP-42 for butane.

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

See next page for Greenhouse Gas calculations.

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
LPG-Propane Combustion
Potential Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

	Greenhouse Gas		
	CO2	CH4	N2O
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	12,500	0.2	0.9
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3,590	0.1	0.3
Summed Potential Emissions in tons/yr	3,590		
CO2e Total in tons/yr	3,672		

Methodology

The CO2 Emission Factor for Propane is 12500. The CO2 Emission Factor for Butane is 14300.

Emission Factors are from AP 42 (7/08), Table 1.5-1 (SCC #1-02-010-02)

Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from Table A-1 of 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A.

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

CO2e (tons/yr) = CO2 Potential Emission ton/yr x CO2 GWP (1) + CH4 Potential Emission ton/yr x CH4 GWP (21) + N2O Potential Emission ton/yr x N2O GWP (310).

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
PM and PM₁₀ Emissions from Point Sources**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Emission Source	Emission Source ID	Control Device ID	Exhaust Flow Rate (ACFM)	Temperature (deg F)	Volume Dry Air in Process (ACFM)	Volume of Dry Air at Standard Conditions (DSCF)	Outlet Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	Controlled PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/hr)	Controlled PM/PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/yr)
Reclaim Storage Bin	0302*	BSR1	2,000	200	2,000	1,575	0.022	0.30	1.30
Recycle Crushing/Bio Grinder, Reclaim Bin Infeed Conveyors	0303*, 0306	BRC1	10,000	70	10,000	9,810	0.022	1.85	8.10
Cage mill flash dryer system	0401***	BCM1	28,873	200	22,183	17,475	0.025	3.74	11.00
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #1	0501*	BLB1	1,000	190	1,000	800	0.022	0.15	0.66
Kettle/Hot Pit #1	0703*	BCS1	10,000	225	6,288	4,772	0.04	1.64	7.17
Kettle/Hot Pit #2	0704*	BCS2	10,000	225	6,288	4,772	0.04	1.64	7.17
Kason Sifter (note 5)	0608*	BLB2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kettle Feed Landplaster Bins #2, Landplaster Bin with Feeder	0502*, 0601*	BLB2	1,000	190	1,000	800	0.022	0.15	0.66
Stucco Elevators and Storage Bins (#1, #2, Reject), Entoleters (#1, #2), Rotary Screen, Reject Stucco Bucket Elevator, Weigh Belt Feeder, Stucco Supply, Hot Pit Collector, Conveyors (9", 12", 18", 24"), Pin Mixer	0801*, 0803*, 0804*, 0805*, 0806*, 0818*, 0807*, 0815*, 0816*, 0809, 0810, 0811, 0812, 0813, 0814, 0817	BSH1	10,000	200	10,000	7,876	0.022	1.49	6.51
FGD Bin Discharge Conveyor, Reclaim Bin Discharge Conveyors	0307**, 0308**	BST1 BST2	17,000 17,000	70 70	17,000 17,000	16,676 16,676	0.02 0.02	2.86 2.86	12.5 12.5
Stucco Cooling Airveyor	0802**	BSC1	30,000	195	30,000	23,810	0.02	4.08	17.9
Pneumatic Transfer of Reject Stucco	0808**	BSP1	802	70	802	787	0.02	0.13	0.59
Ball Mill Accelerator Pneumatic System	0607	BBM1	120	70	120	118	0.18	0.18	0.78
Starch Pneumatic System	0908, 0909	BAS1	1,620	70	1,620	1,589	0.02	0.27	1.19
Additives Collecting Belt (note 4)	0910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.004
TOTAL									88.1

* PTE is based on the NSPS emission limit.

** PTE calculated from manufactures grain loading, see Title V permit 073-12597-00031, issued April 25, 2002.

*** The NSPS emission limit for the cage mill flash dryer is 16.4 tons/yr; however, the source requested a more stringent limit of 11.0 tons/yr.

Note 1: There is 6,690 ft³/min of water released from the cage mill flash dryer. The volume of dry air in the process is equal to the exhaust flow rate minus the volume of water in the process (28,873 - 6,690 = 22,183). See below for sample calculation.

Note 2: There is 3,712 ft³/min of chemical water released from kettle #1 and kettle #2. The volume of dry air in the process is equal to the exhaust flow rate minus the flow of chemical water (10,000 - 3,712 = 6,288).

Note 3: Emission factor for PM10 (0.071 lbs/ton) from kason sifter is based on using an uncontrolled emission factor from AP-42 Chapter 11.19.2, Table 11.19.2-2, pursuant to Exemption 073-14500-00031, issued August 28, 2001.

Note 4: Emission factor for PM10 (0.0014 lb/ton) from the additives collecting belt are based on using an uncontrolled emission factor from AP-42 Chapter 11.19.2, Table 11.19.2-2 pursuant to MPM 073-19889-00031, issued on August 30, 2005. Emissions (ton/yr)=0.6 ton/hr*0.0014 lb PM/ton*8760 hr/yr*1 ton/2000 lb.

Note 5: The kason sifter (EU 0608) is connected to the landplaster bin (EU 0601); therefore, the emissions from both units are routed to baghouse BLB2.

Methodology:

Volume Dry Air at Standard Conditions (DSCF) = Volume Dry Air (ACFM) * Temperature at Standard Conditions (deg R) / Actual Temperature (deg R)

Potential PM/PM10 Emissions = Volume Dry Air (DSCF) * outlet grain loading (grains/dscf) / 7,000 grains/lb / 2,000 lb/ton * 60 min/hr * 8,760 hrs/yr

In most cases, the exhaust air flow is equal to the volume of dry air exiting the device. However, this is not true of the cage mill flash dryer and the kettles (see notes 1 and 2 for further details).

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
PM and PM10 Emissions from Point Sources
(continued)**

Example Calculation: Cage Mill Flash Dryer

Emission source: Cage mill flash dryer (BCM1)

Amount of gypsum going into process (lbs/hr):	100,000
Flow Rate of Exhaust (ACFM):	28,873
Temperature(deg F):	200
% free water content in gypsum entering process:	15%

Ideal gas law constants used in this example calculation:

R =	0.730	(ATM*FT ³)/(LBMOL*deg R)	T =	520	deg R (60 deg F)
T =	660	(deg R)	P =	1	atm
P =	1	(atm)			

Calculations (PV = nRT):

Degree Rankine = (200 deg F) + (460)

$$\text{deg R} = 200 + 460$$

Rate of moles of water going into process (lbmol/min) = water content in gypsum (lbs/min)/18 lbs/lbmol H₂O

$$n = (100,000) * (0.15) / (60 * 18)$$

$$n = 13.9$$

Volume of water in process (ft³/min) = nRT/P

$$V = (13.9 * 0.730 * 660) / 1$$

$$V = 6,690$$

Volume of dry air in process @ 200 def F (ACFM) = Exhaust Flow Rate (ACFM) - volume of water in process (ft³/min)

$$= (28,873) - (6,690)$$

$$= 22,183$$

Rate of moles of dry air exiting the process (lbmol/min) = PV/RT

$$= (22,183 * 1) / (0.730 * 660)$$

$$= 46$$

Volume of dry air in process @ 60 def F (SDCF) = Volume of dry air in process @ 200 def F (ACFM) * (520 deg R/660 deg R)

$$= 22,183 * 520 / 660$$

$$= 17,475$$

PM emission factor (tpy) based on manufactures grain loading

(see Title V permit 073-12597-00031, issued April 25, 2002)

grains/scdf=	0.04
grains/lb=	7000

Potential PM Emissions = Volume dry air (SDCF) * 60 min/hr * 8,760 hr/yr * 0.04 grains/scdf / 7,000 grains/lb / 2,000 lb/ton

$$= 17,475 * 60 * 8,760 * 0.04 / 7,000 / 2,000$$

$$= 26.2$$

Potential PM₁₀ Emissions = Potential PM Emissions = 13.1 ton: 26.2

Methodology:

Volume Dry Air at Standard Conditions (SCDF) = Volume Dry Air (ACFM) * Temperature at Standard Conditions (deg R) / Actual Temperature (deg R)

Potential PM/PM10 Emissions = Volume Dry Air (SCDF) * 0.02 grains/scdf / 7,000 grains/lb / 2,000 lb/ton * 60 min/hr * 8,760 hrs/yr

In most cases, the exhaust air flow is equal to the volume of dry air exiting the device. However, this is not true of the cage mill flash dryer and the kettles (see notes 1 and 2 for further details).

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
PM and PM10 Emissions from Conveyor System (0309)

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Backup conveyor system identified as 0309

	Capacity (tons/hr)	PM/PM10 Emission Factor (lbs PM/ton)	PTE PM/PM10 (lbs/hr)	PTE PM/PM10 (tons/yr)
36" x 80' conveyor	750	0.003	2.25	9.86
Feed Hopper	750	0.003	2.25	9.86
Total =				19.7

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 11.19.1 - Crushed Stone Processing and Pulverized Mineral Processing, Fines Crushing (SCC 3-05-020-05) Table 11.19.2-2 (August 2004).

Methodology:

$PTE\ PM/PM10\ (lbs/hr) = Capacity\ (tons/hr) * PM/PM10\ Emission\ Factor\ (lbs\ PM/ton)$

$PTE\ PM/PM10\ (tons/yr) = Capacity\ (tons/hr) * PM/PM10\ Emission\ Factor\ (lbs\ PM/ton) * 1\ ton / 2000\ lbs * 8760\ hours / 1\ yr$

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
PM and PM₁₀ Emissions from Fugitive Sources

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Truck Dumping

$$E = k(0.0032) * (U/5)^{1.3} / (M/2)^{1.4}$$

E = Emission Factor (lbs/ton)
k = 0.35 particle size multiplier for PM₁₀
0.74 particle size multiplier for PM
U = 12.7 mean wind speed (mph)
M = 10.0 material moisture content (fraction)

PM Emission Factor:

$$E = 8.36E-04 \text{ lb/ton}$$

PM₁₀ Emission Factor:

$$E = (0.35)(0.0032) * (12.7/5)^{1.3} / (10\%/2)^{1.4}$$
$$E = 3.95E-04 \text{ lb/ton}$$

Annual potential amount of dry material delivered by truck = 300,000 tons/yr

Potential PM Emissions (tons/year) = Emission factor (lb/ton) * Gypsum delivered (tons/yr) / 2000 (lbs/ton)
Potential PM Emissions (tons/year) = **0.13 tons/yr**

Potential PM₁₀ Emissions (tons/year) = Emission factor (lb/ton) * Gypsum delivered (tons/yr) / 2000 (lbs/ton)
Potential PM₁₀ Emissions (tons/year) = **0.06 tons/yr**

Emission factors from AP-42, Chapter 13.2.4 Aggregate Handling And Storage Piles

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
PM and PM10 Emissions from Fugitive Sources
(continued)**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Paved Roads

Maximum Vehicular Speed: 25 mph

Vehicle Type	No. of One Way Trips per Hour	Weight (tons)	Avg. Travel Distance	Vehicle miles of travel (VMT)
passenger car	20	2.5	0.40	70,080
trailer truck	8	30	0.50	35,040
dump truck	5	25	0.25	10,950
CAT loader	8	30	0.20	14,016
CAT loader	0.5	30	0.60	2,628

41.5

Weighted Average Gross Weight: 16.1 tons

Calculations:

$$E = k(sL/2)^{0.65} * (W/3)^{1.5}$$

E = Emission factor (lbs/vehicle miles traveled(VMT))
k = 0.016 particle size multiplier for PM-10
0.082 particle size multiplier for PM
sL = 8.2 road surface silt content (g/m²)
W = 16.1 weighted average vehicle weight (tons)

source: AP-42, chapter 13.2.1, p. 13.2.1-6.

VMT= 132,714 (miles/yr)

	PM	(units)
E =	2.56	lbs/VMT

Potential PM Emissions (ton/yr) = Emission factor (lbs/VMT) * VMT / 2000 (lbs/ton)
Potential PM Emissions (ton/yr) = **170 tons/yr**

	PM ₁₀	(units)
E =	0.50	lbs/VMT

Potential PM₁₀ Emissions (ton/yr) = Emission factor (lbs/VMT) * VMT / 2000 (lbs/ton)
Potential PM₁₀ Emissions (ton/yr) = **33.2 tons/yr**

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC emissions from Additive Tanks**

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Tank ID	Size (gal)	Content*	Potential Throughput (gals/yr)**	Potential Turnovers	Potential VOC emissions (lbs/yr)***	Potential VOC emissions (tons/yr)
0911	7,036	additive	1,015,520	127	420	0.21
0912	7,036	additive	1,015,520	127	420	0.21
0913	7,036	additive	1,015,520	127	420	0.21
0914	200	additive	368,750	1,793	61.9	0.03
0915	200	additive	368,750	1,793	61.9	0.03
0916	200	additive	368,750	1,793	61.9	0.03
TOTAL					1,447	0.72

* The products stored in these six tanks are soap, wax emulsion and dispersant. The tanks have not been designated for a specific content, so they have been modeled with ethanol as a conservative estimate. Ethanol was chosen because it is a constituent of the dispersant and has the highest VOC content.

** The potential throughput was based on a potential production of 60 tons per hour through the calcining kettles. The highest throughput for each size tank was used for all tanks of that size as a conservative estimate.

*** Potential VOC emissions were calculated using TANKS 4.0.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
VOC emissions from Degreaser (1101) and Curtain Coater

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Degreaser (1101) PTE VOC

Surface area:	9	sq. ft
Emission Factor:	0.08	lb/hr/ft ²
Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/yr) =		Surface area (sq. ft) x Emission Factor (lb/hr/ft ²)
Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/yr) =		(9)*(0.08)
Potential VOC Emissions (lbs/yr) =		0.72 lbs/hr
Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr) =		3.15

Emission Factor is from AP 42, Chapter 4.6 - Solvent Degreasing, Table 4.6-2.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Unlimited VOC and PM emissions from the

Wet and Dry End Seals and the Board Forming Dryer Zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007)

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Production

Maximum Specialty Performance or Non Specialty Performance production rate = 701,588 1000 ft²/yr (1)

Note 1: The potential to emit for the board dryers is based on a combined maximum production of 701,588 MSF (1,000 square feet) per year for both Specialty Performance and non Specialty Performance production. The term Specialty Performance refers to a product line that has a higher VOC content and produces greater PM emissions than non Specialty Performance wallboard.

Emission Factors (based on stack testing performed at other G-P Gypsum facilities):

Specialty Performance:

PM 0.43 lb/1000 ft²
VOC 0.72 lb/1000 ft²

Non Specialty Performance

PM negligible
VOC 0.19 lb/1000 ft²

Given the emission factors above, the worst case product is Specialty Performance. To constitute a realistic upper bound of emissions, IDEM has assumed entire board production is Specialty Performance:

Specialty Performance:

Potential PM Emissions (tons/yr) = Specialty Performance max production (1000 ft²/yr) * emission factor (lb/1000 ft²) / 2000 lb/ton
= 701,588 * 0.43 / 2000
= **150.8** tons/yr

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr) = Specialty Performance max production (1000 ft²/yr) * emission factor (lb/1000 ft²) / 2000 lb/ton
= 701,588 * 0.72 / 2000
= **252.6** tons/yr

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Limited VOC and PM emissions from the

Wet and Dry End Seals and the Board Forming Dryer Zones (1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007)

Company Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC
Address City IN Zip: 484 East County Rd, 1400 North, Wheatfield, IN 46392
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T073-31763-00031
Reviewer: Donald McQuigg
Date: August 3, 2012

Production

Maximumn Potential DENS production rate =	168,000	1000 ft ² /yr
Maximumn Potential non-DENS production rate =	533,588	1000 ft ² /yr
Total production rate =	701,588	1000 ft ² /yr ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ The potential to emit after issuance for the board dryers is based on a limited production of 168,000 MSF/yr for DENS production and a production of 533,588 MSF/yr for non-DENS production. This limit on DENS production is based on a BACT analysis that was conducted and included in the construction permit to satisfy the provisions of 326 IAC 8-1-6.

Emission Factors (based on stack testing performed at other G-P Gypsum facilities):

DENS:

PM	0.43	lb/1000 ft ²
VOC	0.35	lb/1000 ft ²

Non-DENS:

PM	negligible	
VOC	0.19	lb/1000 ft ²

Emissions:

DENS:

Potential PM Emissions (tons/yr) = DENS max production (1000 ft²/yr) * emission factor (lb/1000 ft²) / 2000 lb/ton
= 168,000 * 0.43 / 2000
= 36.1 tons/yr

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr) = DENS max production (1000 ft²/yr) * emission factor (lb/1000 ft²) / 2000 lb/ton
= 168,000 * 0.35 / 2000
= 29.4 tons/yr

Non-DENS:

Potential PM Emissions are negligible

Potential VOC Emissions (tons/yr) = Non-DENS max production (1000 ft²/yr) * emission factor (lb/1000 ft²) / 2000 lb/ton
= 533,588 * 0.19 / 2000
= 50.7 tons/yr



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Michael R. Pence
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: Joseph Bobruck
Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
484 E CR 1400 N
Wheatfield, IN 46392

DATE: February 19, 2013

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal
073-31763-00031

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:
Dave J Sunberg – Plant Manager III
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 11/30/07



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February 19, 2013

TO: Wheatfield Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Georgia-Pacific Gypsum, LLC
Permit Number: 073-31763-00031

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 11/30/07

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	GHOTOPP 2/19/2013 Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC 073-31763-00031 Final		Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204		

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handling Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee	Remarks
1		Joseph Bobruk Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC 484 E CR 1400 N Wheatfield IN 46392 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery										
2		Dave J Sundberg Plant Mgr III- Gypsum Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC 484 E CR 1400 N Wheatfield IN 46392 (RO CAATS)										
3		Jasper County Commissioners 115 W. Washington Street Rensselaer IN 47978 (Local Official)										
4		Jasper County Health Department 105 W. Kellner St Rensselaer IN 47978-2623 (Health Department)										
5		Mr. Kenny Haun P.O. Box 280 Rensselaer IN 47978 (Affected Party)										
6		Wheatfield Public Library 350 S Bierma Wheatfield IN 46392 (Library)										
7		Wheatfield Town Council 170 S Grace Street Wheatfield IN 46392 (Local Official)										
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11												
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14												
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Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is \$500. The maximum indemnity payable is \$25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See Domestic Mail Manual R900, S913, and S921 for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See International Mail Manual for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.
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