INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.
100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: October 3, 2013

RE: Grain Processing Corporation / 027-33369-00046

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 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this permit modification 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 13-15-7-3 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 Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNTV-PMOD.doc 6/13/2013

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

Wendy Bouvier
Environmental Services Manager
Grain Processing Corporation
1443 South 300 West
Washington, IN 47501

October 3, 2013

Re: 027-33369-00046
Significant Permit Modification to
Part 70 OP No.: T027-14200-00046

Dear Ms. Bouvier:

Grain Processing Corporation was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046 on October 19, 2007 for a stationary corn wet milling plant located at 1443 South 300 West, Washington, Indiana. An application to modify the source was received on January 14, 2013. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12, a significant permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

For your convenience, the entire Part 70 Operating Permit, as modified, is attached.

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

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act - IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Laura Spriggs, of my staff, at 317-233-5693 or 1-800-451-6027, and ask for extension 3-5693.

Sincerely,

Matthew Stuckey, Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments: Updated Permit, Technical Support Document, Calculations, BACT Analysis

MS/lss

cc: File - Daviess County
Daviess County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
IDEM Southwest Regional Office

Alic Bent
August Mack Environmental, Inc.
1302 North Meridian Street, Suite 300
Indianapolis, IN 46202

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Grain Processing Corporation
1443 South 300 West
Washington, Indiana 47501

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to construct and 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. This permit also addresses certain new source review requirements for existing equipment and is intended to fulfill the new source review procedures pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, applicable to those conditions.

Operation Permit No.: T027-14200-00046	
Issued by:/Original Signed By: Nisha Sizemore, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: October 19, 2007 Expiration Date: October 19, 2012

Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-24979-00046, issued on December 10, 2008
Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-27810-00046, issued on December 21, 2009
Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-29895-00046, issued on December 13, 2011

Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-33369-00046	
Issued by: Matthew Stuckey, Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: October 3, 2013

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New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006 - 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS, Subpart VVa [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

E.4.2 New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa] [326 IAC 12]

E.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Organic Liquids Distribution (non-gasoline) - 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart EEEE [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

E.5.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Organic Liquids Distribution (non-gasoline): Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE] [326 IAC 20-83]

E.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements – 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.6.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

E.6.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

Certification
Emergency Occurrence Report
Semi-Annual Natural Gas Fired Boiler Certification
Part 70 Quarterly Reports
Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report

Attachments

Attachment A Fugitive Dust Control Plan

Attachment B 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db—Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Attachment C 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Attachment D	40 CFR 60, Subpart VV—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, and on or Before November 7, 2006
Attachment E	40 CFR 60, Subpart VVa- Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
Attachment F	40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEE - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
Attachment G	40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

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 corn wet milling plant.

Source Address:	1443 South 300 West, Washington, Indiana 47501
General Source Phone Number:	(812) 257-2749
SIC Code:	2046, 2048, 2085, 2099
County Location:	Daviess
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Nested Source with fossil fuel fired boilers totaling more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input, as 1 of 28 Source Categories, within a non-listed source

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

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

(a) One (1) corn processing operation, consisting of:

(1) One (1) truck and railcar corn unloading process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) truck/railcar unloading pit and one (1) truck unloading pit, each equipped with one (1) totally enclosed drag pit conveyor system, unloading corn at a combined nominal design rate of 855,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as CPC01, with all emissions exhausted through Stack CP01.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn received from the truck/railcar and/or truck unloading drag pit conveyor systems to the corn storage silo process at a nominal design rate of 855,000 pounds per hour.

(2) One (1) corn storage process, consisting of five (5) storage silos constructed in 2000, designated as Silos A, B, C, D, and E and one (1) storage silo constructed in 2006 designated as Silo F with a combined maximum design capacity of 53,200,000 pounds, storing corn received from the truck and railcar corn unloading process discharge conveyor system, with particulate emissions

controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC05, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP05.

(3) One (1) corn cleaning process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) totally enclosed receiving conveyor system, conveying corn received from the corn storage silo system to the corn cleaning system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) corn cleaning system, cleaning corn received from the corn storage process discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour; with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC05, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP05.

(C) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn received from the corn cleaning system to the corn steeping tank system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour.

(4) One (1) corn steeping process, installed in March 2000 and approved for modification in 2008, consisting of:

(A) One (1) corn steeping tank system, installed in 2000 with two (2) additional steep tanks approved for construction in 2008, softening corn received from the corn cleaning process discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC06, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP06.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying steeped corn received from the corn steeping tank system to the steeped corn dewatering system at a nominal design rate of 321,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) steeped corn dewatering system, consisting of two (2) dewatering screens, separating water from the softened corn received from the corn steeping tank system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 321,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 168,000 pounds of steeped corn per hour and 150,000 pounds of steep water per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC06, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP06.

(D) One (1) totally enclosed steeped corn discharge conveyor system, conveying steeped corn received from the steeped corn dewatering system to the corn germ, fiber, gluten, and starch separation process primary mill at a nominal design rate of 168,000 pounds per hour.

(E) One (1) totally enclosed steep water discharge conveyor system, conveying steep water received from the steeped corn dewatering system to the alcohol production process starch precook tank at a nominal design rate of 100,000 pounds per hour and/or corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system at a nominal design rate of 50,000 pounds per hour.

(5) One (1) corn germ, fiber, gluten, and starch separation process, installed in March 2000 and approved for modification in 2008, milling corn received from the steeped corn discharge conveyor system, consisting of:

(A) One (1) primary milling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) primary mill area, grinding softened corn and supplemental water received from the steeped corn discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 368,000 pounds per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC07, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP07.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying milled corn received from the primary mill area to the germ separator at a nominal design rate of 368,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) germ separation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) germ separation area, separating germ from the corn received from the primary milling system discharge conveyor system at nominal design rate of 368,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 82,300 pounds of germ per hour and 285,700 pounds of remnant corn, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC07, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP07.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed germ discharge conveyor system, conveying germ received from the germ separation area to the germ dryer at a nominal design rate of 23,800 pounds per hour.

(iii) One totally enclosed remnant corn discharge conveyor system, conveying remnant corn received from the germ separation area to the secondary milling system at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) secondary milling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) secondary milling area, grinding softened corn remnants received from the germ separation system remnant corn discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC07, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP07.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying milled corn remnants received from the secondary milling area to the fiber separation area at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour.

(D) One (1) fiber separation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) fiber separation area, separating fiber received from the secondary milling system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour, with a design

maximum of 202,500 pounds of supplemental water added per hour, yielding a maximum of 154,900 pounds of fiber per hour and 333,300 pounds of remnant corn per hour, with SO2 emissions from the separation process controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC27, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP27.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed fiber discharge conveyor system, conveying fiber received from the fiber separation area to the corn gluten feed dryer at a nominal design rate of 80,000 pounds per hour.

(iii) One (1) totally enclosed remnant corn discharge conveyor system, conveying remnant corn received from the fiber separation area to the starch and gluten separation area at a nominal design rate of 333,300 pounds per hour.

(E) One (1) starch and gluten separation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) starch and gluten separation area, separating starch and gluten from the softened corn remnants received from the fiber separation system remnant corn discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 333,300 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 260,000 pounds of starch per hour and 73,300 pounds of gluten per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC27, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP27.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed starch discharge conveyor system, conveying starch and supplemental water received from the starch and gluten separation area to the alcohol production process starch precook tank at a nominal design rate of 260,000 pounds per hour, starch production process starch reactors at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour, and/or maltodextrin production process at a nominal design rate of 55,000 pounds per hour.

(iii) One (1) totally enclosed gluten discharge conveyor system, consisting of two (2) totally enclosed conveyors, conveying gluten received from the starch and gluten separation area to the gluten dryer at a nominal design rate of 73,300 pounds per hour.

(6) One (1) germ production process, installed in March 2000 and approved for modification in 2008, consisting of:

(A) One (1) germ drying system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) 24 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired germ dryer, drying germ received from the germ separation system germ discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 23,800 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 18,000 pounds of germ per hour.

Process and combustion PM and SO2 emissions are controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC12; combustion NOx emissions are

controlled by a steam injection system; and combustion CO emissions, and process and combustion VOC emissions are controlled by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b (in parallel). All emissions will be exhausted through Stack FP34.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying germ received from the germ dryer to the rotary germ cooler at a nominal design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) rotary germ cooling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) rotary germ cooler, cooling germ received from the germ drying system discharge conveyor system at a maximum design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour, with all emissions routed through one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC09, which exhausts to the inlet combustion air for the germ dryer.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying material received from the rotary germ cooler to the germ transport system at a nominal design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) totally enclosed germ transport system, conveying germ received from the germ cooling system discharge conveyor system to the germ storage bin at a nominal design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC10, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP10.

(D) One (1) germ storage bin, with a nominal design storage capacity of 160 tons, storing germ received from the germ transport system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC11, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP11.

(7) One (1) corn gluten feed production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) evaporation system, evaporating off excess water from the steep system and alcohol distillation still bottom (a.k.a. stillage), yielding a maximum of 5,000 pounds of supplemental gluten feed (a.k.a. syrup) per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) condenser/scrubber system, identified as APC40, installed in 2003, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP40.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying supplemental gluten feed syrup received from the supplemental gluten feed evaporator system to the corn gluten feed dryer at a nominal design rate of 5,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system, consisting of one (1) totally enclosed corn storage process supplemental corn gluten feed conveyor system, conveying supplemental corn gluten

feed collected by the corn storage silo system baghouse, identified as FPC05, and the corn unloading baghouse, identified as CPC01, to the corn gluten feed dryer at a nominal design rate of 550 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC20, with all emissions exhausted through stack FP20.

(C) One (1) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired corn gluten feed (CGF) dryer, drying wet corn gluten feed received from the fiber separation system fiber discharge conveyor system, supplemental gluten feed evaporator system discharge conveyor system, and corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system at a combined nominal design rate of 85,560 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 52,000 pounds of dried corn gluten feed per hour. Approved for modification in 2008, with the addition of a flue gas recirculation system for NOx control.

Process and combustion PM and SO2 emissions are controlled by condenser FPC17; and combustion CO emissions, and process and combustion VOC emissions are controlled by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b (in parallel). All emissions will be exhausted through Stack FP34.

(D) One (1) totally enclosed corn gluten feed transport system, conveying corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed dryer to the corn gluten feed storage bin at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC18, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP18.

(E) One (1) corn gluten feed storage system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) corn gluten feed storage bin, with a nominal design capacity of 110 tons, storing corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed transport system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC22, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP22.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed storage bin to the corn gluten feed final mill at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour.

(F) One (1) corn gluten feed final mill system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) final milling area, milling corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed storage system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC19 (approved in 2011 for replacement), with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP19.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn gluten feed received from the final milling area to the corn gluten feed loadout system at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour, and/or the pellet mill at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour.

(8) One (1) gluten production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) Two (2) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired gluten dryers, one (1) installed in 2000 (Gluten Dryer No. 1) and one (1) approved in 2008 for construction and approved in 2011 for modification (Gluten Dryer No. 2), drying gluten received from the gluten discharge conveyor system at a maximum rate of 18,750 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 15,000 pounds of dried gluten per hour.

Process and combustion PM and SO2 emissions are controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC13; combustion NOx emissions from Gluten Dryer No. 1 are controlled by a steam injection system and combustion NOx emissions from Gluten Dryer No. 2 are controlled by a low-NOx burner and flue gas recirculation; and combustion CO emissions, and process and combustion VOC emissions are controlled by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b (in parallel). All emissions will be exhausted through Stack FP34.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed gluten transport system, conveying gluten received from the gluten dryer to the gluten storage bin at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC14, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP14.

(C) One (1) gluten storage system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) gluten storage bin, with a nominal design capacity of 200 tons, storing dried gluten received from the gluten transport system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC15, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP15.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed gluten storage system discharge conveyor system, conveying gluten received from the gluten storage bin to the transfer conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 180,000 pounds per hour.

(9) One (1) corn gluten feed pellet production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) pellet milling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) pellet mill, producing corn gluten feed pellets from corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed final mill system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn gluten feed pellets received from the pellet mill to the pellet cooler at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) pellet cooling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) pellet cooler, cooling corn gluten pellets received from the pellet milling system discharge conveyor system at a nominal

design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour, discharging to cyclone FPC24, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP18.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying pellets received from the pellet cooler to the pellet storage bin at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) pellet storage bin with a nominal design storage capacity of 240 tons, storing pellets received from the pellet cooling system discharge conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC25, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP25.

(10) One (1) germ, gluten feed, gluten feed pellet, and gluten loadout process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) totally enclosed loadout transfer conveyor system, conveying product received from the storage bins to the loadout system at a nominal design rate of 180,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC28, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP28.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed germ, gluten, gluten feed and gluten feed pellet loadout system, loading germ, gluten, gluten feed and gluten feed pellet received from the loadout transfer conveyor system into trucks and/or railcars at a nominal design rate of 180,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC26, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP26.

(C) One (1) feed loadout vacuum system, approved for construction in 2008, for cleanup of the loadout systems, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC33, with emissions exhausted through Stack FP33.

(11) One (1) alcohol production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) totally enclosed starch cooker and precooker tank, the cooker heats liquified starch received from the precooker tank at a nominal design rate of 260,000 pounds per hour, and converting the starch to fermentable sugars at a nominal design rate of 260,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) flash cooler vent condenser system, identified as APC31, cooling fermentable sugars received from the starch cooker, steep water from the steep system, and stillage from the distillation still bases at a combined nominal design rate of 507,600 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 507,600 pounds of fermentable sugars per hour, with the fermentable sugars discharged to one (1) secondary liquefaction tank, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP31.

(C) One (1) alcohol fermentation system, consisting of:

(i) Two (2) pre-fermenters, fermenting sugars received from the flash cooling chamber at a nominal design rate of 210,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 210,000 pounds of fermenter feed per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one

(1) wet scrubber, identified as APC28, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP28.

(ii) One (1) fermentation system, fermenting sugars received from the flash cooling chamber at a nominal design rate of 163,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 123,000 pounds of distillation feed per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as APC29, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP29.

(D) One (1) alcohol distillation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) distillation system, processing distillation feed received from the alcohol fermentation system at a nominal design rate of 50,608 gallons per hour, yielding a maximum of 7,082 gallons of crude alcohol per hour, 30 pounds of distillation heads per hour, and 286,400 pounds of excess corn gluten feed (stillage) per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as APC32, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP32.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed supplemental gluten feed (stillage) discharge conveyor system, conveying supplemental gluten feed received from the alcohol distillation system to the alcohol production process supplemental gluten feed system evaporator at a nominal design rate of 286,400 pounds per hour.

(E) One (1) alcohol storage system, identified as AP95 and AP96, consisting of eighteen (18) alcohol storage tanks, with a maximum combined design capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of finished alcohol product, storing beverage/industrial and anhydrous grade alcohol received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by two (2) wet scrubbers, identified as APC95 and APC96, with all emissions exhausted through Stacks AP95 and AP96. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(F) Two (2) 51,700 gallon above ground vertical distillation heads storage tanks, identified as Tank AP83 (permitted in 2011) and Tank AP84, storing distillation heads received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by an internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stacks AP83 and AP84, respectively.

(G) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical burn tank, identified as Tank AP94, storing miscellaneous non-beverage grade alcohol received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by an internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP94. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(H) One (1) denaturant storage tank system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP85, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP85. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(ii) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP86, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP86. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(iii) One (1) 21,200 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP87, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP87. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(iv) One (1) 2,100 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP88, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP88.

(v) One (1) 5,300 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP89, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP89.

(vi) One (1) 5,300 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP90, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP90.

(vii) One (1) 1,100 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP91, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP91.

(viii) One (1) 13,500 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP82, approved in 2011 for construction, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP82.

(I) One (1) alcohol and distillation heads loadout area, consisting of:

(i) One (1) alcohol loadout system, loading beverage/industrial or anhydrous alcohol received from the alcohol storage system into trucks and/or railcars at a nominal design rate of 7,082 gallons per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) enclosed flare, identified as APC97.

(ii) One (1) distillation heads loadout system, loading distillation heads received from Tanks AP83, AP84 and AP94 into trucks and/or railcars at a combined nominal design rate of 7,082 gallons per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) enclosed flare, identified as APC97.

(iii) One (1) denaturant delivery system, delivering denaturant received from the denaturant storage tank system to the alcohol loadout system when industrial grade alcohol is being produced,

with all non-fugitive VOC emissions controlled by one (1) enclosed flare, identified as APC97, with all non-fugitive emissions exhausted through Stack AP97.

The enclosed flare APC97, approved in 2011 for installation, is fueled by natural gas, with a pilot gas flare heat input capacity of 12 MMBtu/hr.

(12) One (1) starch production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) starch reactor system, consisting of:

(i) Eight (8) starch reactors, processing starch received from the starch and gluten separation system starch discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 60,000 pounds of processed starch per hour, with all emissions exhausted through eight stacks collectively identified as SP46.

(ii) One (1) starch reactor liquid brine feed system, consisting of one (1) 50 ton storage tank, storing brine that is converted from dry feed to liquid and fed to the starch reactors, with the dry brine feed particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as SPC65, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP65.

(iii) One (1) starch reactor liquid ethylene oxide feed system, consisting of one (1) 40,000 gallon storage tank, storing liquid ethylene oxide that is fed to the starch reactors.

(iv) One (1) starch reactor dry soda ash feed system, consisting of:

(a) One (1) soda ash storage bin with a nominal design capacity of 75 tons, storing soda ash that is fed to the starch reactors, with the dry soda ash feed particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as SPC64, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP64.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed soda ash discharge conveyor system, delivering soda ash received from the soda ash storage bin to the starch reactors.

(c) One (1) totally enclosed starch discharge conveyor system, conveying processed starch received from the starch reactors to the starch filtration system at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) starch filtration system, consisting of:

(i) Two (2) starch filters, refining processed starch received from the starch reactor system starch discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying refined starch received from the starch filter to the starch dryer at a nominal design rate of 56,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) starch drying system consisting of:

(i) One (1) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired starch dryer, drying refined starch received from the starch filtration system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 56,000 pounds per hour, with the process and combustion PM emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as SPC49, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP49.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying dried starch received from the starch dryer to the starch storage bin at a nominal design rate of 30,000 pounds per hour.

(D) One (1) starch storage system, consisting of four (4) starch storage bins, with a nominal design capacity of 1,000,000 pounds, storing dried starch received from the starch drying system discharge conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by four (4) identical bin vent collectors, identified as SPC50, with all emissions exhausted through four stacks collectively identified as SP50.

(E) One (1) totally enclosed starch loadout system, conveying starch received from the starch storage bin into trucks and/or railcars at a nominal design rate of 80,000 pounds per hour, with non-fugitive particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as SPC44a, and fugitive particulate emissions controlled by one (1) dust collector identified as SPC44b, with all non-fugitive emissions exhausted through Stack SP44a, and all collected fugitive particulate emissions exhausted through Stack SP44b.

(13) One (1) maltodextrin production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) maltodextrin cooking system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) maltodextrin cooker, processing starch received from the starch and gluten separation system starch discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 55,000 pounds per hour, yielding 55,000 pounds of crude maltodextrin per hour.

(ii) One totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying crude maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin cooker to the maltodextrin filtration system at a nominal design rate of 55,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) maltodextrin filtration system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) maltodextrin filter, refining crude maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin cooking system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 42,900 pounds per hour.

(ii) One (1) filtration system dry carbon feed system, consisting of:

(a) One (1) dry carbon storage bin with a nominal design capacity of 100,000 pounds, storing carbon that is fed to the maltodextrin filtration system at a nominal design

rate of 50,000 pounds per hour, with the dry carbon feed particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as MPC61, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP61.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed carbon discharge conveyor system, delivering carbon received from the carbon storage bin to the filtration system.

(iii) One (1) filtration aid system, consisting of:

(a) One (1) filter aid storage bin with a nominal design capacity of 100,000 pounds, storing filter aid that is fed to the Maltrin filtration system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as MPC60, with emissions exhausted through Stack MP60.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed filter aid discharge conveyor system, delivering filter aid received from the filter aid storage bin to the maltodextrin filtration system.

(iv) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying refined maltodextrin from the maltodextrin filter to the maltodextrin dryer at a nominal design rate of 42,900 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) maltodextrin drying system, consisting of one (1) 72 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired maltodextrin dryer, drying maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin filtration system discharge conveyor system a nominal design rate of 42,900 pounds per hour, with the process and combustion PM emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as MPC39, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP39.

(D) One (1) totally enclosed maltodextrin transfer conveyor system, conveying dried maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin dryer to the maltodextrin storage system at a nominal design rate of 24,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as MPC42, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP42.

(E) One (1) maltodextrin storage system, consisting of four (4) maltodextrin storage bins with a combined nominal design capacity of 1,000,000 pounds, storing maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin transfer conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by four (4) identical bin vent collectors, identified as MPC44, with all emissions exhausted through four stacks collectively identified as MP44.

(F) One (1) totally enclosed maltodextrin loadout system, including one (1) maltodextrin screening process and one (1) loadout process, conveying maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin storage bins to the maltodextrin packaging system at a nominal design rate of 90,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) dust collector, identified as MPC41, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP41.

(G) One (1) maltodextrin central vacuum system, identified as MPC43, controlling fugitive particulate emissions generated by the maltodextrin production process, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP43.

(b) One (1) anaerobic wastewater treatment process, installed in March 2000, with H2S emissions controlled by a caustic wet scrubber, approved for construction in 2008, identified as UPC55.

Upon exiting scrubber UPC55, the biogas can be:

(1) Combusted in one (1) 18 MMBtu/hr biogas flare, identified as UPC54, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP54.

(2) Used as fuel in the germ dryer.

(3) Used as fuel in the gluten dryers.

(4) Used as fuel in the starch dryer.

(5) Used as fuel in thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b.

Supporting the wastewater treatment process is a wastewater treatment lime feed system, consisting of:

(6) One (1) storage bin, approved for construction in 2008, with a capacity of 30,000 pounds of lime per hour with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent filter, identified as UPC52, with emissions exhausted through stack UP52.

(c) Two (2) natural gas or alcohol fired boilers, identified as Boiler 1 and 2, each with a heat input capacity of 244 MMBtu/hr, installed in March 2000, each equipped with one (1) low NOx burner and a flue gas recirculation system to control combustion NOx emissions, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP51.

(d) One (1) process water cooling tower, installed in March 2000, cooling hot process water received from the source processes at a nominal design rate of 18,000,000 pounds per hour, with particulate mist controlled by one (1) mist elimination system, identified as APC38.

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

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

(a) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5].

(b) Stationary fire pumps: One (1) 425 horsepower, No. 2 distillate oil-fired emergency fire water pump engine, installed in March 2000, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP57. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

(c) One (1) spent carbon storage pile, identified as SP-1, approved in 2011 for construction, stored in a three-sided quonset hut structure, with a maximum storage capacity of 25 tons, and with a maximum throughput of 4,050 tons per year. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]

(d) One (1) corn feed storage pile, identified as SP-2, approved in 2011 for construction, stored in a four-sided enclosure, with a maximum storage capacity of 1,300 tons, and with a maximum throughput of 875,000 tons per year. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]

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, T027-14200-00046, 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. The initial certification shall cover the time period from the date of final permit issuance through December 31 of the same year. All subsequent 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(1),(3) and (12)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, 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.

(b) 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).

(c) 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, or Southwest Regional Office 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
Southwest Regional Office phone: (812) 380-2305; fax: (812) 380-2304.

(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 T027-14200-00046 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 combined permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this combined new source review and 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)]

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) or (c). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

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

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

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

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

(3) Any change in emissions; and

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

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

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

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

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

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 prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

(b) These ERPs shall be submitted for approval to:

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

no later than ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.

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

(c) If the ERP is disapproved by IDEM, OAQ, the Permittee shall have an additional thirty (30) days to resolve the differences and submit an approvable ERP.

(d) These ERPs shall state those actions that will be taken, when each episode level is declared, to reduce or eliminate emissions of the appropriate air pollutants.

(e) Said ERPs shall also identify the sources of air pollutants, the approximate amount of reduction of the pollutants, and a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved.

(f) Upon direct notification by IDEM, OAQ that a specific air pollution episode level is in effect, the Permittee shall immediately put into effect the actions stipulated in the approved ERP for the appropriate episode level. [326 IAC 1-5-3]

C.14 Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [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(s) is required by the D Section or an exceedance of a limitation in this permit:

(a) The Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s) 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 a reasonable response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from the permit.

(e) The Permittee shall record the reasonable response step(s) 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]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year 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] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]

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

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

(c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A), 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(B), 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a), and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(b)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

(A) A description of the project.

(B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.

(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

(i) Baseline actual emissions;

(ii) Projected actual emissions;

(iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)(2)(A)(iii); and

(iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(vi)(A) and/or 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(vi)(a)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and

(2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

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

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response step(s) 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) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit, “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

(e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (jj)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:

(1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(pp), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

(2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).

(f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.

(2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.

(3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).

(4) Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part 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

(g) The Permittee shall make the information required to be documented and maintained in accordance with (c) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements available for review upon a request for inspection by IDEM, OAQ. The general public may request this information from the IDEM, OAQ under 326 IAC 17.1.

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 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(1) One (1) truck and railcar corn unloading process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) truck/railcar unloading pit and one (1) truck unloading pit, each equipped with one (1) totally enclosed drag pit conveyor system, unloading yellow dent corn at a combined nominal design rate of 855,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as CPC01, with all emissions exhausted through Stack CP01.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn received from the truck/railcar and/or truck unloading drag pit conveyor systems to the corn storage silo process at a nominal design rate of 855,000 pounds per hour.

(a)(2) One (1) corn storage system, consisting of five (5) storage silos constructed in 2000, designated as Silos A, B, C, D, and E and one (1) storage silo constructed in 2006 designated as Silo F with a combined maximum design capacity of 53,200,000 pounds, storing corn received from the truck and railcar corn unloading process discharge conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC05, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP05.

(a)(3) One (1) corn cleaning process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) totally enclosed receiving conveyor system, conveying corn received from the corn storage silo system to the corn cleaning system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) corn cleaning system, cleaning corn received from the corn storage process discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour; with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC05, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP05.

(C) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn received from the corn cleaning system to the corn steeping tank system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour.

(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.1.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 emissions (PM10 includes filterable and condensible PM) for the truck and rail car unloading process, and the corn cleaning process, and storage and conveyance system shall be as follows:

PM and PM10 emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Process (Control Device)	Stack	PM Limit (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)	PM10 Limit (gr/dscf)	PM10 Limit (lb/hr)	Opacity
Truck and Railcar Corn Unloading Process (Baghouse CPC01)	CP01	0.004	1.03	0.004	1.03	3%
Corn Cleaning Process , Corn Storage System, and Corn Conveyance System (Baghouse FPC05)	FP05	0.005	0.17	0.005	0.17	3%

D.1.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.3 Particulate Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.1.1, baghouse CPC01, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the truck and rail car corn unloading process is in operation.

(b) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.1.1, baghouse FPC05, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the corn cleaning process, or the corn storage and conveyance system is in operation.

(c) 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).

(d) 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section 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, dust traces or triboflows.

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

(a) During the period no later than sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate but no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after start-up of Silo F, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing on the stack exhaust from baghouse FPC05 when the corn cleaning process, and the storage and conveyance system is in operation. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(b) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-24979-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing on the stack exhaust from baghouse CPC01 when the unloading and storage process is in operation. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

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

D.1.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the truck and railcar corn unloading process (stack CP01) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the corn cleaning process, and the corn storage and conveyance system (stack FP05) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.6 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse CPC01, used in conjunction with the truck and railcar corn unloading process, at least once per day when the respective process is in operation.

(b) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse FPC05, used in conjunction with the corn cleaning process, and the corn storage and conveyance system, at least once per day when either respective process/system is in operation.

(c) When for any one reading, the pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s)

required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop 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.1.7 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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.

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

D.1.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. 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.1.6, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop readings required by that condition. 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 obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(4) One (1) corn steeping process, installed in March 2000 and approved for modification in 2008, consisting of:

(A) One (1) corn steeping tank system, installed in 2000 with two (2) additional steep tanks approved for construction in 2008, softening corn received from the corn cleaning process discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 560,000 pounds per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC06, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP06.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying steeped corn received from the corn steeping tank system to the steeped corn dewatering system at a nominal design rate of 321,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) steeped corn dewatering system, consisting of two (2) dewatering screens, separating water from the softened corn received from the corn steeping tank system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 321,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 168,000 pounds of steeped corn per hour and 150,000 pounds of steep water per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC06, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP06.

(D) One (1) totally enclosed steeped corn discharge conveyor system, conveying steeped corn received from the steeped corn dewatering system to the corn germ, fiber, gluten, and starch separation process primary mill at a nominal design rate of 168,000 pounds per hour.

(E) One (1) totally enclosed steep water discharge conveyor system, conveying steep water received from the steeped corn dewatering system to the alcohol production process starch precook tank at a nominal design rate of 100,000 pounds per hour and/or corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system at a nominal design rate of 50,000 pounds per hour.

(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 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the corn steeping process shall be as follows:

(a) The emissions from the corn steeping process shall be controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC06.

(b) The SO2 emissions from stack FP06 shall not exceed 4.70 lbs/hr.

(c) The adsorption efficiency for the caustic wet scrubber FPC06 shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 15 ppm.

(d) The corn steeping process shall be enclosed and shall be under negative pressure (i.e. the direction of air through the enclosure shall be towards the control device)

D.2.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 SO2 Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.2.1, scrubber FPC06, used to control SO2 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the corn steeping process is in operation and venting to scrubber FPC06.

(b) In the event that scrubber failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.2.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.1, the Permittee shall perform SO2 testing (including adsorption efficiency or outlet concentration, and emission rate and capture efficiency) for caustic wet scrubber FPC06 when the corn steeping process is in operation. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition.

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

D.2.5 Scrubber Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the pH of the scrubbing liquid, exhaust air stream pressure drop, and pump discharge pressure of scrubber FPC06 at least once per day when the scrubber is in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the pH of the scrubbing liquid is less than 5.0, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pH reading that is less than 5.0 is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) When for any one reading, the pump discharge pressure indicates that the scrubbant flow rate is less than 36 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack

test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(e) The instrument used for determining the pH, pressure drop or discharge 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.

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

D.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the scrubber operating parameters required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(5) One (1) corn germ, fiber, gluten, and starch separation process, installed in March 2000 and approved for modification in 2008, milling corn received from the steeped corn discharge conveyor system, consisting of:

(A) One (1) primary milling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) primary mill area, grinding softened corn and supplemental water received from the steeped corn discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 368,000 pounds per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC07, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP07.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying milled corn received from the primary mill area to the germ separator at a nominal design rate of 368,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) germ separation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) germ separation area, separating germ from the corn received from the primary milling system discharge conveyor system at nominal design rate of 368,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 82,300 pounds of germ per hour and 285,700 pounds of remnant corn, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC07, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP07.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed germ discharge conveyor system, conveying germ received from the germ separation area to the germ dryer at a nominal design rate of 23,800 pounds per hour.

(iii) One totally enclosed remnant corn discharge conveyor system, conveying remnant corn received from the germ separation area to the secondary milling system at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) secondary milling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) secondary milling area, grinding softened corn remnants received from the germ separation system remnant corn discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC07, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP07.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying milled corn remnants received from the secondary milling area to the fiber separation area at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour.

(Continued on next page)

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

(Continued from prior page)

(D) One (1) fiber separation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) fiber separation area, separating fiber received from the secondary milling system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 285,700 pounds per hour, with a design maximum of 202,500 pounds of supplemental water added per hour, yielding a maximum of 154,900 pounds of fiber per hour and 333,300 pounds of remnant corn per hour, with SO2 emissions from the separation process controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC27, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP27.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed fiber discharge conveyor system, conveying fiber received from the fiber separation area to the corn gluten feed dryer at a nominal design rate of 80,000 pounds per hour.

(iii) One (1) totally enclosed remnant corn discharge conveyor system, conveying remnant corn received from the fiber separation area to the starch and gluten separation area at a nominal design rate of 333,300 pounds per hour.

(E) One (1) starch and gluten separation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) starch and gluten separation area, separating starch and gluten from the softened corn remnants received from the fiber separation system remnant corn discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 333,300 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 260,000 pounds of starch per hour and 73,300 pounds of gluten per hour, with SO2 emissions controlled by one (1) caustic wet scrubber, identified as FPC27, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP27.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed starch discharge conveyor system, conveying starch and supplemental water received from the starch and gluten separation area to the alcohol production process starch precook tank at a nominal design rate of 260,000 pounds per hour, starch production process starch reactors at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour, and/or maltodextrin production process at a nominal design rate of 55,000 pounds per hour.

(iii) One (1) totally enclosed gluten discharge conveyor system, consisting of two (2) totally enclosed conveyors, conveying gluten received from the starch and gluten separation area to the gluten dryer at a nominal design rate of 73,300 pounds per hour.

(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 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to PSD 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 (PM10 includes filterable and condensible PM) for the milling area and feed area processes shall be as follows:

PM and PM10 emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Process	Control Device	Stack	PM and PM10 Limits (gr/dscf)	PM and PM10 Limits (lb/hr)
Primary Milling System Germ Separation System Secondary Milling System (Milling Area)	Caustic Wet Scrubber (FPC07)	FP07	0.017	2.36
Separation System Starch and Gluten Separation System (Feed Area)	Caustic Wet Scrubber (FPC27)	FP27	0.017	3.52

D.3.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the primary milling system, the germ separation system, and the secondary milling system shall be as follows:

(1) The emissions from the primary milling system, the germ separation system, and the secondary milling system shall be controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC07.

(2) The overall control efficiency for the caustic wet scrubber FPC07 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 15 ppm.

(3) The SO2 emissions from stack FP07 shall not exceed 4.70 lbs/hr.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the fiber separation system, and the starch and gluten separation system shall be as follows:

(1) The emissions from the fiber separation system, and the starch and gluten separation system shall be controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC27.

(2) The overall control efficiency for the caustic wet scrubber FPC27 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 15 ppm.

(3) The SO2 emissions from stack FP27 shall not exceed 7.52 lbs/hr.

D.3.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.4 SO2 and Particulate Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, scrubber FPC07, used to control SO2, PM, and PM10 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the primary

milling, germ separation, and secondary milling processes are in operation and venting to scrubber FPC07.

(b) In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2, scrubber FPC27, used to control SO2, PM, and PM10 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the fiber separation, and starch and gluten separation processes are in operation and venting to scrubber FPC27.

(c) In the event that scrubber failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.3.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks at the steep area, and the new gluten tank and new filter press at the milling area, in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2(a), the Permittee shall perform SO2 testing (including adsorption efficiency or outlet concentration, and emission rate and capture efficiency), and PM and PM10 testing for caustic wet scrubber FPC07 when the mill area processes are in operation. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(b) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks at the steep area, and the two (2) new gluten filter presses and starch tank at the feed area, in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2(b), the Permittee shall perform SO2 testing (including adsorption efficiency or outlet concentration, and emission rate and capture efficiency), and PM and PM10 testing for caustic wet scrubber FPC27 when the feed area processes are in operation. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

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

D.3.6 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the mill area processes (stack FP07) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from feed area processes (stack FP27) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.7 Scrubber Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the pH of the scrubbing liquid, exhaust air stream pressure drop and pump discharge pressure of scrubbers FPC07 and FPC27 at least once per day when the respective wet scrubber is in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the pH of the scrubbing liquid is less than 5.0, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pH reading that is greater than 5.0 is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) When for any one reading, the pump discharge pressure indicates that the scrubbant flow rate of FPC07 is less than 120 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(e) When for any one reading, the pump discharge pressure indicates that the scrubbant flow rate of FPC27 is less than 190 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(f) The instrument used for determining the pH, pressure drop or discharge 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.

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

D.3.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.6, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. 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.3.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the scrubber operating parameters required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(6) One (1) germ production process, installed in March 2000 and approved for modification in 2008, consisting of:

(A) One (1) germ drying system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) 24 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired germ dryer, drying germ received from the germ separation system germ discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 23,800 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 18,000 pounds of germ per hour.

Process and combustion PM and SO2 emissions are controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC12; combustion NOx emissions are controlled by a steam injection system; and combustion CO emissions, and process and combustion VOC emissions are controlled by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b (in parallel). All emissions will be exhausted through Stack FP34.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying germ received from the germ dryer to the rotary germ cooler at a nominal design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) rotary germ cooling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) rotary germ cooler, cooling germ received from the germ drying system discharge conveyor system at a maximum design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour, with all emissions routed through one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC09, which exhausts to the inlet combustion air for the germ dryer.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying material received from the rotary germ cooler to the germ transport system at a nominal design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) totally enclosed germ transport system, conveying germ received from the germ cooling system discharge conveyor system to the germ storage bin at a nominal design rate of 18,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC10, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP10.

(D) One (1) germ storage bin, with a nominal design storage capacity of 160 tons, storing germ received from the germ transport system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC11, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP11.

(a)(7) One (1) corn gluten feed production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) evaporation system, evaporating off excess water from the steep system and alcohol distillation still bottom (a.k.a. stillage), yielding a maximum of 5,000 pounds of supplemental gluten feed (a.k.a. syrup) per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) condenser/scrubber system, identified as APC40, installed in 2003, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP40.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying supplemental gluten feed syrup received from the supplemental gluten feed evaporator system to the corn gluten feed dryer at a nominal design rate of 5,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system, consisting of one (1) totally enclosed corn storage process supplemental corn gluten feed conveyor system, conveying supplemental corn gluten feed collected by the corn storage silo system baghouse, identified as FPC05, and the corn unloading baghouse, identified as CPC01, to the corn gluten feed dryer at a nominal design rate of 550 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC20, with all emissions exhausted through stack FP20.

(C) One (1) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired corn gluten feed (CGF) dryer, drying wet corn gluten feed received from the fiber separation system fiber discharge conveyor system, supplemental gluten feed evaporator system discharge conveyor system, and corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system at a combined nominal design rate of 85,560 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 52,000 pounds of dried corn gluten feed per hour. Approved for modification in 2008, with the addition of a flue gas recirculation system for NOx control.

Process and combustion PM and SO2 emissions are controlled by condenser FPC17; and combustion CO emissions, and process and combustion VOC emissions are controlled by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b (in parallel). All emissions will be exhausted through Stack FP34.

(D) One (1) totally enclosed corn gluten feed transport system, conveying corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed dryer to the corn gluten feed storage bin at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC18, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP18.

(E) One (1) corn gluten feed storage system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) corn gluten feed storage bin, with a nominal design capacity of 110 tons, storing corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed transport system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC22, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP22.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed storage bin to the corn gluten feed final mill at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour.

(F) One (1) corn gluten feed final mill system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) final milling area, milling corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed storage system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC19 (approved in 2011 for replacement), with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP19.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn gluten feed received from the final milling area to the corn gluten feed loadout system at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour, and/or the pellet mill at a nominal design rate of 52,000 pounds per hour.

(a)(8) One (1) gluten production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) Two (2) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired gluten dryers, one (1) installed in 2000 (Gluten Dryer No. 1) and one (1) approved in 2008 for construction and approved in 2011 for modification (Gluten Dryer No. 2), drying gluten received from the gluten discharge conveyor system at a maximum rate of 18,750 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 15,000 pounds of dried gluten per hour.

Process and combustion PM and SO2 emissions are controlled by caustic wet scrubber FPC13; combustion NOx emissions from Gluten Dryer No. 1 are controlled by a steam injection system and combustion NOx emissions Gluten Dryer No. 2 are controlled by a low-NOx burner and flue gas reciruclation; and combustion CO emissions, and process and combustion VOC emissions are controlled by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b (in parallel). All emissions will be exhausted through Stack FP34.

(B) One (1) totally enclosed gluten transport system, conveying gluten received from the gluten dryer to the gluten storage bin at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC14, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP14.

(C) One (1) gluten storage system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) gluten storage bin, with a nominal design capacity of 200 tons, storing dried gluten received from the gluten transport system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC15, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP15.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed gluten storage system discharge conveyor system, conveying gluten received from the gluten storage bin to the transfer conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 180,000 pounds per hour.

(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 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and as revised by Significant Permit Modification 027-24979-00046, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 (PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM), for the units of the germ production, corn gluten feed production, and gluten production processes shall be as follows:

PM and PM10 emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
germ transport system (baghouse FPC10)	FP10	0.005 gr/dscf 0.105 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.105 lb/hr	N/A
germ storage bin (bin vent filter FPC11)	FP11	0.005 gr/dscf 0.005 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.005 lb/hr	N/A
corn gluten feed transport system (baghouse FPC18)	FP18	0.005 gr/dscf 1.61 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 1.61 lb/hr	3%

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
corn gluten feed storage system (bin vent filter FPC22)	FP22	0.005 gr/dscf 0.005 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.005 lb/hr	N/A
corn gluten feed final mill system (baghouse FPC19)	FP19	0.005 gr/dscf 0.13 b/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.13 lb/hr	3%
gluten transport system (baghouse FPC14)	FP14	0.005 gr/dscf 0.43 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.43 lb/hr	3%
gluten storage system (bin vent filter FPC15)	FP15	0.005 gr/dscf 0.005 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.005 lb/hr	N/A
corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system (baghouse FPC20)	FP20	0.005 gr/dscf 0.09 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.09 lb/hr	3%
germ dryer and discharge conveyor, and germ cooler (wet scrubber FPC12) CGF dryer (condensing tower FPC17) gluten dryers (wet scrubber FPC13) FPC12, FPC17, and FPC13 exhaust to thermal oxidizers (in parallel) FPC34a & FPC34b	FP34	0.01 gr/dscf 11.38 lbs/hr	0.01 gr/dscf 11.38 lbs/hr	8%

D.4.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for VOC [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for VOC for the germ production, corn gluten feed production, and gluten production processes shall be as follows:

(1) Regenerative thermal oxidizers, identified as FPC34a and FPC34b and exhausting to stack FP34, shall control VOC emissions from the one (1) corn gluten feed dryer, two (2) gluten dryers, and one (1) germ dryer, and achieve a minimum average overall (including capture and destruction) efficiency of ninety-eight percent (98%), or the VOC outlet concentration shall not exceed 10 ppm.

(2) When only one (1) of the two (2) thermal oxidizers is in operation only one (1) of the (2) gluten dryers shall be in operation. The thermal oxidizer in operation shall control VOC emissions from the one (1) corn gluten dryer, one (1) gluten dryer, and one (1) germ dryer, and achieve a minimum average overall (including capture and destruction) efficiency of ninety-eight percent (98%), or the VOC outlet concentration shall not exceed 10 ppm.

(3) VOC emissions shall not exceed 3.02 lbs/hr for stack FP34.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for VOC for the corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system shall be as follows:

(1) The emissions from the corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system shall be controlled by the condenser/scrubber system APC40.

(2) The overall control efficiency for the condenser/scrubber system APC40 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 98%, or the VOC outlet concentration shall not exceed 20 ppm.

(3) The VOC emissions from condenser/scrubber system APC40 shall not exceed 0.11 lb/hr.

D.4.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for NOx [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for NOx for the germ production, corn gluten feed production, gluten production processes shall be as follows:

NOx emissions shall be controlled by the following methods and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Facility	Control Device	NOx Limit (lb/MMBtu)
germ dryer and germ cooler	steam injection system	0.06 lb/MMBtu
CGF dryer	flue gas recirculation system	0.047 lb/MMBtu
gluten dryer No. 1	steam injection system	0.06 lb/MMBtu
gluten dryer No. 2	low NOx burners and flue gas recirculation	0.06 lb/MMBtu

(b) The Permittee shall install and operate the low-NOx burners and flue gas recirculation system for controlling NOx emissions from Gluten Dryer No. 2 no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046.

D.4.4 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the germ production, corn gluten feed production, and gluten production processes shall be as follows:

(a) The SO2 emissions from the germ cooler and dryer shall be controlled by scrubber FPC12.

(b) The overall control efficiency for scrubber FPC12 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 10 ppm.

(c) The SO2 emissions from scrubber FPC12 shall not exceed 3.19 pounds per hour.

(d) The SO2 emissions from the CGF dryer shall be controlled by condenser FPC17.

(e) The overall control efficiency for condenser FPC17 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 10 ppm.

(f) The SO2 emissions from condenser FPC17 shall not exceed 7.52 pounds per hour.

(g) The SO2 emissions from the gluten dryers shall be controlled by scrubber FPC13.

(h) The overall control efficiency for scrubber FPC13 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 10 ppm.

(i) The SO2 emissions from scrubber FPC13 shall not exceed 13.07 pounds per hour.

D.4.5 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit for NOx and SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to Part 70 Operating Permit T027-14200-00046, issued on October 19, 2007, and as revised by Significant Permit Modification 027-24979-00046, in order to render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to FPC34a and FPC34b, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)

(1) The NOx emissions from RTOs FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 460 lbs per MMCF of natural gas used as fuel.

(2) The NOx emissions from RTOs FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 460 lbs per MMCF of biogas used as fuel.

(3) The total amount of gas (biogas and natural gas) combusted by FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 186 million cubic feet (MMCF) per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the NOx emissions from the thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b to less than forty-three (43) tons per year.

(b) Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)

(1) Until the biogas scrubber (UPC55) is online and reducing H_2S emissions from the biogas, the following conditions shall apply:

(A) During biogas combustion, the SO2 emissions from FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 600 pounds per MMCF.

(B) During natural gas combustion, the SO2 emissions from FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 0.6 pounds per MMCF.

(C) The total SO2 emissions from combustion of biogas and/or natural gas by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b shall be less than forty (40) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The following equation shall be used to determine compliance:

SO2 Emissions = (X1*600 + X2*0.6)/2000

Where:

X1 = the biogas (MMCF) usage at FPC34a and FPC34b

X2 = the gas natural gas (MMCF) usage at FPC34a and FPC34b

(2) On and after the date the biogas scrubber (UPC55) is online and controlling H_2S emissions from the biogas, Condition D.4.5(b)(1) shall expire and the following condition shall apply:

(A) During biogas combustion, the SO2 emissions from FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 91.63 pound per MMCF.

(B) During natural gas combustion, the SO2 emissions from FPC34a and FPC34b shall not exceed 0.6 pounds per MMCF.

(C) The total SO2 emissions from combustion of biogas and/or natural gas by thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b shall be less than forty (40) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. The following equation shall be used to determine compliance:

SO2 Emissions = (Y1*91.63 + Y2*0.6)/2000

Where:

Y1 = the biogas (MMCF) usage at FPC34a and FPC34b

Y2 = the gas natural gas (MMCF) usage at FPC34a and FPC34b

Compliance with these limits shall ensure that the significant emissions increase of NOx from the thermal oxidizer replacement project is less than forty (40) tons per year, and the SO2 emissions from the thermal oxidizer replacement project are less than forty (40) tons per year, and shall render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)) not applicable to RTOs FPC34a and FPC34b.

D.4.6 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit for PM2.5 [326 IAC 2-2]

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

The PM2.5 emissions from the corn gluten feed final mill system shall be less than 0.33 pounds per hour.

Compliance with the above limit combined with the potential to emit of the flare (APC97) and storage piles SP1 and SP2, shall limit the PM2.5 emissions increase from the project to less than ten (10) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period and render 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable to the corn gluten feed final mill system and flare (APC97).

D.4.7 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.8 PM, PM10, SO2, VOC, and NOx Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.4.1, D.4.2, D.4.3, and D.4.4:

(1) Baghouse FPC09 and caustic wet scrubber FPC12, used to control PM, PM10, and SO2 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the germ drying and cooling systems are in operation.

(2) Condenser FPC17 used to control PM, PM10, and SO2 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the CGF drying system is in operation.

(3) Caustic wet scrubber FPC13, used to control PM, PM10, and SO2 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the gluten drying system is in operation.

(4) Thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b shall be in operation and control VOC, PM, and PM10 emissions from the corn gluten feed (CGF), gluten, and germ dryers at all times when one or more of the dryers is in operation.

(5) A steam injection system, used to control NOx emissions, shall be in operation at all times the germ drying system and gluten dryer No. 1 system are in operation.

(6) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046, low-NOx burners and flue gas recirculation, used to control NOx emissions, shall be in operation at all times the gluten dryer No. 2 is in operation.

(7) A flue gas recirculation system, used to control NOx emissions, shall be in operation at all times the corn gluten feed drying system is in operation.

(8) The germ transport system, germ storage bin, corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system, corn gluten feed transport system, corn gluten feed storage bin, corn gluten feed final mill, gluten transport system, and gluten storage bin PM and PM10 emissions shall be controlled by baghouse FPC10, bin vent FPC11, baghouse FPC20, baghouse FPC18, bin vent FPC22, baghouse FPC19, baghouse FPC14, and bin vent FPC15 at all times the respective facilities are in operation.

(b) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.4.2(b), the condenser/wet scrubber system APC40, used to control VOC emissions, shall be in operation at all times the corn steep and alcohol stillage evaporation system is in operation.

(c) In the event that scrubber failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(d) In the event that condenser failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(e) For a single compartment baghouse or bin vent filter 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).

(f) For a single compartment baghouse or bin vent filter 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

Bag or filter 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, dust traces or triboflows.

D.4.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of gluten dryer No. 2 and the flue gas recirculation system for the CGF dryer, in order to demonstrate compliance with the limits of Conditions D.4.1 and D.4.2, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, and VOC testing for thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. Each thermal oxidizer shall be tested individually while the corn gluten feed dryer, one (1) gluten dryer, and the germ dryer are operating at maximum capacity. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(b) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of gluten dryer No. 2 and the flue gas recirculation system for the CGF dryer, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.4.4, the Permittee shall perform SO2 testing (including adsorption efficiency or outlet concentration, and emission rate and capture efficiency) for scrubbers FPC12 and FPC13, and condensing tower FPC17. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Pemittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition.

(c) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-24979-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.4.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing for baghouses FPC10, FPC18, FPC14 and FPC20 utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Pemittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(d) No later than sixty (60) days after the replacement of baghouse FPC19, as approved in Significant Source Modification No. 027-29775-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.4.1, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, and PM2.5 testing for baghouse FPC19 utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Pemittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition. PM10 and PM2.5 include filterable and condensable PM.

(e) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-24979-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.4.5, the Permittee shall perform NOx testing for thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after

completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Pemittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition.

(f) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the new gluten dryer and the flue gas recirculation system for the CGF dryer, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.4.3, the Permittee shall perform NOx testing for germ drying system, gluten dryer No. 1, and the CGF dryer. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Pemittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition.

(g) No later than sixty (60) days after installation of low-NOx burners with flue gas recirculation, as required in Significant Source Modification No. 027-29775-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.4.3, the Permittee shall perform NOx testing for gluten dryer No. 2 utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. 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 testing required by this condition.

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

D.4.10 Thermal Oxidizer Temperature Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements for thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b:

(1) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b for measuring operating temperature of the thermal oxidizer. For the purposes of this condition, continuous monitoring shall mean no less often than once per minute. The output of this system shall be recorded as a 3-hour average.

(2) From the date of initial operation until the results from the approved stack tests, required by Condition D.4.2(a), are available, the Permittee shall operate thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b at or above the minimum 3-hour average temperature recommended by the manufacturer.

(b) The Permittee shall determine the minimum 3-hour average temperature that demonstrates compliance with the limits in Condition D.4.2(a), as approved by IDEM.

(c) Once the results from the approved stack tests are available, the Permittee shall operate the thermal oxidizers at or above the minimum 3-hour average temperature determined from the most recent compliant stack test following approval of that temperature. If the 3-hour average temperature falls below the level observed during the most recent compliant stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response step(s) required by this condition. A 3-hour average temperature reading that is below the level observed during the most recent compliant

stack test is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.4.11 Condenser/Scrubber Monitoring

The Permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements for condenser/scrubber APC40 and condenser FPC17:

(a) For the condenser of APC40 and condenser FPC17:

(1) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the condenser of APC40 for measuring outlet exhaust temperature. For the purposes of this condition, continuous monitoring shall mean no less often than once per minute. The output of this system shall be recorded as a 3-hour average.

(2) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on condenser of FPC17 for measuring outlet exhaust temperature. For the purposes of this condition, continuous monitoring shall mean no less often than once per minute. The output of this system shall be recorded as a 3-hour average.

(3) The Permittee shall determine the maximum 3-hour average temperature that demonstrates compliance with the limits in Conditions D.4.2(b), and D.4.4(d), (e), and (f) as approved by IDEM.

(4) Once the results from the approved stack tests are available, the Permittee shall then operate the condenser at or below the maximum 3-hour average temperature determined from the most recent compliant stack test following approval of that temperature. If the 3-hour average temperature falls above the level observed during the most recent compliant stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response step(s) required by this condition. A 3-hour average temperature reading that is above the level observed during the most recent compliant stack test is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) For the scrubber of APC40:

(1) The Permittee shall monitor the supply water pressure at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation.

(2) When for any one reading, the supply water pressure is outside the normal range of 15.0 and 20.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(3) The instrument used for determining the supply water 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.4.12 Duct Pressure – Fan Amperage Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements for thermal oxidizers FPC34a, and FPC34b:

(a) The Permittee shall determine the appropriate duct pressure or fan amperage from the most recent valid stack test that demonstrates compliance with limits in Conditions D.4.1 and D.4.2, as approved by IDEM.

(b) The duct pressure or fan amperage shall be observed at least once per day when the control device is in operation. On and after the date the approved stack test results are available, the duct pressure or fan amperage shall be maintained within the normal range as established in most recent compliant stack test.

(c) If the duct pressure or fan pressure is outside the respective established range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A reading that is outside the normal range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.4.13 Scrubber Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the pH of the scrubbing liquid, exhaust air stream pressure drop, and pump discharge pressure of scrubber FPC12 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation.

(1) When for any one reading, the pH of the scrubbing liquid is less than 5.0, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pH reading that is greater than 5.0 is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(2) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 4.0 and 12.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(3) When for any one reading, the pump discharge pressure indicates that the scrubbant flow rate is less than 60 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the pH of the scrubbing liquid, exhaust air stream pressure drop, and pump discharge pressure of scrubber FPC13 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation.

(1) When for any one reading, the pH of the scrubbing liquid is less than 5.0, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or

Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pH reading that is greater than 5.0 is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(2) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 7.0 and 13.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(3) When for any one reading, the pump discharge pressure indicates that the scrubbant flow rate is less than 100 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) The instrument used for determining the pH, pressure drop or discharge 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.4.14 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses (FPC10, FPC14, FPC18, FPC19, and FPC20) used in conjunction with the corn, germ, and gluten production processes at least once per day when the respective facilities are in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the pressure drop across baghouses FPC10, FPC14, FPC18, FPC19, or FPC20 is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop 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.4.15 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the germ transport, gluten transport system, corn gluten feed transport system, corn gluten feed final mill system, corn storage process supplemental gluten feed system, thermal oxidizers germ storage bin, corn gluten feed storage bin, and gluten storage bin stack exhausts (FP10, FP14, FP18, FP19, FP20, FP34, FP11, FP22, and FP15) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.4.16 Broken or Failed Bag or Bin Vent Filter Detection

In the event that bag or bin vent filter 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.

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

D.4.17 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of the amount of biogas and natural gas combusted by FPC34a and FPC34b.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.10 the Permittee shall maintain continuous temperature records for each thermal oxidizer and the 3-hour average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent stack test.

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.11(a) the Permittee shall maintain continuous temperature records for each condenser and the 3-hour average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent stack test.

(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.11(b) the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the supply water pressure readings required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(e) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.12, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the duct pressure or fan amperage for each of the thermal oxidizers readings required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(f) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.13, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pH of the scrubbing liquid, exhaust air stream pressure drop, and pump discharge pressure readings required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(g) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.14, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop readings required by that condition. 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).

(h) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.15, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. 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).

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

D.4.18 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.4.5 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 Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(9) One (1) corn gluten feed pellet production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) pellet milling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) pellet mill, producing corn gluten feed pellets from corn gluten feed received from the corn gluten feed final mill system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying corn gluten feed pellets received from the pellet mill to the pellet cooler at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) pellet cooling system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) pellet cooler, cooling corn gluten pellets received from the pellet milling system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour, discharging to cyclone FPC24, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP18.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying pellets received from the pellet cooler to the pellet storage bin at a nominal design rate of 15,000 pounds per hour.

(C) One (1) pellet storage bin with a nominal design storage capacity of 240 tons, storing pellets received from the pellet cooling system discharge conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as FPC25, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP25.

(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 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and PSD CP T027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and as revised by this Significant Permit Modification 027-24979-00046, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 emissions (including filterable and condensible PM10) from the corn gluten feed pellet production process shall be as follows:

PM and PM10 emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Facility (Control Device)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
pellet cooler (cyclone FPC24)	FP18	0.06 gr/dscf 18.00 lb/hr	0.03 gr/dscf 9.00 lb/hr	N/A
pellet storage bin (bin vent filter FPC25)	FP25	0.005 gr/dscf 0.004 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.004 lb/hr	3%

D.5.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.3 Particulate Control

(a) Pursuant to PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and in order to ensure compliance with Condition D.5.1, cyclone FPC24, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the pellet cooler is in operation.

(b) In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(c) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.5.1, bin vent collector FPC25, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the pellet storage bin is in operation.

(d) For a single compartment bin vent filter 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).

(e) For a single compartment bin vent filter 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.5.4 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Part 70 permit T027-14200-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.5.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing on the stack exhaust from cyclone FPC24 when the pellet cooler is in operation. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

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

D.5.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the pellet cooler and pellet storage bin (stacks FP18 and FP25) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

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

D.5.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.5, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

SECTION D.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(10) One (1) germ, gluten, gluten feed, and gluten feed pellet loadout process, consisting of:

(A) One (1) loadout transfer conveyor system, installed in 2000, conveying product received from storage bins to the loadout system at a nominal design rate of 180,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC28, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP28.

(B) One (1) germ, gluten, gluten feed and gluten feed pellet loadout system, installed in 1997, loading germ, gluten, gluten feed and gluten feed pellet received from the transfer conveyor system into trucks and/or railcars at a nominal design rate of 180,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC26, with all emissions exhausted through Stack FP26.

(C) One (1) feed loadout vacuum system, approved for construction in 2008, for cleanup of the loadout systems, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as FPC33, with emissions exhausted through Stack FP33.

(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.6.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and as revised by this SPM (027-24979-00046), the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 emissions (including filterable and condensible PM10) from the germ, gluten, gluten feed, and gluten feed pellet loadout system, and the feed loadout vacuum system shall be as follows:

PM and PM10 emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
Germ, gluten, gluten feed, and gluten feed pellet loadout system (baghouse FPC26)	FP26	0.005 gr/dscf 1.50 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 1.50 lb/hr	3%
Feed loadout vacuum system (baghouse FPC33)	FP33	0.005 gr/dscf 0.01 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.01 lb/hr	3%

D.6.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) The PM emissions from the loadout conveyor system shall be vented through baghouse FPC28 and shall not exceed 5.70 lbs/hr.

(b) The PM10 emissions from the loadout conveyor system shall be vented through baghouse FPC28 and shall not exceed 3.41 lbs/hr.

Compliance with these limits, limits the PM emissions from the loadout conveyor system to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year and the PM10 emissions from the loadout conveyor system to

less than fifteen (15) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are rendered not applicable.

D.6.3 PM Emissions [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the transfer conveyor system (exhausting to FP28) shall be limited to 50.2 lb/hr when operating at a process weight rate of up to 180,000 lb/hr.

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.6.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.5 Particulate Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.6.1, baghouse FPC26, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the loadout system is in operation.

(b) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.6.2, baghouse FPC28, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the loadout transfer conveyor system is in operation.

(c) In order ensure compliance with Condition D.6.1, baghouse FPC33, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the feed loadout vacuum system is in operation.

(d) 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).

(e) 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section 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, dust traces or triboflows.

D.6.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-24979-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.6.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing for baghouse FPC26 utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every

five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(b) No later than sixty (60) days of reaching maximum capacity, but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after startup of the feed loadout vacuum system, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.6.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing on the stack exhaust from baghouse FPC33 when the feed loadout vacuum system is in operation. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

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

D.6.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the loadout system (stack FP26) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the loadout transfer conveyor system (stack FP28) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(c) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the feed loadout vacuum system (stack FP33) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.6.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse FPC26, used in conjunction with the loadout system at least once per day when the respective system is in operation.

(b) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse FPC28, used in conjunction with the loadout transfer conveyor system, at least once per day when the respective system is in operation.

(c) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across baghouse FPC33, used in conjunction with the feed loadout vacuum system, at least once per day when the respective system is in operation.

(d) When for any one reading, the pressure drop across baghouse FPC26 is outside the normal range of 0.1 to 5.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(e) When for any one reading, the pressure drop across baghouse FPC28 or baghouse FPC33 is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(f) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop 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.6.9 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

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.

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

D.6.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.6.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. 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.6.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop readings required by that condition. 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 obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(11) One (1) alcohol production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) totally enclosed starch cooker and precooker tank, the cooker heats liquified starch received from the precooker tank at a nominal design rate of 260,000 pounds per hour, and converting the starch to fermentable sugars at a nominal design rate of 260,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) flash cooler vent condenser system, identified as APC31, cooling fermentable sugars received from the starch cooker, steep water from the steep system, and stillage from the distillation still bases at a combined nominal design rate of 507,600 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 507,600 pounds of fermentable sugars per hour, with the fermentable sugars discharged to one (1) secondary liquefaction tank, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP31.

(C) One (1) alcohol fermentation system, consisting of:

(i) Two (2) pre-fermenters, fermenting sugars received from the flash cooling chamber at a nominal design rate of 210,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 210,000 pounds of fermenter feed per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as APC28, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP28.

(ii) One (1) fermentation system, fermenting sugars received from the flash cooling chamber at a nominal design rate of 163,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 123,000 pounds of distillation feed per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as APC29, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP29.

(D) One (1) alcohol distillation system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) distillation system, processing distillation feed received from the alcohol fermentation system at a nominal design rate of 50,608 gallons per hour, yielding a maximum of 7,082 gallons of crude alcohol per hour, 30 pounds of distillation heads per hour, and 286,400 pounds of excess corn gluten feed (stillage) per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as APC32, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP32.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed supplemental gluten feed (stillage) discharge conveyor system, conveying supplemental gluten feed received from the alcohol distillation system to the alcohol production process supplemental gluten feed system evaporator at a nominal design rate of 286,400 pounds per hour.

(E) One (1) alcohol storage system, identified as AP95/AP96, consisting of eighteen (18) alcohol storage tanks, with a nominal combined design capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of finished alcohol product, storing beverage/industrial and anhydrous grade alcohol received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by two (2) wet scrubbers, identified as APC95 and APC96, with all emissions exhausted through Stacks AP95 and AP96. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

affected facility.

(F) Two (2) 51,700 gallon above ground vertical distillation heads storage tanks, identified as Tank AP83 (permitted in 2011) and Tank AP84, storing distillation heads received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by an internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stacks AP83 and AP84, respectively.

(G) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical burn tank, identified as Tank AP94, storing miscellaneous non-beverage grade alcohol received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by an internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP94. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(H) One (1) denaturant storage tank system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP85, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP85. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(ii) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP86, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP86. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(iii) One (1) 21,200 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP87, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP87. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(iv) One (1) 2,100 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP88, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP88.

(v) One (1) 5,300 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP89, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP89.

(vi) One (1) 5,300 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP90, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP90.

(vii) One (1) 1,100 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP91, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP91.

(viii) One (1) 13,500 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP82, approved in 2011 for construction, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP82.

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(l) One (1) alcohol and distillation heads loadout area, consisting of:

(i) One (1) alcohol loadout system, loading beverage/industrial or anhydrous alcohol received from the alcohol storage system into trucks and/or railcars at a nominal design rate of 7,082 gallons per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) enclosed flare, identified as APC97.

(ii) One (1) distillation heads loadout system, loading distillation heads received from Tanks AP83, AP84 and AP94 into trucks and/or railcars at a combined nominal design rate of 7,082 gallons per hour, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) enclosed flare, identified as APC97.

(iii) One (1) denaturant delivery system, delivering denaturant received from the denaturant storage tank system to the alcohol loadout system when industrial grade alcohol is being produced, with all non-fugitive VOC emissions controlled by one (1) enclosed flare, identified as APC97, with all non-fugitive emissions exhausted through Stack AP97.

The enclosed flare APC97, approved in 2011 for installation, is fueled by natural gas, with a pilot gas flare heat input capacity of 12 MMBtu/hr.

(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.7.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for VOC [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 8-1-6]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, and as revised by Significant Permit Modification 027-24979-00046 and Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for VOC for the pre-fermentation, fermentation, alcohol distillation system, loadout area, and storage tanks shall be as follows:

VOC emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Facility	Control Device	Stack	VOC Limit
Two (2) Pre-fermenters	wet scrubber (APC28)	AP28	95% control efficiency or VOC <= 20 ppm, and the VOC emissions shall not exceed 9.25 lbs/hr
Fermentation System	wet scrubber (APC29)	AP29	95% control efficiency or VOC <= 20 ppm, and the VOC emissions shall not exceed 16.83 lbs/hr

Facility	Control Device	Stack	VOC Limit
Alcohol Distillation System	wet scrubber (APC32)	AP32	98% control efficiency or VOC <= 20 ppm, and the VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.7 lbs/hr
Alcohol Storage System (beverage)	wet scrubber (APC95)	AP95	98% control efficiency or VOC <= 20 ppm, and the VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.16 lb VOC/hr
Alcohol Storage System (fuel)	wet scrubber (APC96)	AP96	98% control efficiency or VOC <= 20 ppm, and the VOC emissions shall not exceed 0.08 lb VOC/hr
Alcohol and Distillation Heads Loadout Area (until flare APC97 is installed)	Scubber (APC35)	APC35	2.3 lb/hr
Alcohol and Distillation Heads Loadout Area (after installation of flare APC97 as required in SPM No. 027-29895-00046)	Enclosed Flare (APC97)	APC97	98% control efficiency for VOC and the VOC emissions shall not exceed 1.59 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP83	0.03 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP84	0.03 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP94	0.02 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP85	0.20 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP86	0.20 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP87	0.26 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP88	0.13 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP89	0.15 b/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP90	0.15 lb/hr
Storage Tank	Internal Floating Roof	AP91	0.21 lb/hr

Facility	Control Device	Stack	VOC Limit
Alcohol Production Process Fugitive Emissions		None	10.40 lb/hr

To ensure that the fugitive VOC emissions from the alcohol production process are minimized, the Permittee shall develop, implement, and revise as necessary, a visual inspection and maintenance program for the equipment of the alcohol production process.

(b) The Permittee shall install and operate the enclosed flare for controlling VOC emissions from the Alcohol and Distillation Heads Loadout Area no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046.

D.7.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the flash vent condenser system (APC31), controlling emissions from the fermentable sugar cooling, steep water, and stillage, shall be as follows:

(a) The SO2 emissions from the fermentable sugar cooling, steep water, and stillage shall be controlled by condenser APC31.

(b) The overall control efficiency for the condenser (APC31) (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90%, or the SO2 outlet concentration shall not exceed 15 ppm.

(c) The SO2 emissions from condenser (APC31) shall not exceed 0.53 lb/hr.

D.7.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.7.4 VOC and SO2 Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.7.1, until the enclosed flare APC97 is installed and operating, scrubber APC35, used to control VOC emissions, shall be in operation at all times the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area process is in operation.

(b) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.7.1, no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046, the enclosed flare APC97 shall be in operation and control VOC emissions from the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area process at all times the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area process is in operation.

(c) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.7.1, scrubbers APC28, APC29, APC32, APC84, APC94, APC95, and APC96, used to control VOC emissions, shall be in operation at all times the associated facilities of the alcohol production process are in operation.

(d) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.7.2, the condenser APC31, used to control SO2 emissions, shall be in operation at all times the flash cooling process is in operation.

(e) In the event that scrubber failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(f) In the event that condenser failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(g) In the event that a flare failure has been observed:

The flare and associated loading operations shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have 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).

(h) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.7.1, Tanks AP83-AP91 and AP94 shall use internal floating roof systems to control VOC emissions at all times.

D.7.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks at the steep area, the new gluten tank and new filter press at the milling area, and the two (2) new gluten filter presses and starch tank at the feed area, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.7.1, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing (including adsorption efficiency or outlet concentration, and emission rate and capture efficiency) for scrubbers APC28, APC29, APC32, APC95, and APC96utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition.

(b) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum capacity, but not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks at the steep area, the new gluten tank and new filter press at the milling area, and the two (2) new gluten filter presses and starch tank at the feed area, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.7.2, the. Permittee shall perform SO2 testing (including adsorption efficiency or outlet concentration, and emission rate and capture efficiency) for the flash cooler vent condenser system (APC31) utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition.

(c) No later than sixty (60) days after installation of flare APC97 for controlling VOC emissions from the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area, as approved in Significant Source Modification No. 027-29775-00046, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing (inlet and outlet) for flare APC97 utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements

D.7.6 Scrubber Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the exhaust air stream pressure drop and scrubbant flow rate of scrubbers APC28 and APC29 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation.

(1) When for any one reading the exhaust air stream pressure drop of APC28 is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 10.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(2) When for any one reading the exhaust air stream pressure drop of APC29 is outside the normal range of 5.0 and 25.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(3) When for any one reading the scrubbant flow rate of APC29 is less than 20.0 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(4) When for any one reading the scrubbant flow rate of APC28 is less than 5.0 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the exhaust air stream pressure drop and scrubbant flow rate of scrubber APC32 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation.

(1) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(2) When for any one reading, the scrubbant flow rate is less than 4.0 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) The Permittee shall monitor the scrubbant flow rate of scrubber APC95 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation. When for any one reading, the scrubbant flow rate is less than 5.0 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) The Permittee shall monitor the scrubbant flow rate of scrubber APC96 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation. When for any one reading, the scrubbant flow rate is less than 2.0 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(e) Until the enclosed flare APC97 is installed and controlling emissions from the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area,the Permittee shall monitor the exhaust air stream pressure drop and scrubbant flow rate of scrubber APC35 at least once per day when the wet scrubber is in operation.

(1) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(2) When for any one reading, the scrubbant flow rate is less than 2.0 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(f) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop or flow rate 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.7.7 Condenser Monitoring

The Permittee shall comply with the following monitoring requirements for condenser APC31:

(a) A continuous monitoring system shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated on the condenser of APC31 for measuring outlet exhaust temperature. For the purposes of this condition, continuous monitoring shall mean no less often than once per minute. The output of this system shall be recorded as a 3-hour average.

(b) The Permittee shall determine the maximum 3-hour average temperature that demonstrates compliance with the limits in Condition 7.2 as approved by IDEM.

(c) Once the results from the approved stack tests are available, the Permittee shall then operate the condenser at or below the maximum 3-hour average temperature determined from the most recent compliant stack test following approval of that temperature. If the 3-hour average temperature falls above the level observed during the most recent compliant stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A 3-hour average temperature reading that is above the level observed during the most recent compliant stack test is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.7.8 Flare Pilot Flame

Once the enclosed flare APC97 is installed and controlling VOC emissions from the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area, the Permittee shall maintain a flare pilot flame and continuously monitor the presence of a flare pilot flame (for flare APC97) using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame when the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area is in operation. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.7.9 Internal Floating Roof Inspections

No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046, the Permittee shall visually inspect tanks AP83-AP91 and AP94. The inspection shall include observing the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service). This inspection shall be repeated at least once every twelve (12) months after completion of the most recent inspection. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.7.10 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.7.6, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters required by those conditions. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.7.7 the Permittee shall maintain continuous temperature records for condenser APC31 and the 3-hour average temperature used to demonstrate compliance during the most recent stack test.

(c) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.7.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of temperature or other parameters sufficient to demonstrate the presence of a pilot flame when loading operations are being conducted at the alcohol and distillation heads loadout area.

(d) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.7.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.7.9.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(12) One (1) starch production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) starch reactor system, consisting of:

(i) Eight (8) starch reactors, processing starch received from the starch and gluten separation system starch discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour, yielding a maximum of 60,000 pounds of processed starch per hour, with all emissions exhausted through eight stacks collectively identified as SP46.

(ii) One (1) starch reactor liquid brine feed system, consisting of one (1) 50 ton storage tank, storing brine that is converted from dry feed to liquid and fed to the starch reactors, with the dry brine feed particulate emissions controlled by a water quench system, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP65.

(iii) One (1) starch reactor liquid ethylene oxide feed system, consisting of one (1) 40,000 gallon storage tank, storing liquid ethylene oxide that is fed to the starch reactors.

(iv) One (1) starch reactor dry soda ash feed system, consisting of:

(a) One (1) soda ash storage bin with a nominal design capacity of 75 tons, storing soda ash that is fed to the starch reactors, with the dry soda ash feed particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as SPC64, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP64.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed soda ash discharge conveyor system, delivering soda ash received from the soda ash storage bin to the starch reactors.

(c) One (1) totally enclosed starch discharge conveyor system, conveying processed starch received from the starch reactors to the starch filtration system at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) starch filtration system, consisting of:

(i) Two (2) starch filters, refining processed starch received from the starch reactor system starch discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 60,000 pounds per hour.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying refined starch received from the starch filter to the starch dryer at a nominal design rate of 56,000 pounds per hour.

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(C) One (1) starch drying system consisting of:

(i) One (1) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired starch dryer, drying refined starch received from the starch filtration system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 56,000 pounds per hour, with the process and combustion PM emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as SPC49, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP49.

(ii) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying dried starch received from the starch dryer to the starch storage bin at a nominal design rate of 30,000 pounds per hour.

(D) One (1) starch storage system, consisting of four (4) starch storage bins, with a nominal design capacity of 1,000,000 pounds, storing dried starch received from the starch drying system discharge conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by four (4) bin vent collectors, identified as SPC50, with all emissions exhausted through four stacks collectively identified as SP50.

(E) One (1) totally enclosed starch loadout system, conveying starch received from the starch storage bin into trucks and/or railcars at a nominal design rate of 80,000 pounds per hour, with non-fugitive particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as SPC44a, and fugitive particulate emissions controlled by one (1) dust collector identified as SPC44b, with all non-fugitive emissions exhausted through Stack SP44a, and all collected fugitive particulate emissions exhausted through Stack SP44b.

(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.8.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and as revised by this SPM 027-24979-00046, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM (including filterable and condensable PM10) shall be as follows:

PM and PM10 emissions shall be vented to the associated control device and shall not exceed the emission limits listed in the following table:

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
starch reactor brine feed system	SP65	0.02 gr/dscf 0.34 lb/hr	0.01 gr/dscf 0.17 lb/hr	N/A
soda ash storage bin (bin vent filter SPC64)	SP64	0.02 gr/dscf 0.34 lb/hr	0.01 gr/dscf 0.17 lb/hr	N/A
starch dryer (scrubber SPC49)	SP49	0.092 gr/dscf 4.96 lb/hr	0.092 gr/dscf 4.96 lb/hr	N/A
starch storage bin (bin vent filter SPC50)	SP50	0.005 gr/dscf 0.09 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.09 lb/hr	N/A

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
loadout system non-fugitive control (baghouse SPC44a)	SP44a	0.005 gr/dscf 0.15 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.15 lb/hr	3%
loadout system fugitive control (dust collector SPC44b)	SP44b	0.005 gr/dscf 0.29 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.29 lb/hr	3%

D.8.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for NOx [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for NOx for the starch spray dryer shall be no control and the NOx emissions from the starch dryer shall not exceed 0.075 lb/MMBtu.

D.8.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for VOC [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, 326 IAC 8-1-6, PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and as revised by PSD/SSM No. 027-32742-00046, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for VOC for the starch reactor system (SP46) and the starch dryer (SP49) shall be as follows:

(a) The VOC emissions from the starch reactor system (SP46) shall not exceed 1.0 lb per ten (10) hour period.

(b) To ensure that the fugitive VOC emissions from the starch reactor system (SP46) are minimized, the Permittee shall develop, implement, and revise as necessary, a visual inspection and maintenance program.

(c) The VOC emissions from the starch dryer (SP49), including process and combustion emissions, shall be less than 7.7 pounds per hour.

Compliance with these requirements satisfies the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-3.

D.8.4 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the starch dryer (SP49) shall be as follows:

(a) The SO2 emissions, when combusting biogas, shall not exceed 91.63 lb/MMCF and 4.58 lb/hr.

(b) The SO2 emissions, when combusting natural gas, shall not exceed 0.6 lb/MMCF and 0.02 lb/hr.

Compliance with these requirements satisfies the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-3.

D.8.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.8.6 Particulate Control

(a) Pursuant to PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and in order to ensure compliance with Condition D.8.1, the PM and PM10 emissions from the soda ash storage bin and starch storage bin shall be controlled by bin vent collector SPC64 and bin vent collector SPC50, at all times when the associated facilities are in operation.

(b) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.8.1, the PM and PM10 emissions from the starch reactor liquid brine feed system shall be controlled by a water quench system at all times dry material is being fed to the reactor.

(c) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.8.1, the PM and PM10 emissions from the starch dryer, starch loadout system non-fugitive control system, and starch loadout system fugitive control system shall be controlled by scrubber SPC49, baghouse SPC44a, and dust collector SPC44b, at all times when the associated facilities are in operation.

(d) In the event that scrubber failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(e) For a single compartment baghouse, bin vent filter, or dust collector 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).

(f) For a single compartment baghouse, bin vent filter, or dust collector 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.8.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) No later than sixty (60) days after achieving maximum capacity, but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks at the steep area, the new gluten tank and new filter press at the milling area, and the two (2) new gluten filter presses and starch tank at the feed area, in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.8.1 and D.8.2, the Permittee shall perform PM, PM10, and NOx testing for the starch dryer scrubber (SPC49). These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.8.4, the Permittee shall perform SO2 testing for the starch dryer scrubber (SPC49) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

(c) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of SPM No. 157-29895-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.8.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing on the exhaust from the starch reactor liquid brine feed system. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner and in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittees obligation with regard to the testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(d) No later than sixty (60) days after the issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-33369-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.8.3(c), the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the starch dryer utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.8.8 Scrubber Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the exhaust air stream pressure drop and scrubbant flow rate of scrubber SPC49 at least once per day when the respective scrubber is in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 4.0 and 12.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) When for any one reading, the scrubbant flow rate is less than 400 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop or flow rate 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.8.9 Baghouse/Collector Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse (SPC44a) and dust collector (SPC44b) used in conjunction with the starch loadout system nonfugitive control

system, and starch loadout system fugitive control system at least once per day when the respective facilities are in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop 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.8.10 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the starch production processes (stacks SP65, SP64, SP50, SP44a and SP44b) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.8.11 Broken or Failed Bag, Bin Vent Filter, or Dust Collector Detection

In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, bin vent filter, or dust collector, 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.

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

D.8.12 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.8.3(a)(2), the Permittee shall maintain a copy of the most recent version of the visual inspection and maintenance program and any supporting documentation.

(b) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.8.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the readings required by those conditions. The Permittee shall include in

its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.8.9, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop readings required by that condition. 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).

(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.8.10, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

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

SECTION D.9 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(a)(13) One (1) maltodextrin production process, installed in March 2000, consisting of:

(A) One (1) maltodextrin cooking system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) maltodextrin cooker, processing starch received from the starch and gluten separation system starch discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 55,000 pounds per hour, yielding 55,000 pounds of crude maltodextrin per hour.

(ii) One totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying crude maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin cooker to the maltodextrin filtration system at a nominal design rate of 55,000 pounds per hour.

(B) One (1) maltodextrin filtration system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) maltodextrin filter, refining crude maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin cooking system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 42,900 pounds per hour.

(ii) One (1) filtration system dry carbon feed system, consisting of:

(a) One (1) dry carbon storage bin with a nominal design capacity of 100,000 pounds, storing carbon that is fed to the maltodextrin filtration system at a nominal design rate of 50,000 pounds per hour, with the dry carbon feed particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as MPC61, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP61.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed carbon discharge conveyor system, delivering carbon received from the carbon storage bin to the filtration system.

(iii) One (1) filtration aid system, consisting of:

(a) One (1) filter aid storage bin with a nominal design capacity of 100,000 pounds, storing filter aid that is fed to the Maltrin filtration system, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent collector, identified as MPC60, with emissions exhausted through Stack MP60.

(b) One (1) totally enclosed filter aid discharge conveyor system, delivering filter aid received from the filter aid storage bin to the maltodextrin filtration system.

(iv) One (1) totally enclosed discharge conveyor system, conveying refined maltodextrin from the maltodextrin filter to the maltodextrin dryer at a nominal design rate of 42,900 pounds per hour.

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(C) One (1) maltodextrin drying system, consisting of one (1) 72 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired maltodextrin dryer, drying maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin filtration system discharge conveyor system a nominal design rate of 42,900 pounds per hour, with the process and combustion PM emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as MPC39, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP39.

(D) One (1) totally enclosed maltodextrin transfer conveyor system, conveying dried maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin dryer to the maltodextrin storage system at a nominal design rate of 24,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) baghouse, identified as MPC42, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP42.

(E) One (1) maltodextrin storage system, consisting of four (4) maltodextrin storage bins with a combined nominal design capacity of 1,000,000 pounds, storing maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin transfer conveyor system, with particulate emissions controlled by four (4) identical bin vent collectors, identified as MPC44, with all emissions exhausted through four stacks collectively identified as MP44.

(F) One (1) totally enclosed maltodextrin loadout system, including one (1) maltodextrin screening process and one (1) loadout process, conveying maltodextrin received from the maltodextrin storage bins to the maltodextrin packaging system at a nominal design rate of 90,000 pounds per hour, with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) dust collector, identified as MPC41, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP41.

(G) One (1) maltodextrin central vacuum system, identified as MPC43, controlling fugitive particulate emissions generated by the maltodextrin production process, with all emissions exhausted through Stack MP43.

(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.9.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 (including filterable and condensable PM10) shall be as follows:

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
dry carbon storage bin (bin vent filter MPC61)	MP61	0.005 gr/dscf 0.03 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.03 lb/hr	3%
maltrodextrin drying system (scrubber MPC39)	MP39	0.01 gr/dscf 9.58 lb/hr	0.01 gr/dscf 9.58 lb/hr	N/A
filter aid storage bin (bin vent filter MPC60)	MP60	0.005 gr/dscf 0.03 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.03 lb/hr	3%
maltrodextrin transfer system (baghouse MPC42)	MP42	0.005 gr/dscf 0.34 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.34 lb/hr	3%
maltrodextrin storage bins (bin vent filters MPC44)	MP44	0.005 gr/dscf 0.009 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.009 lb/hr	3%

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
maltrodextin loadout and screening process (dust collector MPC41)	MP41	0.005 gr/dscf 0.34 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.34 lb/hr	3%
maltrodextrin central vacuum system (dust collector MPC43)	MP43	0.005 gr/dscf 0.02 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.02 lb/hr	3%

D.9.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 for the maltrodextrin spray dryer (MP39) shall be no control and SO2 emissions shall not exceed 0.0006 lb/MMBtu.

D.9.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for NOx [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for NOx for the maltrodextrin spray dryer (MP39) shall be no control and NOx emissions shall not exceed 0.075 lb/MMBtu.

D.9.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.9.5 PM, PM10, and NOx Control

(a) In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.9.1, the dry carbon storage bin, maltrodextrin drying system, filter aid storage bin, maltrodextrin transfer system, maltrodextrin storage bins, maltrodextrin loadout and screening process, and maltrodextrin central vacuum system PM and PM10 emissions shall be controlled by bin vent filter MPC61, scrubber MPC39, bin vent filter MPC60, baghouse MPC42, bin vent filters MPC44, dust collector MPC41, and dust collector MPC43 at all times the respective facilities are in operation.

(b) In the event that scrubber failure has been observed:

The feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. The emission units shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emission unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

(c) For a single compartment baghouse, bin vent filter, or dust collector 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).

(d) For a single compartment baghouse, bin vent filter, or dust collector 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.9.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-24979-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.9.1, the Permittee shall perform PM and PM10 testing on the stack exhaust from scrubber MPC39, baghouse MPC42, and dust collectors MCP41 and 43 while the respective processes are in operation. These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition. PM10 includes filterable and condensable PM.

(b) No later than one hundred eighty (180) days after issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-24979-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.9.3, the Permittee shall perform NOx testing on the maltrodextrin dryer while the dryer is in operation. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years after completion of the most recent valid compliance stack test. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition.

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

D.9.7 Scrubber Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the exhaust air stream pressure drop and scrubbant flow rate of scrubber MPC39 at least once per day when the respective scrubber is in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the exhaust air stream pressure drop is outside the normal range of 4.0 and 12.0 inches of water, or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) When for any one reading, the scrubbant flow rate is less than 30 gallons per minute, or a minimum established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(d) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop or flow rate 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.9.8 Baghouse/Collector Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse (MPC42) and dust collectors (MPC41 and MPC43) used in conjunction with the maltrodextrin transfer system, maltrodextrin loadout and screening processes, and the maltrodextrin central vacuum system at least once per day when the respective facilities are in operation.

(b) When for any one reading, the pressure drop is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) The instrument used for determining the pressure drop 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.9.9 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the maltrodextrin production processes (stacks MP39, MP42, MP44, MP41, and MP43) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the maltrodextrin production processes (stacks MP60 and MPC61) shall be performed once per week during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C – Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.9.10 Broken or Failed Bag, Bin Vent Filter, or Dust Collector Detection

In the event that bag failure is observed in a multi-compartment baghouse, bin vent filter or dust collector, 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.

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

D.9.11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.9.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the readings required by those conditions. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.9.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the pressure drop readings required by that condition. 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) To document the compliance status with Condition D.9.9, the Permittee shall maintain daily or weekly records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its daily or weekly 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 or week).

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

SECTION D.10 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(b) One (1) anaerobic wastewater treatment process, installed in March 2000, with H2S emissions controlled by a caustic wet scrubber, approved for construction in 2008, identified as UPC55.

Upon exiting scrubber UPC55, the biogas can be:

(1) Combusted in one (1) 18 MMBtu/hr biogas flare, identified as UPC54, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP54.

(2) Used as fuel in the germ dryer.

(3) Used as fuel in the gluten dryers.

(4) Used as fuel in the starch dryer.

(5) Used as fuel in thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b.

Supporting the wastewater treatment process is a wastewater treatment lime feed system, consisting of:

(6) One (1) storage bin, approved for construction in 2008, with a capacity of 30,000 pounds of lime per hour with particulate emissions controlled by one (1) bin vent filter, identified as UPC52, with emissions exhausted through stack UP52.

(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.10.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for H2S [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for H2S from biogas generation from the anaerobic digestion at the waste water treatment plant shall be 100% destruction of the H2S by combustion.

All biogas shall be combusted in one or more of the following combustion units:

(1) one 18 MMBtu/hr flare (UPC54)
(2) one (1) germ dryer
(3) two (2) gluten dryers
(4) one (1) starch dryer
(5) thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b

Pursuant to PSD BACT for SO2, upon installation of the biogas gas scrubber, all biogas generated from anaerobic digestion at the waste water treatment plant will be scrubbed prior to combustion.

D.10.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for SO2 generated during combustion of biogas, shall be as follows:

(a) All biogas shall be controlled by wet caustic scrubber UPC55.

(b) The overall control efficiency for scrubber UPC55 (including the capture efficiency and adsorption efficiency) shall be at least 90% or the H2S outlet concentration shall not exceed 550 ppm.

(c) The H2S emissions from scrubber UPC55 shall not exceed 2.44 lbs/hr, which is equivalent to 4.58 lbs/hr of SO2 generated during combustion of biogas.

D.10.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for PM and PM10 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for PM and PM10 emissions (including filterable and condensible PM10) from the lime storage bin shall be as follows:

Facility (Control)	Stack	PM Limit	PM10 Limit	Opacity
lime storage bin (bin vent filter SPC52)	SP52	0.005 gr/dscf 0.05 lb/hr	0.005 gr/dscf 0.05 lb/hr	3%

D.10.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.10.5 Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)

In order to ensure compliance with Conditions D.10.1 and D.10.2:

(a) Once installed, the scrubber (UPC55), used to prevent SO2 emissions by removing H2S from biogas, shall be in operation at all times when biogas is produced from anaerobic digestion at the waste water treatment plant and combusted in any one or more of the following emission units:

(1) one 18 MMBtu/hr flare (UPC54)
(2) one (1) germ dryer
(3) two (2) gluten dryers
(4) one (1) starch dryer
(5) thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b

(b) If the biogas is being routed to the flare UPC54) and in the event that a flare failure has been observed:

The flare and associated mechanism for pumping biogas shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have 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). The biogas may be routed to another approved alternative combustion unit.

(c) Whenever inspection or maintenance of the biogas scrubber (UPC55) or blowers occurs that requires biogas from the anaerobic digester be isolated to allow for maintenance to be performed safely, the biogas shall be vented to the flare (UPC54).

(d) The Permittee shall measure on a daily basis the hydrogen sulfide content of the treated

biogas and the total amount of biogas treated by the scrubber (UPC55). Whenever the concentration of hydrogen sulfide in the flow exiting UPC55 exceeds 550 ppm or the amount of biogas vented to the scrubber exceeds 50,000 cubic feet per hour, the Permittee shall calculate an average hourly sulfur dioxide emission rate using the following equation:

lbs SO_2/hr = (mole H_2S/1E+06 mole Biogas) x (2 mole SO_2/2 mole H_2S) x (64.06g SO_2/mole SO_2) x (1 lb/453.59 g) x (1 mole Biogas/ 24.0 liter Biogas) x (28.31 liter/cuft) x (cuft Biogas/hr)

If untreated biogas is directed to the flare (UPC54), the total amount of untreated biogas burned by the flare (UPC54) shall be measured and used to calculate an average hourly daily sulfur dioxide emission rate.

D.10.6 Particulate Control

(a) In order to comply with Condition D.10.3, bin vent filter UPC52, used to control particulate emissions, shall be in operation at all times the storage bin is in operation.

(b) For a single compartment bin vent filter 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).

(c) For a single compartment bin vent filter 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 unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.10.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1), (6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

No later than sixty (60) days after achieving maximum capacity, but not more than one hundred and eighty (180) days after startup of the biogas scrubber, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.10.2, H2S testing on the inlet and outlet of the biogas scrubber (UPC55) shall be performed while biogas is venting to the scrubber. All hydrogen sulfide measured will be assumed to have been converted to sulfur dioxide in flare UPC54, the germ dryer, the gluten dryers, the CGF dryer, the starch dryer, and in the thermal oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner and 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 testing required by this condition.

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

D.10.8 Flare Pilot Flame

When biogas is being routed to the flare UPC54, the Permittee shall maintain a flare pilot flame and continuously monitor the presence of a flare pilot flame (for flare UPC54) using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame. If a condition exists which should result in a response step, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response

step(s). Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.10.9 Monitoring for Scrubber

(a) The Permittee shall monitor the scrubber pH of the scrubbing liquor at least once per day from scrubber UPC55 used to scrub the biogas from the anaerobic digestion process at the waste water treatment plant.

(b) A continuous monitoring system shall be operated at all times scrubber UPC55 is in operation. The monitoring system shall continuously measure and record the scrubber flow rate from scrubber UPC55 controlling biogas emissions. The output of this system shall be recorded as a 1-hr average.

(c) If the pH reading is outside of the normal range, or 1-hr average flow rate is below the minimum flow rate for any one reading, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response step(s). Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response step(s) required by this condition.

(1) The normal pH range for Scrubber UPC55 is 9 to 11.5, a pH range recommended by the manufacturer, or a pH range established during the latest stack test.

(2) The minimum 1-hr average flow rate for Scrubber UPC55 is 70 gpm, a minimum flow rate recommended by the manufacturer, or a minimum flow rate established during the latest stack test.

(d) A pH reading that is outside of the normal range, a pH range recommended by the manufacturer, or a pH range established during the latest stack test; or a 1-hr average flow rate that is below the normal minimum flow rate, a minimum flow rate recommended by the manufacturer, or a minimum flow rate established during the latest stack test for any one reading is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take a response step(s) shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(e) The instruments used for determining the flow rate and pH shall comply with Section C - Instrument Specifications of this permit, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months. The loss of monitoring data due to the calibration of an instrument while the equipment is in operation does not constitute a deviation from this permit.

D.10.10 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from the lime storage bin (stack UP52) shall be performed once per week during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.10.11 Broken or Failed Bin Vent Filter Detection

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.

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

D.10.12 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.10.1, D.10.2, and D.10.5, the Permittee shall maintain:

(1) A log of the daily H2S content after the scrubber (UPC55), the total amount of biogas generated, and the total amount of treated and untreated biogas burned in flare (UPC54). The Permittee shall include in its daily log when a record is not taken and the reason for the lack of a record (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(2) Records of all calculations used to determine the SO2 emissions from the combustion of untreated biogas in the flare (UPC54).

(b) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.10.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of temperature or other parameters sufficient to demonstrate the presence of a pilot flame when biogas is being routed to the flare (UPC54).

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.10.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the scrubber pH and scrubber's recirculation rate from scrubber UPC55

(d) To document the compliance status with Condition D.10.10(a), the Permittee shall maintain weekly records of the visible emission notations required by that condition. The Permittee shall include in its weekly 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 week).

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

SECTION D.11 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(c) Two (2) natural gas or alcohol fired boilers, identified as Boiler 1 and 2, each with a heat input capacity of 244 MMBtu/hr, installed in March 2000, each equipped with one (1) low NOx burner and a flue gas recirculation system to control combustion NOx emissions, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP51.

(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.11.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for SO2 [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3, the Best Available Control Technology for SO2 for Boiler 1 and Boiler 2, shall be as follows:

(a) The SO2 emissions from each boiler shall not exceed 0.0006 lb/MMbtu when combusting natural gas.

(b) The Sulfur (S) content of the alcohol heads and by-product waste oil shall not exceed 6.9 ppm.

(c) The amount of alcohol heads and by-product waste oil combusted shall not exceed six hundred (600) gallons per hour.

D.11.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) -Best Available Control Technology [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 and PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, the Best Available Control Technology (PSD BACT) for Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 shall be as follows:

(a) The PM emissions from each boiler shall not exceed 2.44 pounds per hour.

(b) The PM10 emissions from each boiler shall not exceed 2.44 pounds per hour.

(c) The NOx emissions shall not exceed 0.05 lb/MMBtu during periods of normal operation and 0.20 lb/MMBtu during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(d) NOx emissions shall be controlled using a low NOx burner/flue gas recirculation system.

(e) The Permittee shall minimize the CO emissions through the use of combustion controls on each boiler. The controls will measure the oxygen content of the flue gas to determine the efficient operating conditions.

D.11.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.11.4 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content for alcohol heads and by-product waste oil

(a) The Permittee shall demonstrate that the alcohol heads and by-product waste oil sulfur content does not exceed six and nine-tenths parts per million by weight (6.9 ppm), in accordance with 326 IAC 3-7-4(a).

(b) Prior to combusting alcohol heads and by-product waste oil contained in the vertical burn tank, identified as Tank AP94, a sample shall be collected and analyzed according the following:

(1) Sampling shall occur when the tank has been refilled since the prior sampling event.

(2) Sampling shall occur whenever the elapsed time since the prior sampling event is greater than one (1) month.

(c) A determination of noncompliance shall not be refuted by evidence of compliance pursuant to any other method.

D.11.5 NOx and CO Control

(a) Pursuant to PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and in order to ensure compliance with Condition D.11.2(b), the flue gas recirculation system, used to control NOx emissions, shall be in operation at all times Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 is in operation.

(b) Pursuant to PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and in order to ensure compliance with Condition D.11.2(b), the combustion controls, used to minimize CO emissions, shall be in operation at all times Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 is in operation. The controls will measure the oxygen content of the flue gas to determine the efficient operating conditions.

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

D.11.6 Continuous Emissions Monitoring [326 IAC 3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5, continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) for Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring NOx and O2 which meet all applicable performance specifications of 326 IAC 3-5-2.

(b) All continuous emission monitoring systems are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-3.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-4, if revisions are made to the continuous monitoring standard operating procedures (SOP), the Permittee shall submit updates to the department biennially.

(d) Relative accuracy tests and routine quarterly audits shall be performed in accordance with the contents of the standard operating procedures (SOP) pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-5.

(e) In the event that a breakdown of a continuous emission monitoring system occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.

(f) Whenever a continuous emission monitor other than an opacity monitor is malfunctioning or will be down for calibration, maintenance, or repairs for a period of four (4) hours or

more, a calibrated backup CEMS shall be brought online within four (4) hours of shutdown of the primary CEMS, and shall be operated until such time as the primary CEMS is back in operation.

(g) Nothing in this permit shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 and 40 CFR Part 60.

D.11.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the boiler's stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere when combusting alcohol waste and by-product waste oil. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

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

D.11.8 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.11.1, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) and (2) below.

(1) Dates and results of analyzed samples.

(2) Actual alcohol heads and by-product waste oil combusted on an hourly basis.

(b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.11.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the continuous emission monitoring data for NOx and O2 in accordance with 326 IAC 3-5.

(c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.11.10, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily visible emission notations of the boiler's stack exhaust when combusting alcohol heads and by-product waste oil.

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

D.11.9 Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall submit reports in accordance 326 IAC 3-5.

SECTION D.12 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(e) One (1) process water cooling tower, installed in March 2000, cooling hot process water received from the source processes at a nominal design rate of 18,000,000 pounds per hour, with particulate mist controlled by one (1) mist elimination system, identified as APC38.

(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.12.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, emissions from the process water cooling tower shall be limited as follows:

(a) PM emissions shall not exceed 4.5 pounds per hour.

(b) PM10 emissions shall not exceed 4.5 pounds per hour.

(c) Emissions shall be controlled by mist elimination system APC38.

D.12.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan is required for these facilities and their control devices. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the preventive maintenance plans required by this condition.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.12.3 Particulate Control

Pursuant to PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, and in order to ensure compliance with Condition D.12.1, the mist elimination system, used to control PM emissions, shall be in operation at all times the process water cooling tower is in operation.

SECTION D.13 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]: Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

(a) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4] [326 IAC 6-5]

(b) Stationary fire pumps: One (1) 425 horsepower, No. 2 distillate oil-fired emergency fire water pump engine, installed in March 2000, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP57. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]

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

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

D.13.1 Prevention of Significant Deterioration [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, the amount of diesel fuel burned in the insignificant emergency fire pump engine shall be limited to 1,128 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Compliance with this limit will render the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable.

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

D.13.2 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.13.1, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the amount of diesel fuel consumed by the emergency fire pump engine.

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

D.13.3 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.13.1 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 Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(c) Two (2) natural gas or alcohol fired boilers, identified as Boiler 1 and 2, each with a heat input capacity of 244 MMBtu/hr, installed in March 2000, each equipped with one (1) low NOx burner and a flue gas recirculation system to control combustion NOx emissions, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP51.

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

New Source Performance Standards for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units - 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS, Subpart Db [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, apply to Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db.

E.1.2 New Source Performance Standards for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db (New Source Performance Standards for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units) (included as Attachment B of this permit) for Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12:

(1) 40 CFR 60.40b(a)
(2) 40 CFR 60.40b(g)
(3) 40 CFR 60.40b(j)
(4) 40 CFR 60.40b(k)
(5) 40 CFR 60.41b
(6) 40 CFR 60.44b(a)
(7) 40 CFR 60.44b(f)
(8) 40 CFR 60.44b(h)
(9) 40 CFR 60.44b(i)
(10) 40 CFR 60.44b(l)
(11) 40 CFR 60.46b(c)
(12) 40 CFR 60.46b (e)(1)
(13) 40 CFR 60.46b (e)(4)
(14) 40 CFR 60.48b(b)
(15) 40 CFR 60.48b(c)
(16) 40 CFR 60.48b(d)
(17) 40 CFR 60.48b(e)(2)
(18) 40 CFR 60.49b(a)
(19) 40 CFR 60.49b(b)
(20) 40 CFR 60.49b(c)
(21) 40 CFR 60.49b(d)
(22) 40 CFR 60.49b(g)
(23) 40 CFR 60.49b (h)(2)
(24) 40 CFR 60.49b(i)
(25) 40 CFR 60.49b(o)
(26) 40 CFR 60.49b(v)
(27) 40 CFR 60.49b(w)

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

(E) One (1) alcohol storage system, identified as AP95 and AP96, consisting of eighteen (18) alcohol storage tanks, with a maximum combined design capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of finished alcohol product, storing beverage/industrial and anhydrous grade alcohol received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by two (2) wet scrubbers, identified as APC95 and APC96, with all emissions exhausted through Stacks AP95 and AP96. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(G) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical burn tank, identified as Tank AP94, storing miscellaneous non-beverage grade alcohol received from the alcohol distillation system, with VOC emissions controlled by an internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP94. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(H) One (1) denaturant storage tank system, consisting of:

(i) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP85, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP85. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(ii) One (1) 41,800 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP86, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP86. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

(iii) One (1) 21,200 gallon above ground vertical storage tank, identified as Tank AP87, with VOC emissions controlled by one (1) internal floating roof, with all emissions exhausted through Stack AP87. Under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, this is considered an affected facility.

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

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 - 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS, Subpart Kb [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to tanks AP85, AP86, AP87, AP94, AP95 and AP96 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb.

E.2.2 New Source Performance Standards for Volatile Organic Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (New Source Performance Standards for Volatile Organic Storage Vessels) (included as Attachment C of this permit) for tanks AP85, AP86, AP87, AP94, AP95 and AP96 which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12:

(1) 40 CFR 60.110b
(2) 40 CFR 60.111b
(3) 40 CFR 60.112b
(4) 40 CFR 60.113b
(5) 40 CFR 60.114b
(6) 40 CFR 60.115b
(7) 40 CFR 60.116b

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

All facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV - including pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, and valves.

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

New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, and on or Before November 7, 2006 - 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS, Subpart VV [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the facilities described in this Section E.3 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV.

E.3.2 New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, and on or Before November 7, 2006: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VV (New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry) (included as Attachment D of this permit) for tanks for all affected facilities which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12:

(1) 40 CFR 60.480
(2) 40 CFR 60.481
(3) 40 CFR 60.482-1
(4) 40 CFR 60.482-2
(5) 40 CFR 60.482-3
(6) 40 CFR 60.482-4
(7) 40 CFR 60.482-5
(8) 40 CFR 60.482-6
(9) 40 CFR 60.482-7
(10) 40 CFR 60.482-8
(11) 40 CFR 60.482-9
(12) 40 CFR 60.482-10
(13) 40 CFR 60.483-1
(14) 40 CFR 60.483-2
(15) 40 CFR 60.485
(16) 40 CFR 60.486
(17) 40 CFR 60.487

SECTION E.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

All facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa - including pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, and valves.

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

New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006 - 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS, Subpart VVa [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to tanks for all affected facilities described in this Section E.3 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa.

E.4.2 New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006: Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa (New Source Performance Standards for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry) (included as Attachment E of this permit) for tanks for all affected facilities which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12:

(1) 40 CFR 60.480a
(2) 40 CFR 60.481a
(3) 40 CFR 60.482-1a
(4) 40 CFR 60.482-2a
(5) 40 CFR 60.482-3a
(6) 40 CFR 60.482-4a
(7) 40 CFR 60.482-5a
(8) 40 CFR 60.482-6a
(9) 40 CFR 60.482-7a
(10) 40 CFR 60.482-8a
(11) 40 CFR 60.482-9a
(12) 40 CFR 60.482-10a
(13) 40 CFR 60.482-11a
(14) 40 CFR 60.483-1a
(15) 40 CFR 60.483-2a
(16) 40 CFR 60.484a
(17) 40 CFR 60.485a
(18) 40 CFR 60.486a
(19) 40 CFR 60.487a
(20) 40 CFR 60.488a
(21) 40 CFR 60.489a

SECTION E.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

All facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE - including storage tanks, transfer racks, equipment leak components, transport vehicles and containers identified in 40 CFR 63.2338.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Organic Liquids Distribution (non-gasoline) - 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.5.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart EEEE [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2398, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, as specified in Table 12 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart EEEE in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE.

E.5.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Organic Liquids Distribution (non-gasoline): Requirements [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE] [326 IAC 20-83]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE], which are incorporated by reference as 326 20-83 (included as Attachment F of this permit) for all affected facilities on and after February 2, 2007:

(1) 40 CFR 63.2330
(2) 40 CFR 63.2334
(3) 40 CFR 63.2338
(4) 40 CFR 63.2342
(5) 40 CFR 63.2343
(6) 40 CFR 63.2346
(7) 40 CFR 63.2350
(8) 40 CFR 63.2354
(9) 40 CFR 63.2358
(10) 40 CFR 63.2362
(11) 40 CFR 63.2366
(12) 40 CFR 63.2370
(13) 40 CFR 63.2374
(14) 40 CFR 63.2378
(15) 40 CFR 63.2382
(16) 40 CFR 63.2386
(17) 40 CFR 63.2390
(18) 40 CFR 63.2394
(19) 40 CFR 63.2396
(20) 40 CFR 63.2398
(21) 40 CFR 63.2402
(22) 40 CFR 63.2406

Table 1 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 2 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 3 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 4 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 5 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)

Table 6 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 7 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 9 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 10 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 11 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)
Table 12 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE (the applicable portions)

SECTION E.6 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]:

Insignificant Activity:

(b) Stationary fire pumps: One (1) 425 horsepower, No. 2 distillate oil-fired emergency fire water pump engine, installed in March 2000, with all emissions exhausted through Stack UP57 [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ].

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements – 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.6.1 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, (except per 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), the following do not apply: 40 CFR 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and f(6), and 63.9(b)-(e), (g), and (h)), in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

E.6.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] [326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ], which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82 (included as Attachment G of this permit), with a compliance date of May 3, 2013:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a), (b)
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(ii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6602
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(2), (f), (h), (i)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (d), (f)(1)
(9) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6650(d), (f)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6655(a), (d), (e)(2), (f)(1)
(12) 40 CFR 63.6660
(13) 40 CFR 63.6665
(14) 40 CFR 63.6670
(15) 40 CFR 63.6675
(16) Table 2c of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (1)
(17) Table 6 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (9)
(18) Table 8 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Address: 1443 South 300 West, Washington, IN 47501
Part 70 Permit No.: T027-14200-00046

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: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Address: 1443 South 300 West, Washington, IN 47501
Part 70 Permit No.: T027-14200-00046

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 step(s) taken to mitigate the problem:
Describe the corrective actions/response step(s) 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: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Address: 1443 South 300 West, Washington, IN 47501
Part 70 Permit No.: T027-14200-00046
Facility: Insignificant fire pump engine
Parameter: Diesel fuel usage
Limit: 1,128 gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER : YEAR:

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

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Address: 1443 South 300 West, Washington, IN 47501
Part 70 Permit No.: T027-14200-00046
Facility: Regenerative Thermal Oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b
Parameter: SO2 emissions from natural gas and/or biogas combusted
Limit: SO2 emissions shall be less than forty (40) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

Month	SO2 (tons)	SO2 (tons)	SO2 (tons)
	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 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Address: 1443 South 300 West, Washington, IN 47501
Part 70 Permit No.: T027-14200-00046
Facility: Regenerative Thermal Oxidizers FPC34a and FPC34b
Parameter: NOx emissions from natural gas and/or biogas combusted
Limit: NOx emissions shall not exceed forty-three (43) tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

QUARTER : YEAR:

Month	NOx (tons)	NOx (tons)	NOx (tons)
	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: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Address: 1443 South 300 West, Washington, IN 47501
Part 70 Permit No.: T027-14200-00046

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

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

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

Form Completed by:_____

Title / Position: _____

Date:_____

Phone: _____

Attachment A
to Part 70 Operating Permit No.: T027-14200-00046

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

GRAIN PROCESSING CORPORATION
1443 S 300 W
WASHINGTON, INDIANA 47501

INTRODUCTION

Grain Processing Corporation (GPC) has prepared this fugitive dust control plan (FDCP) in order to satisfy the regulatory requirements codified in Title 326 of the Indiana Administrative Code Article 6 Rule 5 (326 IAC 6-5). The purpose of this FDCP is to ensure that reasonable control measures (RCM) are utilized at the facility to minimize the quantity of fugitive dust generated at the source. Fugitive dust is defined as particulate matter which is emitted from any source by means other than a stack. The FDCP includes the descriptions of all processes which have the potential to emit fugitive dust, the locations of the potential fugitive emission units, descriptions of the control measures to be implemented, a schedule of compliance and record keeping requirements of the FDCP. A site map indicating the locations of GPC's processes that emit fugitive emissions is attached to this plan.

FACILITY INFORMATION

Source Address: Grain Processing Corporation
1443 S 300 W
Washington, Indiana 47501

Source Owner/Operator Responsible for Execution of FDCP:
Ms. Wendy Bouvier, Environmental Services Manager

Aggregate Storage Piles

Description of Emission Source
The corn feed is stored in a four side enclosure with a large roll up door on one end that is always open. A front end loader or skid steer is used inside of the feed warehouse to move feed into a hopper. Spent carbon is stored in a three side quonset hut structure. Dump trucks are used to take the spent carbon to the carbon bay. Once the carbon is in the bay, a front end loader is used to load up a dump truck and remove the spent carbon.

TABLE 1
Aggregate Storage Piles

Material Stored	Storage Capacity (tons)	Maximum Throughput (tons/yr)
Corn Feed	1300	875,000
Spent Carbon	25	2,187

Table 2 summarizes the type of equipment located on site to maintain the corn feed storage piles and spent carbon piles on-site.

TABLE 2
Equipment Used to Maintain Storage Piles

Type of Equipment	Material Handled
Front End Loader	Corn Feed/Spent Carbon
Dump Trucks	Spent Carbon
Skid Steer	Corn Feed

Fugitive Dust Control Measures
The feed warehouse is actually a four side structure with a large roll up door on one end that is always open. A front end loader or skid steer is used inside of the feed warehouse to move feed into a hopper. Feed is not moved in or out of the warehouse. The carbon bay is a three side Quonset hut structure. Dump trucks are used to take the spent carbon to the carbon bay. Once the carbon is in the bay, a front end loader is used to load up a dump truck and remove the spent carbon.

Paved Roads and Parking Lots

Description of Emission Source
GPC has paved roads and parking lots consisting of asphalt and concrete located throughout the facility. The paved roads allow corn trucks, alcohol trucks, maltrodextrin trucks, meal trucks, feed trucks, employee vehicles, and other support vehicles to travel to the grain receiving and product load-out buildings, the spent carbon bay and the parking areas.

Vehicular Activity
Table 1 summarizes the type of vehicles that utilize the paved roads as well as an approximate number of each type of vehicle that travels the paved roads per day.

TABLE 3
Vehicular Activity on Paved Roads

Type of Vehicle	Number per Day
Corn Trucks	101
Alcohol Trucks	14
Matrodextrin Trucks	7.2
Meal Trucks	1.0
Feed Trucks	21

Fugitive Dust Control Measures
GPC will post and enforce a speed limit of 10 miles per hour to reduce fugitive dust emissions. GPC will manually sweep up any spilled corn or DDGS on paved roads as needed. On a weekly basis, GPC will survey the paved roads for relative dust conditions. Based on these conditions, the Manager of Environmental Services will make the decision to chemically treat the roadways with an approved dust abatement chemical for longer term dust control, or to sweep or wet the roadways with clean water for short-term, temporary dust control.

Unpaved Roads

Description of Emission Source
GPC has unpaved roads and parking lots which are used primarily for employee and truck traffic. The unpaved roads receive minimal traffic (approximately one vehicle per day or less.

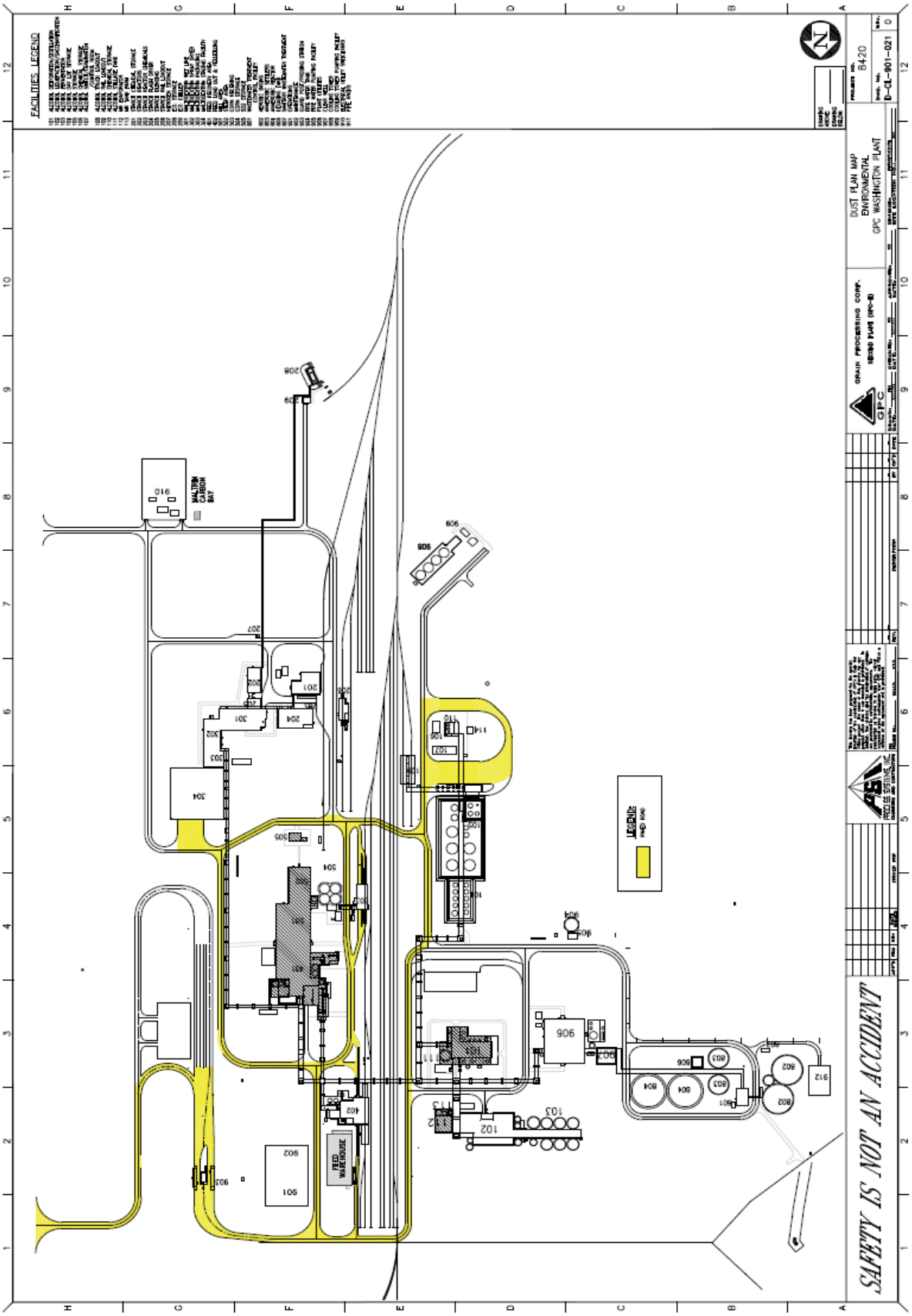
Fugitive Dust Control Measures
On a weekly basis, GPC will survey the unpaved roads for relative dust conditions. Based on these conditions, the Manager of Environmental Services will make the decision to chemically treat the roadways with an approved dust abatement chemical for longer term dust control, or to sweep or wet the roadways with clean water for short-term, temporary dust control.

Compliance Schedule

GPC will comply with the FDCP immediately.

Recordkeeping Requirements

Documentation of chemical treating, roadway watering, inspecting, and wet sweeping activities will be done by GPC.


FACILITIES LEGEND
DUST PLAN MAP
ENVIRONMENTAL
GPC WASHINGTON PLANT
GRAIN PROCESSING CORP.
GPC
8420
D-CL-901-021
FEED WAREHOUSE
MALTRIN CARBON BAY
LEGEND
SAFETY IS NOT AN ACCIDENT

Attachment B
to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Db—Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source: 72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40b Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) The affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit that commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, and that has a heat input capacity from fuels combusted in the steam generating unit of greater than 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

(b) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984, but on or before June 19, 1986, is subject to the following standards:

(1) Coal-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity between 29 and 73 MW (100 and 250 MMBtu/hr), inclusive, are subject to the particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) standards under this subpart.

(2) Coal-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) and meeting the applicability requirements under subpart D (Standards of performance for fossil-fuel-fired steam generators; §60.40) are subject to the PM and NO_Xstandards under this subpart and to the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) standards under subpart D (§60.43).

(3) Oil-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity between 29 and 73 MW (100 and 250 MMBtu/hr), inclusive, are subject to the NO_Xstandards under this subpart.

(4) Oil-fired affected facilities having a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) and meeting the applicability requirements under subpart D (Standards of performance for fossil-fuel-fired steam generators; §60.40) are also subject to the NO_Xstandards under this subpart and the PM and SO_2standards under subpart D (§60.42 and §60.43).

(c) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J (Standards of performance for petroleum refineries; §60.104) are subject to the PM and NO_Xstandards under this subpart and the SO_2standards under subpart J (§60.104).

(d) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart E (Standards of performance for incinerators; §60.50) are subject to the $NO_X$and PM standards under this subpart.

(e) Steam generating units meeting the applicability requirements under subpart Da (Standards of performance for electric utility steam generating units; §60.40Da) are not subject to this subpart.

(f) Any change to an existing steam generating unit for the sole purpose of combusting gases containing total reduced sulfur (TRS) as defined under §60.281 is not considered a modification under §60.14 and the steam generating unit is not subject to this subpart.

(g) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, the following authorities shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(1) Section 60.44b(f).

(2) Section 60.44b(g).

(3) Section 60.49b(a)(4).

(h) Any affected facility that meets the applicability requirements and is subject to subpart Ea, subpart Eb, or subpart AAAA of this part is not covered by this subpart.

(i) Heat recovery steam generators that are associated with combined cycle gas turbines and that meet the applicability requirements of subpart KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators that are capable of combusting more than 29 MW (100 MMBtu/hr) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The gas turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part.)

(j) Any affected facility meeting the applicability requirements under paragraph (a) of this section and commencing construction, modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1986 is not subject to subpart D (Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators, §60.40).

(k) Any affected facility that meets the applicability requirements and is subject to an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart Cb or subpart BBBB of this part is not covered by this subpart.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5084, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.41b 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.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from the fuels listed in §60.42b(a), §60.43b(a), or §60.44b(a), as applicable, during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a calendar year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility in a calendar year.

Byproduct/waste means any liquid or gaseous substance produced at chemical manufacturing plants, petroleum refineries, or pulp and paper mills (except natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil) and combusted in a steam generating unit for heat recovery or for disposal. Gaseous substances with carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels greater than 50 percent or carbon monoxide levels greater than 10 percent are not byproduct/waste for the purpose of this subpart.

Chemical manufacturing plants mean industrial plants that are classified by the Department of Commerce under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 28.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal not meeting the definition of natural gas, coal-oil mixtures, coke oven gas, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any byproduct of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent, by weight, and a heating value less than 13,900 kJ/kg (6,000 Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Cogeneration , also known as combined heat and power, means a facility that simultaneously produces both electric (or mechanical) and useful thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

Coke oven gas means the volatile constituents generated in the gaseous exhaust during the carbonization of bituminous coal to form coke.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source, such as a gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc., provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) technology, dry FGD technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oils that contain 0.05 weight percent nitrogen or less and comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO_2control system that is located downstream of the steam generating unit and removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline slurries or solutions used in dry flue gas desulfurization technology include but are not limited to lime and sodium.

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

Emerging technology means any SO_2control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the facility has applied to the Administrator and received approval to operate as an emerging technology under §60.49b(a)(4).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under 40 CFR 51.18 and 51.24.

Fluidized bed combustion technology means combustion of fuel in a bed or series of beds (including but not limited to bubbling bed units and circulating bed units) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) in which these materials are forced upward by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Full capacity means operation of the steam generating unit at 90 percent or more of the maximum steady-state design heat input capacity.

Gaseous fuel means any fuel that is a gas at ISO conditions. This includes, but is not limited to, natural gas and gasified coal (including coke oven gas).

Gross output means the gross useful work performed by the steam generated. For units generating only electricity, the gross useful work performed is the gross electrical output from the turbine/generator set. For cogeneration units, the gross useful work performed is the gross electrical or mechanical output plus 75 percent of the useful thermal output measured relative to ISO conditions that is not used to generate additional electrical or mechanical output or to enhance the performance of the unit (*i.e.* , steam delivered to an industrial process).

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Heat release rate means the steam generating unit design heat input capacity (in MW or Btu/hr) divided by the furnace volume (in cubic meters or cubic feet); the furnace volume is that volume bounded by the front furnace wall where the burner is located, the furnace side waterwall, and extending to the level just below or in front of the first row of convection pass tubes.

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

High heat release rate means a heat release rate greater than 730,000 J/sec-m^3 (70,000 Btu/hr-ft^3).

ISO Conditions means a temperature of 288 Kelvin, a relative humidity of 60 percent, and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals.

Lignite means a type of coal classified as lignite A or lignite B by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Low heat release rate means a heat release rate of 730,000 J/sec-m^3 (70,000 Btu/hr-ft^3) or less.

Mass-feed stoker steam generating unit means a steam generating unit where solid fuel is introduced directly into a retort or is fed directly onto a grate where it is combusted.

Maximum heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel on a steady state basis, as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Municipal-type solid waste means refuse, more than 50 percent of which is waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustible materials, and noncombustible materials such as glass and rock.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17); or

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

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate and residual oil.

Petroleum refinery means industrial plants as classified by the Department of Commerce under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 29.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO_2emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems. For gasified coal or oil that is desulfurized prior to combustion, the *Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate* is the theoretical SO_2emissions (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in a cleaned state without using any post combustion emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Pulp and paper mills means industrial plants that are classified by the Department of Commerce under North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 322 or Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 26.

Pulverized coal-fired steam generating unit means a steam generating unit in which pulverized coal is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the steam generating unit where it is fired in suspension. This includes both conventional pulverized coal-fired and micropulverized coal-fired steam generating units. Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil numbers 1 and 2 that have a nitrogen content greater than 0.05 weight percent, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5 and 6, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).

Spreader stoker steam generating unit means a steam generating unit in which solid fuel is introduced to the combustion zone by a mechanism that throws the fuel onto a grate from above. Combustion takes place both in suspension and on the grate.

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel or byproduct/waste and produces steam or heats water or heats any heat transfer medium. This term includes any municipal-type solid waste incinerator with a heat recovery steam generating unit or any steam generating unit that combusts fuel and is part of a cogeneration system or a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as they are defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Very low sulfur oil means for units constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before February 28, 2005, oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur or that, when combusted without SO_2emission control, has a SO_2emission rate equal to or less than 215 ng/J (0.5 lb/MMBtu) heat input. For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified after February 28, 2005 and not located in a

noncontinental area, *very low sulfur oil* means oil that contains no more than 0.30 weight percent sulfur or that, when combusted without SO_2emission control, has a SO_2emission rate equal to or less than 140 ng/J (0.32 lb/MMBtu) heat input. For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified after February 28, 2005 and located in a noncontinental area, *very low sulfur oil* means oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur or that, when combusted without SO_2emission control, has a SO_2emission rate equal to or less than 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO_2control system that is located downstream of the steam generating unit and removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gas with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition applies to devices where the aqueous liquid material product of this contact is subsequently converted to other forms. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization technology include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO_2.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including, but not limited to, sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5084, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.42b Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (j) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction) and the emission limit determined according to the following formula:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b)}{(H_a + H_b)}$$

Where:

E_s= SO_2emission limit, in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a= 520 ng/J (or 1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b= 340 ng/J (or 0.80 lb/MMBtu);

H_a= Heat input from the combustion of coal, in J (MMBtu); and

H_b= Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

For facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted in this paragraph. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other

fuels or heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO_2emission rate (80 percent reduction) and 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal or oil is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to paragraph (a) or (d) of this section, as applicable. For facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted in this paragraph. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other fuels or heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(c) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal or oil, either alone or in combination with any other fuel, and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2emissions, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 50 percent of the potential SO_2emission rate (50 percent reduction) and that contain SO_2in excess of the emission limit determined according to the following formula:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_c H_c + K_d H_d)}{(H_c + H_d)}$$

Where:

E_s= SO2 emission limit, in ng/J or lb/MM Btu heat input;

K_c= 260 ng/J (or 0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_d= 170 ng/J (or 0.40 lb/MMBtu);

H_c= Heat input from the combustion of coal, in J (MMBtu); and

H_d= Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

For facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted in this paragraph. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other fuels, or from the heat input derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(d) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005 and listed in paragraphs (d)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal, or 215 ng/J (0.5 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts oil other than very low sulfur oil. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (d)(1), (2), (3) or (4) of this section. For facilities complying with paragraphs (d)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted in this paragraph. No credit is provided

for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other fuels or heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(1) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity factor for coal and oil of 30 percent (0.30) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable permit limiting the operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal and oil of 30 percent (0.30) or less;

(2) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area; or

(3) Affected facilities combusting coal or oil, alone or in combination with any fuel, in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal and oil in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from the exhaust gases entering the duct burner; or

(4) The affected facility burns coke oven gas alone or in combination with natural gas or very low sulfur distillate oil.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, compliance with the emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and/or percent reduction requirements under this section are determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section is determined on a 24-hour average basis for affected facilities that (1) have a federally enforceable permit limiting the annual capacity factor for oil to 10 percent or less, (2) combust only very low sulfur oil, and (3) do not combust any other fuel.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section and §60.45b(a), the SO_2emission limits and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(h) Reductions in the potential SO_2emission rate through fuel pretreatment are not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (c) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent or greater reduction in potential SO_2emissions and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without combustion or post-combustion SO_2control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(i) An affected facility subject to paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section may combust very low sulfur oil or natural gas when the SO_2control system is not being operated because of malfunction or maintenance of the SO_2control system.

(j) Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities combusting only very low sulfur oil. The owner or operator of an affected facility combusting very low sulfur oil shall demonstrate that the oil meets the definition of very low sulfur oil by: (1) Following the performance testing procedures as described in §60.45b(c) or §60.45b(d), and following the monitoring procedures as described in §60.47b(a) or §60.47b(b) to determine SO_2emission rate or fuel oil sulfur content; or (2) maintaining fuel records as described in §60.49b(r).

(k)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (k)(2), (k)(3), and (k)(4) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction,

or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, natural gas, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 8 percent (0.08) of the potential SO_2emission rate (92 percent reduction) and 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. For facilities complying with the percent reduction standard and paragraph (k)(3) of this section, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted in paragraph (k) of this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from the combustion of natural gas, wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other fuels or heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

(2) Units firing only very low sulfur oil, gaseous fuel, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels with a potential SO_2emission rate of 140 ng/J (0.32 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less are exempt from the SO_2emissions limit in paragraph (k)(1) of this section.

(3) Units that are located in a noncontinental area and that combust coal, oil, or natural gas shall not discharge any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal, or 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts oil or natural gas.

(4) As an alternative to meeting the requirements under paragraph (k)(1) of this section, modified facilities that combust coal or a mixture of coal with other fuels shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain SO_2in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2emission rate (90 percent reduction) and 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5084, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011]

§ 60.43b Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005 that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input, (i) If the affected facility combusts only coal, or

(ii) If the affected facility combusts coal and other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal and other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10) and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(3) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal or coal and other fuels and

(i) Has an annual capacity factor for coal or coal and other fuels of 30 percent (0.30) or less,

(ii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less,

(iii) Has a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for coal or coal and other solid fuels, and

(iv) Construction of the affected facility commenced after June 19, 1984, and before November 25, 1986.

(4) An affected facility burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under §60.43b and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM or SO_2emissions is not subject to the PM limits under §60.43b(a).

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, and that combusts oil (or mixtures of oil with other fuels) and uses a conventional or emerging technology to reduce SO_2emissions shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, and that combusts wood, or wood with other fuels, except coal, shall cause to be discharged from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor greater than 30 percent (0.30) for wood.

(2) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input if (i) The affected facility has an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for wood;

(ii) Is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for wood; and

(iii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts municipal-type solid waste or mixtures of municipal-type solid waste with other fuels, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input;

(i) If the affected facility combusts only municipal-type solid waste; or

(ii) If the affected facility combusts municipal-type solid waste and other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts municipal-type solid waste or municipal-type solid waste and other fuels; and

(i) Has an annual capacity factor for municipal-type solid waste and other fuels of 30 percent (0.30) or less;

(ii) Has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less;

(iii) Has a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 30 percent (0.30) or less for municipal-type solid waste, or municipal-type solid waste and other fuels; and

(iv) Construction of the affected facility commenced after June 19, 1984, but on or before November 25, 1986.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the annual capacity factor is determined by dividing the actual heat input to the steam generating unit during the calendar year from the combustion of coal, wood, or municipal-type solid waste, and other fuels, as applicable, by the potential heat input to the steam generating unit if the steam generating unit had been operated for 8,760 hours at the maximum heat input capacity.

(f) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that can combust coal, oil, wood, or mixtures of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph.

(g) The PM and opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(h)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (h)(2), (h)(3), (h)(4), (h)(5), and (h)(6) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input,

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels; and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a maximum heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/h) or less shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a maximum heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/h) shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 37 ng/J (0.085 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(5) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility not located in a noncontinental area that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.30 weight percent sulfur, coke oven gas, a mixture of these fuels, or either fuel (or a mixture of these fuels) in combination with other fuels not subject to a PM standard in §60.43b and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce SO_2or PM emissions is not subject to the PM limits in (h)(1) of this section.

(6) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of an affected facility located in a noncontinental area that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, coke oven gas, a mixture of these fuels, or either fuel (or a mixture of these fuels) in combination with other fuels not subject to a PM standard in §60.43b and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce SO_2or PM emissions is not subject to the PM limits in (h)(1) of this section.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5084, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.44b Standard for nitrogen oxides (NOX).

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (k) and (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to the provisions of this section and that combusts only coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain NO_X(expressed as NO_2) in excess of the following emission limits:

Fuel/steam generating unit type	Nitrogen oxide emission limits (expressed as NO_2) heat input	
	ng/J	lb/MMBTu
(1) Natural gas and distillate oil, except (4):		
(i) Low heat release rate	43	0.10
(ii) High heat release rate	86	0.20
(2) Residual oil:		
(i) Low heat release rate	130	0.30
(ii) High heat release rate	170	0.40
(3) Coal:		
(i) Mass-feed stoker	210	0.50
(ii) Spreader stoker and fluidized bed combustion	260	0.60
(iii) Pulverized coal	300	0.70

Fuel/steam generating unit type	Nitrogen oxide emission limits (expressed as NO_2) heat input	
	ng/J	lb/MMBTu
(iv) Lignite, except (v)	260	0.60
(v) Lignite mined in North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana and combusted in a slag tap furnace	340	0.80
(vi) Coal-derived synthetic fuels	210	0.50
(4) Duct burner used in a combined cycle system:		
(i) Natural gas and distillate oil	86	0.20
(ii) Residual oil	170	0.40

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (k) and (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts mixtures of coal, oil, or natural gas shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain NO_X in excess of a limit determined by the use of the following formula:

$$E_n = \frac{(EL_{go}H_{go}) + (EL_{ro}H_{ro}) + (EL_cH_c)}{(H_{go} + H_{ro} + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_n= NO_X emission limit (expressed as NO_2), ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

EL_{go}= Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(1) for combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

H_{go}= Heat input from combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, J (MMBtu);

EL_{ro}= Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(2) for combustion of residual oil, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

H_{ro}= Heat input from combustion of residual oil, J (MMBtu);

EL_c= Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(3) for combustion of coal, ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

H_c= Heat input from combustion of coal, J (MMBtu).

(c) Except as provided under paragraph (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts coal or oil, or a mixture of these fuels with natural gas, and wood, municipal-type solid waste, or any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain NO_X in excess of the emission limit for the coal or oil, or mixtures of these fuels with natural gas combusted in the affected facility, as determined pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for coal or oil, or mixture of these fuels with natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less for coal, oil, or a mixture of these fuels with natural gas.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts natural gas with wood, municipal-type solid waste, or other solid fuel, except coal, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain NO_X in excess of 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less for natural gas.

(e) Except as provided under paragraph (l) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that simultaneously combusts coal, oil, or natural gas with byproduct/waste shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain NO_X in excess of the emission limit determined by the following formula unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for coal, oil, and natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less:

$$E_n = \frac{(EL_{go}H_{go}) + (EL_{ro}H_{ro}) + (EL_cH_c)}{(H_{go} + H_{ro} + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_n = NO_X emission limit (expressed as NO_2), ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

EL_{go} = Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(1) for combustion of natural gas or distillate oil, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

H_{go} = Heat input from combustion of natural gas, distillate oil and gaseous byproduct/waste, J (MMBtu);

EL_{ro} = Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(2) for combustion of residual oil and/or byproduct/waste, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

H_{ro} = Heat input from combustion of residual oil, J (MMBtu);

EL_c = Appropriate emission limit from paragraph (a)(3) for combustion of coal, ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

H_c = Heat input from combustion of coal, J (MMBtu).

(f) Any owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts byproduct/waste with either natural gas or oil may petition the Administrator within 180 days of the initial startup of the affected facility to establish a NO_X emission limit that shall apply specifically to that affected facility when the byproduct/waste is combusted. The petition shall include sufficient and appropriate data, as determined by the Administrator, such as NO_X emissions from the affected facility, waste composition (including nitrogen content), and combustion conditions to allow the Administrator to confirm that the affected facility is unable to comply with the emission limits in paragraph (e) of this section and to determine the appropriate emission limit for the affected facility.

(1) Any owner or operator of an affected facility petitioning for a facility-specific NO_X emission limit under this section shall:

(i) Demonstrate compliance with the emission limits for natural gas and distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) or (l)(1) of this section, as appropriate, by conducting a

30-day performance test as provided in §60.46b(e). During the performance test only natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil shall be combusted in the affected facility; and

(ii) Demonstrate that the affected facility is unable to comply with the emission limits for natural gas and distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) or (l)(1) of this section, as appropriate, when gaseous or liquid byproduct/waste is combusted in the affected facility under the same conditions and using the same technological system of emission reduction applied when demonstrating compliance under paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) The NO_Xemission limits for natural gas or distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) or (l)(1) of this section, as appropriate, shall be applicable to the affected facility until and unless the petition is approved by the Administrator. If the petition is approved by the Administrator, a facility-specific NO_Xemission limit will be established at the NO_Xemission level achievable when the affected facility is combusting oil or natural gas and byproduct/waste in a manner that the Administrator determines to be consistent with minimizing NO_Xemissions. In lieu of amending this subpart, a letter will be sent to the facility describing the facility-specific NO_Xlimit. The facility shall use the compliance procedures detailed in the letter and make the letter available to the public. If the Administrator determines it is appropriate, the conditions and requirements of the letter can be reviewed and changed at any point.

(g) Any owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts hazardous waste (as defined by 40 CFR part 261 or 40 CFR part 761) with natural gas or oil may petition the Administrator within 180 days of the initial startup of the affected facility for a waiver from compliance with the NO_Xemission limit that applies specifically to that affected facility. The petition must include sufficient and appropriate data, as determined by the Administrator, on NO_Xemissions from the affected facility, waste destruction efficiencies, waste composition (including nitrogen content), the quantity of specific wastes to be combusted and combustion conditions to allow the Administrator to determine if the affected facility is able to comply with the NO_Xemission limits required by this section. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall demonstrate that when hazardous waste is combusted in the affected facility, thermal destruction efficiency requirements for hazardous waste specified in an applicable federally enforceable requirement preclude compliance with the NO_Xemission limits of this section. The NO_Xemission limits for natural gas or distillate oil in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or for residual oil in paragraph (a)(2) or (l)(1) of this section, as appropriate, are applicable to the affected facility until and unless the petition is approved by the Administrator. (See 40 CFR 761.70 for regulations applicable to the incineration of materials containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's).) In lieu of amending this subpart, a letter will be sent to the facility describing the facility-specific NO_Xlimit. The facility shall use the compliance procedures detailed in the letter and make the letter available to the public. If the Administrator determines it is appropriate, the conditions and requirements of the letter can be reviewed and changed at any point.

(h) For purposes of paragraph (i) of this section, the NO_Xstandards under this section apply at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (j) of this section, compliance with the emission limits under this section is determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(j) Compliance with the emission limits under this section is determined on a 24-hour average basis for the initial performance test and on a 3-hour average basis for subsequent performance tests for any affected facilities that:

(1) Combust, alone or in combination, only natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less;

(2) Have a combined annual capacity factor of 10 percent or less for natural gas, distillate oil, and residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less; and

(3) Are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to the firing of natural gas, distillate oil, and/or residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less and limiting operation of the affected facility to a combined annual capacity factor of 10 percent or less for natural gas, distillate oil, and residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less.

(k) Affected facilities that meet the criteria described in paragraphs (j)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, and that have a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less, are not subject to the NO_Xemission limits under this section.

(l) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction or reconstruction after July 9, 1997 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain NO_X(expressed as NO_2) in excess of the following limits:

(1) If the affected facility combusts coal, oil, natural gas, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels: A limit of 86 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input unless the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for coal, oil, and natural gas of 10 percent (0.10) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement that limits operation of the facility to an annual capacity factor of 10 percent (0.10) or less for coal, oil, and natural gas; or

(2) If the affected facility has a low heat release rate and combusts natural gas or distillate oil in excess of 30 percent of the heat input on a 30-day rolling average from the combustion of all fuels, a limit determined by use of the following formula:

$$E_n = \frac{(0.10 \times H_{go}) + (0.20 \times H_r)}{(H_{go} + H_r)}$$

Where:

E_n= NO_Xemission limit, (lb/MMBtu);

H_{go}= 30-day heat input from combustion of natural gas or distillate oil; and

H_r= 30-day heat input from combustion of any other fuel.

(3) After February 27, 2006, units where more than 10 percent of total annual output is electrical or mechanical may comply with an optional limit of 270 ng/J (2.1 lb/MWh) gross energy output, based on a 30-day rolling average. Units complying with this output-based limit must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures of §60.48Da(i) of subpart Da of this part, and must monitor emissions according to §60.49Da(c), (k), through (n) of subpart Da of this part.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5086, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.45b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) The SO_2emission standards in §60.42b apply at all times. Facilities burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with any other gaseous fuels or distillate oil are allowed to exceed the limit 30 operating days per calendar year for SO_2control system maintenance.

(b) In conducting the performance tests required under §60.8, the owner or operator shall use the methods and procedures in appendix A (including fuel certification and sampling) of this part or the methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b). Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in §60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct performance tests to determine compliance with the percent of potential SO_2emission rate (% P_s) and the SO_2emission rate (E_s) pursuant to §60.42b following the procedures listed below, except as provided under paragraph (d) and (k) of this section.

(1) The initial performance test shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the SO_2standards shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility.

(2) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted, the following procedures are used:

(i) The procedures in Method 19 of appendix A–7 of this part are used to determine the hourly SO_2emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS of §60.47b(a) or (b).

(ii) The percent of potential SO_2emission rate (%P_s) emitted to the atmosphere is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_s = 100\left(1 - \frac{\%R_g}{100}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\%R_f}{100}\right)$$

Where:

%P_s= Potential SO_2emission rate, percent;

%R_g= SO_2removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

%R_f= SO_2removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

(3) If coal or oil is combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (c)(2) of this section are used, except as provided in the following:

(i) An adjusted hourly SO_2emission rate (E_{ho}^{o}) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute an adjusted 30-day average emission rate (E_{ao}^{o}). The Eho° is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho}^{o} = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_1)}{X_1}$$

Where:

E_{ho}^{o} = Adjusted hourly SO_2emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho}= Hourly SO_2emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w= SO_2concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by the fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value $E_w$for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted; and

X_k= Fraction of total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal, oil, or coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(ii) To compute the percent of potential SO_2emission rate ($\%P_s$), an adjusted $\%R_g$($\%R_g^o$) is computed from the adjusted E_{ao}^o from paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2inlet rate (E_{ai}^o) using the following formula:

$$\%R_g^o = 100\left(1.0 - \frac{E_{ao}^o}{E_{ai}^o}\right)$$

To compute E_{ai}^o , an adjusted hourly SO_2inlet rate (E_{hi}^o) is used. The E_{hi}^o is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hi}^o = \frac{E_{hi} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{hi}^o = Adjusted hourly SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

E_{hi}= Hourly SO_2inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(4) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to paragraph (c)(3) of this section does not have to measure parameters $E_w$or $X_k$if the owner or operator elects to assume that X_k= 1.0. Owners or operators of affected facilities who assume X_k= 1.0 shall:

(i) Determine $\%P_s$following the procedures in paragraph (c)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Sulfur dioxide emissions (E_s) are considered to be in compliance with SO_2emission limits under §60.42b.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of §60.42b(d) does not have to measure parameters $E_w$or $X_k$in paragraph (c)(3) of this section if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure SO_2emission rates of the coal or oil following the fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A–7 of this part.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only very low sulfur oil, natural gas, or a mixture of these fuels, has an annual capacity factor for oil of 10 percent (0.10) or less, and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for oil of 10 percent (0.10) or less shall:

(1) Conduct the initial performance test over 24 consecutive steam generating unit operating hours at full load;

(2) Determine compliance with the standards after the initial performance test based on the arithmetic average of the hourly emissions data during each steam generating unit operating day if a CEMS is used, or based on a daily average if Method 6B of appendix A of this part or fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used.

(e) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to §60.42b(d)(1) shall demonstrate the maximum design capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the facility at maximum capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration will be made during the initial performance test and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design capacity provided by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the capacity utilization rate for the affected facility, otherwise the maximum design capacity provided by the manufacturer is used.

(f) For the initial performance test required under §60.8, compliance with the SO_2emission limits and percent reduction requirements under §60.42b is based on the average emission rates and the average percent reduction for $SO_2$for the first 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days, except as provided under paragraph (d) of this section. The initial performance test is the only test for which at least 30 days prior notice is required unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. The initial performance test is to be scheduled so that the first steam generating unit operating day of the 30 successive steam generating unit operating days is completed within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of the facility. The boiler load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design load, but must be representative of future operating conditions and include at least one 24-hour period at full load.

(g) After the initial performance test required under §60.8, compliance with the SO_2emission limits and percent reduction requirements under §60.42b is based on the average emission rates and the average percent reduction for $SO_2$for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days, except as provided under paragraph (d). A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day after the initial performance test, and a new 30-day average emission rate and percent reduction for $SO_2$are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(h) Except as provided under paragraph (i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$and E_{ho}under paragraph (c), of this section whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under §60.46b are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid SO_2emission data collected during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$and E_{ho}pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(i) During periods of malfunction or maintenance of the SO_2control systems when oil is combusted as provided under §60.42b(i), emission data are not used to calculate $\%P_s$or $E_s$under §60.42b(a), (b) or (c), however, the emissions data are used to determine compliance with the emission limit under §60.42b(i).

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility that only combusts very low sulfur oil, natural gas, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels not subject to an SO_2standard is not subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of this section if the owner or operator obtains fuel receipts as described in §60.49b(r).

(k) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance in §§60.42b(d)(4), 60.42b(j), 60.42b(k)(2), and 60.42b(k)(3) (when not burning coal) shall follow the applicable procedures in §60.49b(r).

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5086, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.46b Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) The PM emission standards and opacity limits under §60.43b apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The NO_Xemission standards under §60.44b apply at all times.

(b) Compliance with the PM emission standards under §60.43b shall be determined through performance testing as described in paragraph (d) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(c) Compliance with the NO_Xemission standards under §60.44b shall be determined through performance testing under paragraph (e) or (f), or under paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section, as applicable.

(d) To determine compliance with the PM emission limits and opacity limits under §60.43b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, using the following procedures and reference methods:

(1) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part is used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part.

(2) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part shall be used at affected facilities without wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems; and

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part may be used at facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A–3 of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part only if it is used after a wet FGD system. Do not use Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part is to be used only after wet FGD systems.

(3) Method 1 of appendix A of this part is used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run is at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume is 1.7 dscm (60 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(4) For Method 5 of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder is monitored and is maintained at 160±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(5) For determination of PM emissions, the oxygen (O_2) or CO_2sample is obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(6) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rate expressed in ng/J heat input is determined using:

(i) The O_2or CO_2measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section;

(ii) The dry basis F factor; and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(7) Method 9 of appendix A of this part is used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits for NO_Xrequired under §60.44b, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test as required under §60.8 using the continuous system for monitoring NO_Xunder §60.48(b).

(1) For the initial compliance test, $NO_X$from the steam generating unit are monitored for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days and the 30-day average emission rate is used to determine compliance with the NO_Xemission standards under §60.44b. The 30-day average emission rate is calculated as the average of all hourly emissions data recorded by the monitoring system during the 30-day test period.

(2) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed in §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility which combusts coal (except as specified under §60.46b(e)(4)) or which combusts residual oil having a nitrogen content greater than 0.30 weight percent shall determine compliance with the NO_Xemission standards in §60.44b on a continuous basis through the use of a 30-day rolling average emission rate. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated for each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly NO_Xemission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(3) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) and that combusts natural gas, distillate oil, or residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less shall determine compliance with the NO_Xstandards under §60.44b on a continuous basis through the use of a 30-day rolling average emission rate. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly NO_Xemission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(4) Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less and that combusts natural gas, distillate oil, gasified coal, or residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less shall upon request determine compliance with the NO_Xstandards in §60.44b through the use of a 30-day performance test. During periods when performance tests are not requested, NO_Xemissions data collected pursuant to §60.48b(g)(1) or §60.48b(g)(2) are used to calculate a 30-day rolling average emission rate on a daily basis and used to prepare excess emission reports, but will not be used to determine compliance with the NO_Xemission standards. A new 30-day rolling average emission rate is calculated each steam generating unit operating day as the average of all of the hourly NO_Xemission data for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days.

(5) If the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts residual oil does not sample and analyze the residual oil for nitrogen content, as specified in §60.49b(e), the requirements of §60.48b(g)(1) apply and the provisions of §60.48b(g)(2) are inapplicable.

(f) To determine compliance with the emissions limits for NO_Xrequired by §60.44b(a)(4) or §60.44b(l) for duct burners used in combined cycle systems, either of the procedures described in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section may be used:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct the performance test required under §60.8 as follows:

(i) The emissions rate (E) of NO_Xshall be computed using Equation 1 in this section:

$$E = E_{sg} + \left(\frac{H_g}{H_b}\right)\left(E_{sg} - E_g\right) \qquad \text{(Eq.1)}$$

Where:

E = Emissions rate of $NO_X$from the duct burner, ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input;

E_{sg}= Combined effluent emissions rate, in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input using appropriate F factor as described in Method 19 of appendix A of this part;

H_g= Heat input rate to the combustion turbine, in J/hr (MMBtu/hr);

H_b= Heat input rate to the duct burner, in J/hr (MMBtu/hr); and

E_g= Emissions rate from the combustion turbine, in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input calculated using appropriate F factor as described in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(ii) Method 7E of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine the NO_Xconcentrations. Method 3A or 3B of appendix A of this part shall be used to determine O_2concentration.

(iii) The owner or operator shall identify and demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction suitable methods to determine the average hourly heat input rate to the combustion turbine and the average hourly heat input rate to the affected duct burner.

(iv) Compliance with the emissions limits under §60.44b(a)(4) or §60.44b(l) is determined by the three-run average (nominal 1-hour runs) for the initial and subsequent performance tests; or

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility may elect to determine compliance on a 30-day rolling average basis by using the CEMS specified under §60.48b for measuring $NO_X$and $O_2$and meet the requirements of §60.48b. The sampling site shall be located at the outlet from the steam generating unit. The NO_Xemissions rate at the outlet from the steam generating unit shall constitute the NO_Xemissions rate from the duct burner of the combined cycle system.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall demonstrate the maximum heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the facility at maximum capacity for 24 hours. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall determine the maximum heat input capacity using the heat loss method or the heat input method described in sections 5 and 7.3 of the ASME *Power Test Codes* 4.1 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17). This demonstration of maximum heat input capacity shall be made during the initial performance test for affected facilities that meet the criteria of §60.44b(j). It shall be made 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 start-up of each facility, for affected facilities meeting the criteria of §60.44b(k). Subsequent demonstrations may be required by the Administrator at any other time. If this demonstration indicates that the maximum heat input capacity of the affected facility is less than that stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the maximum heat input capacity determined during this demonstration shall be used to determine the capacity utilization rate for the affected facility. Otherwise, the maximum heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer is used.

(h) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) that has a heat input capacity greater than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) shall:

(1) Conduct an initial performance test as required under §60.8 over a minimum of 24 consecutive steam generating unit operating hours at maximum heat input capacity to demonstrate compliance with the NO_Xemission standards under §60.44b using Method 7, 7A, 7E of appendix A of this part, or other approved reference methods; and

(2) Conduct subsequent performance tests once per calendar year or every 400 hours of operation (whichever comes first) to demonstrate compliance with the NO_Xemission standards under §60.44b over a minimum of 3 consecutive steam generating unit operating hours at maximum heat input capacity using Method 7, 7A, 7E of appendix A of this part, or other approved reference methods.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit in paragraphs §60.43b(a)(4) or §60.43b(h)(5) shall follow the applicable procedures in §60.49b(r).

(j) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part, or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (j)(14) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the system.

(3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with §60.13 of subpart A of this part.

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under §60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of the CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under §60.8 of subpart A of this part. Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (j) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 4.1.

(6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

(7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraphs (j)(7)(i) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (j)(7) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic

average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(e)(2) of subpart A of this part.

(9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph (j)(7) of this section are not met.

(10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part.

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O_2(or CO_2) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and performance tests conducted using the following test methods.

(i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall be used; and

(ii) For O_2(or CO_2), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of this part. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(14) After July 1, 2011, within 90 days after completing a correlation testing run, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall either successfully enter the test data into EPA's WebFIRE data base located at *http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main* or mail a copy to: United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; Mail Code: D243–01; RTP, NC 27711.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5086, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.47b Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (f) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO_2standards in §60.42b shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS for measuring SO_2concentrations and either O_2or CO_2concentrations and shall record the output of the systems. For units complying with the percent reduction standard, the $SO_2$and either O_2or CO_2concentrations shall both be monitored at the inlet and outlet of the SO_2control device. If the owner or operator has installed and certified $SO_2$and O_2or CO_2CEMS according to the requirements of §75.20(c)(1) of this chapter and appendix A to part 75 of this chapter, and is continuing to meet the ongoing quality assurance requirements of §75.21 of this chapter and appendix B to part 75 of this chapter, those CEMS may be used to meet the requirements of this section, provided that:

(1) When relative accuracy testing is conducted, SO_2concentration data and CO_2(or O_2) data are collected simultaneously; and

(2) In addition to meeting the applicable $SO_2$and CO_2(or O_2) relative accuracy specifications in Figure 2 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter, the relative accuracy (RA) standard in section 13.2 of

Performance Specification 2 in appendix B to this part is met when the RA is calculated on a lb/MMBtu basis; and

(3) The reporting requirements of §60.49b are met. $SO_2$and CO_2(or O_2) data used to meet the requirements of §60.49b shall not include substitute data values derived from the missing data procedures in subpart D of part 75 of this chapter, nor shall the SO_2data have been bias adjusted according to the procedures of part 75 of this chapter.

(b) As an alternative to operating CEMS as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2emissions and percent reduction by:

(1) Collecting coal or oil samples in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzing them for sulfur and heat content according to Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO_2input rate, or

(2) Measuring SO_2according to Method 6B of appendix A of this part at the inlet or outlet to the SO_2control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable $SO_2$and CO_2measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in section 3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 or 3B of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent.

(3) A daily SO_2emission rate, E_D, shall be determined using the procedure described in Method 6A of appendix A of this part, section 7.6.2 (Equation 6A–8) and stated in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) The mean 30-day emission rate is calculated using the daily measured values in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) for 30 successive steam generating unit operating days using equation 19–20 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive boiler operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or the reference methods and procedures as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The 1-hour average SO_2emission rates measured by the CEMS required by paragraph (a) of this section and required under §60.13(h) is expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and is used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.42(b). Each 1-hour average SO_2emission rate must be based on 30 or more minutes of steam generating unit operation. The hourly averages shall be calculated according to §60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO_2emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a given clock hour and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(e) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) Except as provided for in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, all CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of appendix B of this part.

(2) Except as provided for in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F of this part.

(3) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, alone or in combination with other fuels, the span value of the SO_2CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2control device is 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emissions of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the CEMS at the outlet to the SO_2control device is 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2emissions of the fuel combusted. Alternatively, SO_2span values determined according to section 2.1.1 in appendix A to part 75 of this chapter may be used.

(4) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section, the owner or operator may elect to implement the following alternative data accuracy assessment procedures:

(i) For all required $CO_2$and O_2monitors and for $SO_2$and NO_Xmonitors with span values greater than or equal to 100 ppm, the daily calibration error test and calibration adjustment procedures described in sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter may be followed instead of the CD assessment procedures in Procedure 1, section 4.1 of appendix F to this part.

(ii) For all required $CO_2$and O_2monitors and for $SO_2$and NO_Xmonitors with span values greater than 30 ppm, quarterly linearity checks may be performed in accordance with section 2.2.1 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter, instead of performing the cylinder gas audits (CGAs) described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of appendix F to this part. If this option is selected: The frequency of the linearity checks shall be as specified in section 2.2.1 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter; the applicable linearity specifications in section 3.2 of appendix A to part 75 of this chapter shall be met; the data validation and out-of-control criteria in section 2.2.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter shall be followed instead of the excessive audit inaccuracy and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 5.2 of appendix F to this part; and the grace period provisions in section 2.2.4 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter shall apply. For the purposes of data validation under this subpart, the cylinder gas audits described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of appendix F to this part shall be performed for $SO_2$and NO_Xspan values less than or equal to 30 ppm; and

(iii) For SO_2, CO_2, and O_2monitoring systems and for NO_Xemission rate monitoring systems, RATAs may be performed in accordance with section 2.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter instead of following the procedures described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.1 of appendix F to this part. If this option is selected: The frequency of each RATA shall be as specified in section 2.3.1 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter; the applicable relative accuracy specifications shown in Figure 2 in appendix B to part 75 of this chapter shall be met; the data validation and out-of-control criteria in section 2.3.2 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter shall be followed instead of the excessive audit inaccuracy and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 5.2 of appendix F to this part; and the grace period provisions in section 2.3.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter shall apply. For the purposes of data validation under this subpart, the relative accuracy specification in section 13.2 of Performance Specification 2 in appendix B to this part shall be met on a lb/MMBtu basis for SO_2(regardless of the SO_2emission level during the RATA), and for $NO_X$when the average NO_Xemission rate measured by the reference method during the RATA is less than 0.100 lb/MMBtu.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts very low sulfur oil or is demonstrating compliance under §60.45b(k) is not subject to the emission monitoring requirements under paragraph (a) of this section if the owner or operator maintains fuel records as described in §60.49b(r).

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5087, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.48b Emission monitoring for particulate matter and nitrogen oxides.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (j) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity standard under §60.43b shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard under §60.43b and meeting the conditions under paragraphs (j)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of this section who elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in §60.43b by April 29, 2011, within 45 days of stopping use of an existing COMS, or 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.,* 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.,* 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test

using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in §60.46d(d)(7).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 30 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS “Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems.” This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to a NO_Xstandard under §60.44b shall comply with either paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate CEMS for measuring $NO_X$and O_2(or CO_2) emissions discharged to the atmosphere, and shall record the output of the system; or

(2) If the owner or operator has installed a NO_Xemission rate CEMS to meet the requirements of part 75 of this chapter and is continuing to meet the ongoing requirements of part 75 of this chapter, that CEMS may be used to meet the requirements of this section, except that the owner or operator shall also meet the requirements of §60.49b. Data reported to meet the requirements of §60.49b shall not include data substituted using the missing data procedures in subpart D of part 75 of this chapter, nor shall the data have been bias adjusted according to the procedures of part 75 of this chapter.

(c) The CEMS required under paragraph (b) of this section shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(d) The 1-hour average NO_Xemission rates measured by the continuous NO_Xmonitor required by paragraph (b) of this section and required under §60.13(h) shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under §60.44b. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under §60.13(h)(2).

(e) The procedures under §60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal, wood or municipal-type solid waste, the span value for a COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(2) For affected facilities combusting coal, oil, or natural gas, the span value for $NO_X$is determined using one of the following procedures:

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section, NO_Xspan values shall be determined as follows:

Fuel	Span values for NO_X (ppm)
Natural gas	500.
Oil	500.
Coal	1,000.
Mixtures	500 (x + y) + 1,000z.

Where:

x = Fraction of total heat input derived from natural gas;

y = Fraction of total heat input derived from oil; and

z = Fraction of total heat input derived from coal.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility may elect to use the NO_Xspan values determined according to section 2.1.2 in appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.

(3) All span values computed under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section for combusting mixtures of regulated fuels are rounded to the nearest 500 ppm. Span values computed under paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section shall be rounded off according to section 2.1.2 in appendix A to part 75 of this chapter.

(f) When NO_Xemission data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7 of appendix A of this part, Method 7A of appendix A of this part, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

(g) The owner or operator of an affected facility that has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less, and that has an annual capacity factor for residual oil having a nitrogen content of 0.30 weight percent or less, natural gas, distillate oil, gasified coal, or any mixture of these fuels, greater than 10 percent (0.10) shall:

(1) Comply with the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3), and (f) of this section; or

(2) Monitor steam generating unit operating conditions and predict NO_Xemission rates as specified in a plan submitted pursuant to §60.49b(c).

(h) The owner or operator of a duct burner, as described in §60.41b, that is subject to the NO_Xstandards in §60.44b(a)(4), §60.44b(e), or §60.44b(l) is not required to install or operate a continuous emissions monitoring system to measure NO_Xemissions.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) is not required to install or operate a CEMS for measuring NO_Xemissions.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility that meets the conditions in either paragraph (j)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section is not required to install or operate a COMS if:

(1) The affected facility uses a PM CEMS to monitor PM emissions; or

(2) The affected facility burns only liquid (excluding residual oil) or gaseous fuels with potential SO_2emissions rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) or less and does not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2or PM emissions. The owner or operator must maintain fuel records of the sulfur content of the fuels burned, as described under §60.49b(r); or

(3) The affected facility burns coke oven gas alone or in combination with fuels meeting the criteria in paragraph (j)(2) of this section and does not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO_2or PM emissions; or

(4) The affected facility does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO_2, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.30 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a steam generating unit operating day average basis. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (j)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section; or

(i) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (j)(4)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in §60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(B) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(C) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in §60.13(h)(2).

(D) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(ii) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(iii) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(iv) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (j)(4) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(5) The affected facility uses a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of a fabric filter (baghouse) according to the most recent requirements in section §60.48Da of this part; or

(6) The affected facility burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.30 weight percent sulfur and operates according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard.

(k) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in §60.46b(j). The CEMS specified in paragraph §60.46b(j) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5087, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011]

§ 60.49b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of initial startup, as provided by §60.7. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of the fuels to be combusted in the affected facility;

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under §§60.42b(d)(1), 60.43b(a)(2), (a)(3)(iii), (c)(2)(ii), (d)(2)(iii), 60.44b(c), (d), (e), (i), (j), (k), 60.45b(d), (g), 60.46b(h), or 60.48b(i);

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired; and

(4) Notification that an emerging technology will be used for controlling emissions of SO_2. The Administrator will examine the description of the emerging technology and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of §60.42b(a) unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2, PM, and/or NO_Xemission limits under §§60.42b, 60.43b, and 60.44b shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial performance test and the performance evaluation of the CEMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part. The owner or operator of each affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator the maximum heat input capacity data from the demonstration of the maximum heat input capacity of the affected facility.

(c) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the NO_Xstandard in §60.44b who seeks to demonstrate compliance with those standards through the monitoring of steam generating unit operating conditions in the provisions of §60.48b(g)(2) shall submit to the Administrator for approval a plan that

identifies the operating conditions to be monitored in §60.48b(g)(2) and the records to be maintained in §60.49b(g). This plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval within 360 days of the initial startup of the affected facility. An affected facility burning coke oven gas alone or in combination with other gaseous fuels or distillate oil shall submit this plan to the Administrator for approval within 360 days of the initial startup of the affected facility or by November 30, 2009, whichever date comes later. If the plan is approved, the owner or operator shall maintain records of predicted nitrogen oxide emission rates and the monitored operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, identified in the plan. The plan shall:

(1) Identify the specific operating conditions to be monitored and the relationship between these operating conditions and NO_Xemission rates (*i.e.* , ng/J or lbs/MMBtu heat input). Steam generating unit operating conditions include, but are not limited to, the degree of staged combustion (*i.e.* , the ratio of primary air to secondary and/or tertiary air) and the level of excess air (*i.e.* , flue gas O_2level);

(2) Include the data and information that the owner or operator used to identify the relationship between NO_Xemission rates and these operating conditions; and

(3) Identify how these operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, will be monitored under §60.48b(g) on an hourly basis by the owner or operator during the period of operation of the affected facility; the quality assurance procedures or practices that will be employed to ensure that the data generated by monitoring these operating conditions will be representative and accurate; and the type and format of the records of these operating conditions, including steam generating unit load, that will be maintained by the owner or operator under §60.49b(g).

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day and calculate the annual capacity factor individually for coal, distillate oil, residual oil, natural gas, wood, and municipal-type solid waste for the reporting period. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of each calendar month.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to a federally enforceable permit restricting fuel use to a single fuel such that the facility is not required to continuously monitor any emissions (excluding opacity) or parameters indicative of emissions may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(e) For an affected facility that combusts residual oil and meets the criteria under §§60.46b(e)(4), 60.44b(j), or (k), the owner or operator shall maintain records of the nitrogen content of the residual oil combusted in the affected facility and calculate the average fuel nitrogen content for the reporting period. The nitrogen content shall be determined using ASTM Method D4629 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), or fuel suppliers. If residual oil blends are being combusted, fuel nitrogen specifications may be prorated based on the ratio of residual oils of different nitrogen content in the fuel blend.

(f) For an affected facility subject to the opacity standard in §60.43b, the owner or operator shall maintain records of opacity. In addition, an owner or operator that elects to monitor emissions according to the requirements in §60.48b(a) shall maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator.

(g) Except as provided under paragraph (p) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the NO_X standards under §60.44b shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

(1) Calendar date;

(2) The average hourly NO_X emission rates (expressed as NO_2) (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) measured or predicted;

(3) The 30-day average NO_X emission rates (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) calculated at the end of each steam generating unit operating day from the measured or predicted hourly nitrogen oxide emission rates for the preceding 30 steam generating unit operating days;

(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days when the calculated 30-day average NO_X emission rates are in excess of the NO_X emissions standards under §60.44b, with the reasons for such excess emissions as well as a description of corrective actions taken;

(5) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days for which pollutant data have not been obtained, including reasons for not obtaining sufficient data and a description of corrective actions taken;

(6) Identification of the times when emission data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates and the reasons for excluding data;

(7) Identification of “F” factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted;

(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the CEMS;

(9) Description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3; and

(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(h) The owner or operator of any affected facility in any category listed in paragraphs (h)(1) or (2) of this section is required to submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions that occurred during the reporting period.

(1) Any affected facility subject to the opacity standards in §60.43b(f) or to the operating parameter monitoring requirements in §60.13(i)(1).

(2) Any affected facility that is subject to the NO_Xstandard of §60.44b, and that:

(i) Combusts natural gas, distillate oil, gasified coal, or residual oil with a nitrogen content of 0.3 weight percent or less; or

(ii) Has a heat input capacity of 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr) or less and is required to monitor NO_Xemissions on a continuous basis under §60.48b(g)(1) or steam generating unit operating conditions under §60.48b(g)(2).

(3) For the purpose of §60.43b, excess emissions are defined as all 6-minute periods during which the average opacity exceeds the opacity standards under §60.43b(f).

(4) For purposes of §60.48b(g)(1), excess emissions are defined as any calculated 30-day rolling average NO_Xemission rate, as determined under §60.46b(e), that exceeds the applicable emission limits in §60.44b.

(i) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the continuous monitoring requirements for NO_Xunder §60.48(b) shall submit reports containing the information recorded under paragraph (g) of this section.

(j) The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the SO_2standards under §60.42b shall submit reports.

(k) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b and the reporting requirement in paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period;

(2) Each 30-day average SO_2emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input) measured during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken; For an exceedance due to maintenance of the SO_2control system covered in paragraph 60.45b(a), the report shall identify the days on which the maintenance was performed and a description of the maintenance;

(3) Each 30-day average percent reduction in SO_2emissions calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken;

(4) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days that coal or oil was combusted and for which SO_2or diluent (O_2or CO_2) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in the steam generating unit operating day; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and description of corrective action taken;

(5) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and description of corrective action taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit;

(6) Identification of “F” factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted;

(7) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods;

(8) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the CEMS;

(9) Description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3;

(10) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part; and

(11) The annual capacity factor of each fired as provided under paragraph (d) of this section.

(l) For each affected facility subject to the compliance and performance testing requirements of §60.45b(d) and the reporting requirements of paragraph (j) of this section, the following information shall be reported to the Administrator:

(1) Calendar dates when the facility was in operation during the reporting period;

(2) The 24-hour average SO_2emission rate measured for each steam generating unit operating day during the reporting period that coal or oil was combusted, ending in the last 24-hour period in the quarter; reasons for noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken;

(3) Identification of the steam generating unit operating days that coal or oil was combusted for which $S0_2$or diluent (O_2or CO_2) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and description of corrective action taken;

(4) Identification of the times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and description of corrective action taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit;

(5) Identification of “F” factor used for calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted;

(6) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods;

(7) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the CEMS;

(8) Description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specification 2 or 3; and

(9) Results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under Procedure 1 of appendix F 1 of this part. If the owner or operator elects to implement the alternative data assessment procedures described in §§60.47b(e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii), each data assessment report shall include a summary of the results of all of the RATAs, linearity checks, CGAs, and calibration error or drift assessments required by §§60.47b(e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii).

(m) For each affected facility subject to the SO_2standards in §60.42(b) for which the minimum amount of data required in §60.47b(c) were not obtained during the reporting period, the following information is reported to the Administrator in addition to that required under paragraph (k) of this section:

(1) The number of hourly averages available for outlet emission rates and inlet emission rates;

(2) The standard deviation of hourly averages for outlet emission rates and inlet emission rates, as determined in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 7;

(3) The lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate and the upper confidence limit for the mean inlet emission rate, as calculated in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 7; and

(4) The ratio of the lower confidence limit for the mean outlet emission rate and the allowable emission rate, as determined in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 7.

(n) If a percent removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment (*i.e.* , $\%R_f$) is used to determine the overall percent reduction (*i.e.* , $\%R_o$) under §60.45b, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement with the report.

(1) Indicating what removal efficiency by fuel pretreatment (*i.e.* , $\%R_f$) was credited during the reporting period;

(2) Listing the quantity, heat content, and date each pre-treated fuel shipment was received during the reporting period, the name and location of the fuel pretreatment facility; and the total quantity and total heat content of all fuels received at the affected facility during the reporting period;

(3) Documenting the transport of the fuel from the fuel pretreatment facility to the steam generating unit; and

(4) Including a signed statement from the owner or operator of the fuel pretreatment facility certifying that the percent removal efficiency achieved by fuel pretreatment was determined in accordance with the provisions of Method 19 of appendix A of this part and listing the heat content and sulfur content of each fuel before and after fuel pretreatment.

(o) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(p) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or (k) shall maintain records of the following information for each steam generating unit operating day:

(1) Calendar date;

(2) The number of hours of operation; and

(3) A record of the hourly steam load.

(q) The owner or operator of an affected facility described in §60.44b(j) or §60.44b(k) shall submit to the Administrator a report containing:

(1) The annual capacity factor over the previous 12 months;

(2) The average fuel nitrogen content during the reporting period, if residual oil was fired; and

(3) If the affected facility meets the criteria described in §60.44b(j), the results of any NO_Xemission tests required during the reporting period, the hours of operation during the reporting period, and the hours of operation since the last NO_Xemission test.

(r) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to use the fuel based compliance alternatives in §60.42b or §60.43b shall either:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to demonstrate that the affected facility combusts only very low sulfur oil, natural gas, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or any of these fuels (or a mixture of these fuels) in combination with other fuels that are known to contain an insignificant amount of sulfur in §60.42b(j) or §60.42b(k) shall obtain and maintain at the affected facility fuel receipts from the fuel supplier that certify that the oil meets the definition of distillate oil and gaseous fuel meets the definition of natural gas as defined in §60.41b and the applicable sulfur limit. For the purposes of this section, the distillate oil need not meet the fuel nitrogen content specification in the definition of distillate oil. Reports shall be submitted to the Administrator certifying that only very low sulfur oil meeting this definition, natural gas, wood, and/or other fuels that are known to contain insignificant amounts of sulfur were combusted in the affected facility during the reporting period; or

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to demonstrate compliance based on fuel analysis in §60.42b or §60.43b shall develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date you intend to demonstrate compliance. Each fuel analysis plan shall include a minimum initial requirement of weekly testing and each analysis report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) The potential sulfur emissions rate of the representative fuel mixture in ng/J heat input;

(ii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of each constituent of the mixture. For distillate oil and natural gas a fuel receipt or tariff sheet is acceptable;

(iii) The ratio of different fuels in the mixture; and

(iv) The owner or operator can petition the Administrator to approve monthly or quarterly sampling in place of weekly sampling.

(s) Facility specific NO_Xstandard for Cytec Industries Fortier Plant's C.AOG incinerator located in Westwego, Louisiana:

(1) *Definitions* .

Oxidation zone is defined as the portion of the C.AOG incinerator that extends from the inlet of the oxidizing zone combustion air to the outlet gas stack.

Reducing zone is defined as the portion of the C.AOG incinerator that extends from the burner section to the inlet of the oxidizing zone combustion air.

Total inlet air is defined as the total amount of air introduced into the C.AOG incinerator for combustion of natural gas and chemical by-product waste and is equal to the sum of the air flow into the reducing zone and the air flow into the oxidation zone.

(2) *Standard for nitrogen oxides* . (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the NO_Xemission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When natural gas and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the NO_Xemission limit is 289 ng/J (0.67 lb/MMBtu) and a maximum of 81 percent of the total inlet air provided for combustion shall be provided to the reducing zone of the C.AOG incinerator.

(3) *Emission monitoring* . (i) The percent of total inlet air provided to the reducing zone shall be determined at least every 15 minutes by measuring the air flow of all the air entering the reducing zone and the air flow of all the air entering the oxidation zone, and compliance with the percentage of total inlet air that is provided to the reducing zone shall be determined on a 3-hour average basis.

(ii) The NO_Xemission limit shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for NO_Xin §60.46b(i).

(iii) The monitoring of the NO_Xemission limit shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(4) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements* . (i) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by paragraph (i) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (a)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner of operator of the C.AOG incinerator shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(t) Facility-specific NO_Xstandard for Rohm and Haas Kentucky Incorporated's Boiler No. 100 located in Louisville, Kentucky:

(1) *Definitions* .

Air ratio control damper is defined as the part of the low NO_Xburner that is adjusted to control the split of total combustion air delivered to the reducing and oxidation portions of the combustion flame.

Flue gas recirculation line is defined as the part of Boiler No. 100 that recirculates a portion of the boiler flue gas back into the combustion air.

(2) *Standard for nitrogen oxides* . (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the NO_Xemission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When fossil fuel and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the NO_Xemission limit is 473 ng/J (1.1 lb/MMBtu), and the air ratio control damper tee handle shall be at a minimum of 5 inches (12.7 centimeters) out of the boiler, and the flue gas recirculation line shall be operated at a minimum of 10 percent open as indicated by its valve opening position indicator.

(3) *Emission monitoring for nitrogen oxides* . (i) The air ratio control damper tee handle setting and the flue gas recirculation line valve opening position indicator setting shall be recorded during each 8-hour operating shift.

(ii) The NO_Xemission limit shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for NO_Xin §60.46b.

(iii) The monitoring of the NO_Xemission limit shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(4) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements* . (i) The owner or operator of Boiler No. 100 shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by §60.49b(i).

(ii) The owner or operator of Boiler No. 100 shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (b)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner of operator of Boiler No. 100 shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of §60.49b.

(u) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia* . (1) This paragraph (u) applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia (“site”) and only to the natural gas-fired boilers installed as part of the powerhouse conversion required pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454(g). The requirements of this paragraph shall apply, and the requirements of §§60.40b through 60.49b(t) shall not apply, to the natural gas-fired boilers installed pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454(g).

(i) The site shall equip the natural gas-fired boilers with low NO_Xtechnology.

(ii) The site shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring and recording system for measuring NO_Xemissions discharged to the atmosphere and opacity using a continuous emissions monitoring system or a predictive emissions monitoring system.

(iii) Within 180 days of the completion of the powerhouse conversion, as required by 40 CFR 52.2454, the site shall perform a performance test to quantify criteria pollutant emissions.

(2) [Reserved]

(v) The owner or operator of an affected facility may submit electronic quarterly reports for $SO_2$and/or $NO_X$and/or opacity in lieu of submitting the written reports required under paragraphs (h), (i), (j), (k) or (l) of this section. The format of each quarterly electronic report shall be coordinated with the permitting authority. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the owner or operator, indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of this subpart was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the owner or operator shall coordinate with the permitting authority to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

(w) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each 6 month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

(x) Facility-specific NO_Xstandard for Weyerhaeuser Company's No. 2 Power Boiler located in New Bern, North Carolina:

(1) *Standard for nitrogen oxides* . (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the NO_Xemission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When fossil fuel and chemical by-product waste are simultaneously combusted, the NO_X emission limit is 215 ng/J (0.5 lb/MMBtu).

(2) *Emission monitoring for nitrogen oxides* . (i) The NO_X emissions shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for NO_X in §60.46b.

(ii) The monitoring of the NO_X emissions shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(3) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements* . (i) The owner or operator of the No. 2 Power Boiler shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (x)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by §60.49b(i).

(ii) The owner or operator of the No. 2 Power Boiler shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (x)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner or operator of the No. 2 Power Boiler shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of §60.49b.

(y) Facility-specific NO_X standard for INEOS USA's AOGI located in Lima, Ohio:

(1) *Standard for* NO_X. (i) When fossil fuel alone is combusted, the NO_X emission limit for fossil fuel in §60.44b(a) applies.

(ii) When fossil fuel and chemical byproduct/waste are simultaneously combusted, the NO_X emission limit is 645 ng/J (1.5 lb/MMBtu).

(2) *Emission monitoring for* NO_X. (i) The NO_X emissions shall be determined by the compliance and performance test methods and procedures for NO_X in §60.46b.

(ii) The monitoring of the NO_X emissions shall be performed in accordance with §60.48b.

(3) *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements* . (i) The owner or operator of the AOGI shall submit a report on any excursions from the limits required by paragraph (y)(2) of this section to the Administrator with the quarterly report required by paragraph (i) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator of the AOGI shall keep records of the monitoring required by paragraph (y)(3) of this section for a period of 2 years following the date of such record.

(iii) The owner or operator of the AOGI shall perform all the applicable reporting and recordkeeping requirements of this section.

[72 FR 32742, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5089, Jan. 28, 2009]

Attachment C
to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Source: 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) This subpart does not apply to the following:

(1) Vessels at coke oven by-product plants.

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

(4) Vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m^3 used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.

(5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.

(6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.

(7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

(8) Vessels subject to subpart GGGG of 40 CFR part 63.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.112b through 60.117b for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that meet the specifications in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, the monitoring

requirements of §60.116b(c), (e), (f)(1), and (g) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(i) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa; or

(ii) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa.

(2) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for those storage vessels. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2) do not apply to owners or operators of storage vessels complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(3) *Internal floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an internal floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.43. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

(4) *External floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an external floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.44. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59332, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.111b Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this subpart as follows:

Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Condensate means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Custody transfer means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Fill means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

Gasoline service station means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest

calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From External Floating Roof Tanks, (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17);

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Petroleum liquids means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery.

Process tank means a tank that is used within a process (including a solvent or raw material recovery process) to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage vessel or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process, to a product or by-product storage vessel, or to a vessel used to store recovered solvent or raw material. In many process tanks, unit operations such as reactions and blending are conducted. Other process tanks, such as surge control vessels and bottoms receivers, however, may not involve unit operations.

Reid vapor pressure means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

(1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors;

(2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or

(3) Process tanks.

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) into the atmosphere.

Waste means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.112b Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(ix) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in §60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, §60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (§60.18) of the General Provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A closed vent system and control device as specified in §60.112b(a)(3).

(2) A system equivalent to that described in paragraph (b)(1) as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(c) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").

(1) For any storage vessel that otherwise would be subject to the control technology requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this subpart, or reducing the site-wide total criteria pollutant emissions cap (total emissions cap) in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the total emissions cap in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this subpart for such storage vessel.

(2) For any storage vessel at the site not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) or (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.116b (b) and (c) and the General Provisions (subpart A of this part) shall not apply.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b.

(a) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in §60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in

the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(b) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(iii) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(iii) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 Cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of §60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(i) If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(c) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from §60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from §60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, §60.18 (e) and (f).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§ 60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the Federal Register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112b.

§ 60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(1) and §60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by §60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in §60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by §60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by §60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in §60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of §61.112b(a)(1) or §60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

(b) After installing control equipment in accordance with §61.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(2) and §60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by §60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by §60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by §60.113b(b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

(c) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with §60.113b(c)(2).

(d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with §60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A report containing the measurements required by §60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by §60.8 of the General Provisions. This report shall be submitted within 6 months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under §60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

§ 60.116b Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

(ii) Determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

(f) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in §60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; and a physical test at least once every 6 months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:

(i) ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(ii) ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

(g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specification of §60.112b or with emissions reductions equipment as specified in 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), or (c) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.117b 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: §§60.111b(f)(4), 60.114b, 60.116b(e)(3)(iii), 60.116b(e)(3)(iv), and 60.116b(f)(2)(iii).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 22780, June 16, 1987]

Attachment D
to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart VV—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, and on or Before November 7, 2006

Source: 48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.480 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) The provisions of this subpart apply to affected facilities in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry.

(2) The group of all equipment (defined in §60.481) within a process unit is an affected facility.

(b) Any affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after January 5, 1981, and on or before November 7, 2006, shall be subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(c) Addition or replacement of equipment for the purpose of process improvement which is accomplished without a capital expenditure shall not by itself be considered a modification under this subpart.

(d)(1) If an owner or operator applies for one or more of the exemptions in this paragraph, then the owner or operator shall maintain records as required in §60.486(i).

(2) Any affected facility that has the design capacity to produce less than 1,000 Mg/yr (1,102 ton/yr) of a chemical listed in §60.489 is exempt from §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10.

(3) If an affected facility produces heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials, then it is exempt from §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10.

(4) Any affected facility that produces beverage alcohol is exempt from §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10.

(5) Any affected facility that has no equipment in volatile organic compounds (VOC) service is exempt from §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* (i) Owners or operators may choose to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.482 through 60.487 for an affected facility. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, the requirements of §60.485(d), (e), and (f) and §60.486(i) and (j) still apply. Other provisions applying to an owner or operator who chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(ii) *Part 60, subpart A* . Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(1)(ii) do not apply to owners and operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 65,

subpart F, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(2) *Subpart VVa* . Owners or operators may choose to comply with the provisions of subpart VVa of this part 60 to satisfy the requirements of this subpart VV for an affected facility.

(f) *Stay of standards* . Owners or operators are not required to comply with the definition of “process unit” in §60.481 and the requirements in §60.482–1(g) of this subpart until the EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in theFederal Register.While the definition of “process unit” is stayed, owners or operators should use the following definition:

Process unit means components assembled to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489 of this part. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 22607, May 30, 1984; 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64879, Nov. 16, 2007, 73 FR 31379, June 2, 2008; 73 FR 31375, June 2, 2008]

§ 60.481 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act or in subpart A of part 60, and the following terms shall have the specific meanings given them.

Capital expenditure means, in addition to the definition in 40 CFR 60.2, an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that:

(a) Exceeds P, the product of the facility's replacement cost, R, and an adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, as reflected by the following equation: $P = R \times A$, where

(1) The adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, is the product of the percent of the replacement cost, Y, and the applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, divided by 100 as reflected by the following equation:

$A = Y \times (B \div 100)$;

(2) The percent Y is determined from the following equation: $Y = 1.0 - 0.575 \log X$, where X is 1982 minus the year of construction; and

(3) The applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, is selected from the following table consistent with the applicable subpart:

Table for Determining Applicable Value for B

Subpart applicable to facility	Value of B to be used in equation
VV	12.5
DDD	12.5
GGG	7.0
KKK	4.5

Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to the process.

Closed-purge system means a system or combination of systems and portable containers to capture purged liquids. Containers for purged liquids must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back to a process.

Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of process equipment or that close an opening in a pipe that could be connected to another pipe. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this subpart.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Distance piece means an open or enclosed casing through which the piston rod travels, separating the compressor cylinder from the crankcase.

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, and flange or other connector in VOC service and any devices or systems required by this subpart.

First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgment and standards such as ASME B31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, PO Box 2300, Fairfield, NJ 07007–2300).

In gas/vapor service means that the piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that the piece of equipment contains a liquid that meets the conditions specified in §60.485(e).

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa)(0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.

In VOC service means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight. (The provisions of §60.485(d) specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service.)

Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except safety relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from system pressure being greater than set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process improvement means routine changes made for safety and occupational health requirements, for energy savings, for better utility, for ease of maintenance and operation, for correction of design deficiencies, for bottleneck removal, for changing product requirements, or for environmental control.

Process unit means the components assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product. For the purpose of this subpart, process unit includes any feed, intermediate and final product storage vessels (except as specified in §60.482–1(g)), product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A process unit includes all equipment as defined in this subpart.

Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process unit or part of a process unit consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be accomplished. The following are not considered process unit shutdowns:

(1) An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours.

(2) An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process unit or part of the process unit of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process unit shutdown.

(3) The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production.

Quarter means a 3-month period; the first quarter concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days following initial startup.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, in order to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this subpart and, except for leaks identified in accordance with §§60.482–2(b)(2)(ii) and (d)(6)(ii) and (iii), 60.482–3(f), and 60.482–10(f)(1)(ii), is re-monitored as specified in §60.485(b) to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.

Replacement cost means the capital needed to purchase all the depreciable components in a facility.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take nonroutine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that are used in the process as raw material feedstocks, produced as intermediates or final products, or generated as wastes. Storage vessel does not include vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles, such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry means the industry that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489.

Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are used to fill tank trucks and/or railcars with organic liquids.

Volatile organic compounds or VOC means, for the purposes of this subpart, any reactive organic compounds as defined in §60.2 Definitions.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 22607, May 30, 1984; 49 FR 26738, June 29, 1984; 60 FR 43258, Aug. 18, 1995; 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64879, Nov. 16, 2007]

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31375, June 2, 2008, in §60.481, the definition of “process unit” was stayed until further notice.

§ 60.482-1 Standards: General.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10 or §60.480(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.

(b) Compliance with §§60.482–1 to 60.482–10 will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in §60.485.

(c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of equivalence of a means of emission limitation to the requirements of §§60.482–2, 60.482–3, 60.482–5, 60.482–6, 60.482–7, 60.482–8, and 60.482–10 as provided in §60.484.

(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least equivalent to the requirements of §§60.482–2, 60.482–3, 60.482–5, 60.482–6, 60.482–7, 60.482–8, or 60.482–10, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.

(d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482–2 to 60.482–10 if it is identified as required in §60.486(e)(5).

(e) Equipment that an owner or operator designates as being in VOC service less than 300 hours (hr)/yr is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482–2 through 60.482–10 if it is identified as required in §60.486(e)(6) and it meets any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The equipment is in VOC service only during startup and shutdown, excluding startup and shutdown between batches of the same campaign for a batch process.

(2) The equipment is in VOC service only during process malfunctions or other emergencies.

(3) The equipment is backup equipment that is in VOC service only when the primary equipment is out of service.

(f)(1) If a dedicated batch process unit operates less than 365 days during a year, an owner or operator may monitor to detect leaks from pumps and valves at the frequency specified in the following table instead of monitoring as specified in §§60.482–2, 60.482–7, and 60.483–2:

	Equivalent monitoring frequency time in use		
Operating time (percent of hours during year)	**Monthly**	**Quarterly**	**Semiannually**
0 to <25	Quarterly	Annually	Annually.
25 to <50	Quarterly	Semiannually	Annually.
50 to <75	Bimonthly	Three quarters	Semiannually.
75 to 100	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually.

(2) Pumps and valves that are shared among two or more batch process units that are subject to this subpart may be monitored at the frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, provided the operating time of all such process units is considered.

(3) The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are not requirements for monitoring at specific intervals and can be adjusted to accommodate process operations. An owner or operator may monitor at any time during the specified monitoring period (e.g., month, quarter, year), provided the monitoring is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the last monitoring campaign. Reasonable intervals are defined in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) When monitoring is conducted quarterly, monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 calendar days.

(ii) When monitoring is conducted semiannually (*i.e.* , once every 2 quarters), monitoring events must be separated by at least 60 calendar days.

(iii) When monitoring is conducted in 3 quarters per year, monitoring events must be separated by at least 90 calendar days.

(iv) When monitoring is conducted annually, monitoring events must be separated by at least 120 calendar days.

(g) If the storage vessel is shared with multiple process units, the process unit with the greatest annual amount of stored materials (predominant use) is the process unit the storage vessel is assigned to. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, and one of the process units has equipment subject to subpart VVa of this part, the storage vessel is assigned to that process unit. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, none of which have equipment subject to subpart VVa of this part, the storage vessel is assigned to any process unit subject to this subpart. If the predominant use of the storage vessel varies from year to year, then the owner or operator must estimate the predominant use initially and reassess every 3 years. The owner or operator must keep records of the information and supporting calculations that show how predominant use is determined. All equipment on the storage vessel must be monitored when in VOC service.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 22608, May 30, 1984; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64880, Nov. 16, 2007]

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31375, June 2, 2008, in §60.482–1, paragraph (g) was stayed until further notice.

§ 60.482-2 Standards: Pumps in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485(b), except as provided in §60.482–1(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump and except as provided in §60.482–1(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(2) Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, except as provided in §60.482–1(f).

(b)(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection if the instrument reading for that monitoring event was less than 10,000 ppm and the pump was not repaired since that monitoring event.

(i) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485(b). If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak within 15 days of detection by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, where practicable.

(i) Tightening the packing gland nuts;

(ii) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, provided the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section are met.

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is—

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid system is in heavy liquid service or is not in VOC service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4)(i) Each pump is checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals.

(ii) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485(b) to determine if there is a leak of VOC in the barrier fluid. If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(B) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak.

(5)(i) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(ii) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(iii) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, based on the criterion established in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section, a leak is detected.

(6)(i) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) of this section, it shall be repaired as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) A leak detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating the conditions that activated the sensor.

(iii) A designated leak pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(B) of this section shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating visual indications of liquids dripping.

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in §60.486(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section if the pump:

(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing,

(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the methods specified in §60.485(c), and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) If any pump is equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or to a fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10, it is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in §60.486(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64880, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-3 Standards: Compressors.

(a) Each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of VOC to the atmosphere, except as provided in §60.482–1(c) and paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) of this section.

(b) Each compressor seal system as required in paragraph (a) shall be:

(1) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure; or

(2) Equipped with a barrier fluid system degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10; or

(3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(c) The barrier fluid system shall be in heavy liquid service or shall not be in VOC service.

(d) Each barrier fluid system as described in paragraph (a) shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.

(e)(1) Each sensor as required in paragraph (d) shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm.

(2) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(f) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier system, or both based on the criterion determined under paragraph (e)(2), a leak is detected.

(g)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(h) A compressor is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, if it is equipped with a closed vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive shaft back to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) Any compressor that is designated, as described in §60.486(e) (1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a)–(h) if the compressor:

(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in §60.485(c); and

(2) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (i)(1) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(j) Any existing reciprocating compressor in a process unit which becomes an affected facility under provisions of §60.14 or §60.15 is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this section, provided the owner or operator demonstrates that recasting the distance piece or replacing the compressor are the only options available to bring the compressor into compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this section.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64881, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-4 Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined by the methods specified in §60.485(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, except as provided in §60.482–9.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the conditions of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, by the methods specified in §60.485(c).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage through the pressure relief device to a control device as described in §60.482–10 is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d)(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §60.482–9.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 60.482-5 Standards: Sampling connection systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system, except as provided in §60.482–1(c) and paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(2) Containers that are part of a closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

(3) Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured.

(4) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet requirements in either paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section.

(i) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line.

(ii) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process.

(iii) Capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10.

(iv) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(A) A waste management unit as defined in §63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;

(B) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266;

(C) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261;

(D) A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of §61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of §§61.343 through 61.347; or

(E) A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 CFR part 279, subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.

(c) In situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

[60 FR 43258, Aug. 18, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64881, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-6 Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.

(a)(1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in §60.482–1(c) and paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.

(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(c) When a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) at all other times.

(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 22607, May 30, 1984; 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64881, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-7 Standards: Valves in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §60.482–1(c) and (f), and §§60.483–1 and 60.483–2.

(2) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (ii), except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve and except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §60.482–1(c), and §§60.483–1 and 60.483–2.

(i) Monitor the valve as in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The valve must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period to ensure proper installation.

(ii) If the valves on the process unit are monitored in accordance with §60.483–1 or §60.483–2, count the new valve as leaking when calculating the percentage of valves leaking as described in §60.483–2(b)(5). If less than 2.0 percent of the valves are leaking for that process unit, the valve must be monitored for the first time during the next scheduled monitoring event for existing valves in the process unit or within 90 days, whichever comes first.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1)(i) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.

(ii) As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into 2 or 3 subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup.

(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.

(d)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:

(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;

(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;

(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts;

(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if the valve:

(1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid,

(2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as determined by the method specified in §60.485(c), and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a), and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface.

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located either becomes an affected facility through §60.14 or §60.15 or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of valves as difficult-to-monitor, and

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 22608, May 30, 1984; 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 72 FR 64881, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-8 Standards: Pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and connectors.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures:

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in §60.485(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak within 5 calendar days of detection.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §§60.482–2(c)(2) and 60.482–7(e).

[48 CFR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64882, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-9 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in VOC service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves will be allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and

(2) When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with §60.482–10.

(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:

(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, and

(2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.

(e) Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve, if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

(f) When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump or valve that remains in service, the pump or valve may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to delay of repair requirements if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64882, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.482-10 Standards: Closed vent systems and control devices.

(a) Owners or operators of closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall comply with the provisions of this section.

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent.

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of 816 °C.

(d) Flares used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.

(e) Owners or operators of control devices used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs.

(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(1)(ii) of this section:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(2) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §60.485(b).

(g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(h) Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section.

(j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and

(f)(2) of this section if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) and (j)(2) of this section:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with paragraphs (f)(1)(i) or (f)(2) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this section, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(3) of this section:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(2) The process unit within which the closed vent system is located becomes an affected facility through §§60.14 or 60.15, or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of closed vent system equipment as difficult to inspect; and

(3) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.

(l) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (l)(5) of this section.

(1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as unsafe to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(2) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as difficult to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(3) For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §60.486(c).

(4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §60.485(b) during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 2702, Jan. 21, 1986; 60 FR 43258, Aug. 18, 1995; 61 FR 29878, June 12, 1996; 65 FR 78277, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 60.483-1 Alternative standards for valves—allowable percentage of valves leaking.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator wishes to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:

(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in §60.487(d).

(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with §60.482–7(d) and (e).

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) All valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in §60.485(b).

(2) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility.

(d) Owners and operators who elect to comply with this alternative standard shall not have an affected facility with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent, determined as described in §60.485(h).

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78278, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64882, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.483-2 Alternative standards for valves—skip period leak detection and repair.

(a)(1) An owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in §60.487(d).

(b)(1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves in gas/vapor service and valves in light liquid service, as described in §60.482–7.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 1 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(3) After 5 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 3 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(4) If the percent of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in §60.482–7 but can again elect to use this section.

(5) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined as described in §60.485(h).

(6) An owner or operator must keep a record of the percent of valves found leaking during each leak detection period.

(7) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for a process unit following one of the alternative standards in this section must be monitored in accordance with §60.482–7(a)(2)(i) or (ii) before the provisions of this section can be applied to that valve.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78278, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64882, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.484 Equivalence of means of emission limitation.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the controls required in this subpart.

(b) Determination of equivalence to the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for an equivalence determination shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of means of emission limitation.

(2) The Administrator will compare test data for demonstrating equivalence of the means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(3) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(c) Determination of equivalence to the required work practices in this subpart will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of an equivalent means of emission limitation.

(2) For each affected facility for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practice shall be demonstrated.

(3) For each affected facility, for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the equivalent means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.

(4) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall commit in writing to work practice(s) that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practice.

(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the equivalent means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment in paragraph (c)(4).

(6) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practice.

(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the equivalence of any equivalent means of emission limitation.

(e)(1) After a request for determination of equivalence is received, the Administrator will publish a notice in the Federal Register and provide the opportunity for public hearing if the Administrator judges that the request may be approved.

(2) After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will determine the equivalence of a means of emission limitation and will publish the determination in theFederal Register.

(3) Any equivalent means of emission limitations approved under this section shall constitute a required work practice, equipment, design, or operational standard within the meaning of section 111(h)(1) of the Clean Air Act.

(f)(1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of VOC may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any equivalent means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart.

(2) The Administrator will make an equivalence determination according to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 72 FR 64882, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.485 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 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 standards in §§60.482–1 through 60.482–10, 60.483, and 60.484 as follows:

(1) Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of about, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no detectable emission standards in §§60.482–2(e), 60.482–3(i), 60.482–4, 60.482–7(f), and 60.482–10(e) as follows:

(1) The requirements of paragraph (b) shall apply.

(2) Method 21 shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d) The owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless he demonstrates that a process unit is not in VOC service, i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the following methods and procedures shall be used:

(1) Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260–73, 91, or 96, E168–67, 77, or 92, E169–63, 77, or 93 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the percent VOC content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment.

(2) Organic compounds that are considered by the Administrator to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the VOC content of the process fluid.

(3) Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the VOC content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Administrator disagrees with the judgment, paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(e) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a piece of equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply:

(1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H_2O at 68 °F). Standard reference texts or ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.

(2) The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H_2O at 68 °F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

(3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

(f) Samples used in conjunction with paragraphs (d), (e), and (g) of this section shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(g) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards of flares as follows:

(1) Method 22 shall be used to determine visible emissions.

(2) A thermocouple or any other equivalent device shall be used to monitor the presence of a pilot flame in the flare.

(3) The maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares shall be computed using the following equation:

$$V_{max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$$

Where:

V_{max}= Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec)

H_T= Net heating value of the gas being combusted, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).

K_1= 8.706 m/sec (metric units)

= 28.56 ft/sec (English units)

K_2= 0.7084 m^4 /(MJ-sec) (metric units)

= 0.087 ft^4 /(Btu-sec) (English units)

(4) The net heating value (H_T) of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be computed using the following equation:

$$H_T = K\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Where:

K = Conversion constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (g-mole)(MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units) = 4.674×10^{-6} [(g-mole)(Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)] (English units)

C_i= Concentration of sample component “i,” ppm

H_i= Net heat of combustion of sample component “i” at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole

(5) Method 18 or ASTM D6420–99 (2004) (where the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 parts per million by volume) and ASTM D2504–67, 77 or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the concentration of sample component “i.”

(6) ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of component “i” if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(7) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the actual exit velocity of a flare. If needed, the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip shall be used.

(h) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with §60.483–1 or §60.483–2 as follows:

(1) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined using the following equation:

$\%V_L = (V_L/V_T) * 100$

Where:

$\%V_L$= Percent leaking valves

V_L= Number of valves found leaking

V_T= The sum of the total number of valves monitored

(2) The total number of valves monitored shall include difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor valves only during the monitoring period in which those valves are monitored.

(3) The number of valves leaking shall include valves for which repair has been delayed.

(4) Any new valve that is not monitored within 30 days of being placed in service shall be included in the number of valves leaking and the total number of valves monitored for the monitoring period in which the valve is placed in service.

(5) If the process unit has been subdivided in accordance with §60.482–7(c)(1)(ii), the sum of valves found leaking during a monitoring period includes all subgroups.

(6) The total number of valves monitored does not include a valve monitored to verify repair.

[54 FR 6678, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended at 54 FR 27016, June 27, 1989; 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000; 72 FR 64882, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.486 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(2) An owner or operator of more than one affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these facilities in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each facility.

(b) When each leak is detected as specified in §§60.482–2, 60.482–3, 60.482–7, 60.482–8, and 60.483–2, the following requirements apply:

(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in §60.482–7(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.

(3) The identification on equipment except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in §§60.482–2, 60.482–3, 60.482–7, 60.482–8, and 60.483–2, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(4) “Above 10,000” if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in §60.485(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.

(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.

(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed vent systems and control devices described in §60.482–10 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in §60.482–10(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(4) Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in §§60.482–2, 60.482–3, 60.482–4, and 60.482–5 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed vent systems and control devices required in §§60.482–2, 60.482–3, 60.482–4, and 60.482–5.

(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in §§60.482–1 to 60.482–10 shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §§60.482–2(e), 60.482–3(i) and 60.482–7(f).

(ii) The designation of equipment as subject to the requirements of §60.482–2(e), §60.482–3(i), or §60.482–7(f) shall be signed by the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may establish a mechanism with their permitting authority that satisfies this requirement.

(3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with §60.482–4.

(4)(i) The dates of each compliance test as required in §§60.482–2(e), 60.482–3(i), 60.482–4, and 60.482–7(f).

(ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.

(iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.

(5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.

(6) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator designates as operating in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr in accordance with §60.482–1(e), a description of the conditions under which the equipment is in VOC service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr.

(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of §60.482–7(g) and (h) and to all pumps subject to the requirements of §60.482–2(g) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with §60.483–2:

(1) A schedule of monitoring.

(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Design criterion required in §§60.482–2(d)(5) and 60.482–3(e)(2) and explanation of the design criterion; and

(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in §60.480(d):

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the affected facility,

(2) A statement listing the feed or raw materials and products from the affected facilities and an analysis demonstrating whether these chemicals are heavy liquids or beverage alcohol, and

(3) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VOC service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

(k) The provisions of §60.7 (b) and (d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to this subpart.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78278, Dec. 14, 2000; 72 FR 64883, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.487 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator beginning six months after the initial startup date.

(b) The initial semiannual report to the Administrator shall include the following information:

(1) Process unit identification.

(2) Number of valves subject to the requirements of §60.482–7, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–7(f).

(3) Number of pumps subject to the requirements of §60.482–2, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–2(e) and those pumps complying with §60.482–2(f).

(4) Number of compressors subject to the requirements of §60.482–3, excluding those compressors designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–3(i) and those compressors complying with §60.482–3(h).

(c) All semiannual reports to the Administrator shall include the following information, summarized from the information in §60.486:

(1) Process unit identification.

(2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,

(i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–7(b) or §60.483–2,

(ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–7(d)(1),

(iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–2(b), (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B), or (d)(5)(iii),

(iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–2(c)(1) and (d)(6),

(v) Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–3(f),

(vi) Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–3(g)(1), and

(vii) The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (b) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

(d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§60.483–1 or 60.483–2 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.

(e) An owner or operator shall report the results of all performance tests in accordance with §60.8 of the General Provisions. The provisions of §60.8(d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to the provisions of this subpart except that an owner or operator must notify the Administrator of the schedule for the initial performance tests at least 30 days before the initial performance tests.

(f) The requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section remain in force until and unless EPA, 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 State. In that event, affected sources within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the State.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 22608, May 30, 1984; 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000; 72 FR 64883, Nov. 16, 2007]

§ 60.488 Reconstruction.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) The cost of the following frequently replaced components of the facility shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital costs that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15: pump seals, nuts and bolts, rupture disks, and packings.

(b) Under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in §60.488 (a)) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following the applicability date for the appropriate subpart. (See the “Applicability and designation of affected facility” section of the appropriate subpart.) For purposes of this paragraph, “commenced” means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

[49 FR 22608, May 30, 1984]

§ 60.489 List of chemicals produced by affected facilities.

The following chemicals are produced, as intermediates or final products, by process units covered under this subpart. The applicability date for process units producing one or more of these chemicals is January 5, 1981.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
105–57–7	Acetal.
75–07–0	Acetaldehyde.
107–89–1	Acetaldol.
60–35–5	Acetamide.
103–84–4	Acetanilide.
64–19–7	Acetic acid.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
108–24–7	Acetic anhydride.
67–64–1	Acetone.
75–86–5	Acetone cyanohydrin.
75–05–8	Acetonitrile.
98–86–2	Acetophenone.
75–36–5	Acetyl chloride.
74–86–2	Acetylene.
107–02–8	Acrolein.
79–06–1	Acrylamide.
79–10–7	Acrylic acid.
107–13–1	Acrylonitrile.
124–04–9	Adipic acid.
111–69–3	Adiponitrile.
([b])	Alkyl naphthalenes.
107–18–6	Allyl alcohol.
107–05–1	Allyl chloride.
1321–11–5	Aminobenzoic acid.
111–41–1	Aminoethylethanolamine.
123–30–8	p-Aminophenol.
628–63–7, 123–92–2	Amyl acetates.
71–41–0[c]	Amyl alcohols.
110–58–7	Amyl amine.
543–59–9	Amyl chloride.
110–66–7[c]	Amyl mercaptans.
1322–06–1	Amyl phenol.
62–53–3	Aniline.
142–04–1	Aniline hydrochloride.
29191–52–4	Anisidine.
100–66–3	Anisole.
118–92–3	Anthranilic acid.
84–65–1	Anthraquinone.
100–52–7	Benzaldehyde.
55–21–0	Benzamide.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
71–43–2	Benzene.
98–48–6	Benzenedisulfonic acid.
98–11–3	Benzenesulfonic acid.
134–81–6	Benzil.
76–93–7	Benzilic acid.
65–85–0	Benzoic acid.
119–53–9	Benzoin.
100–47–0	Benzonitrile.
119–61–9	Benzophenone.
98–07–7	Benzotrichloride.
98–88–4	Benzoyl chloride.
100–51–6	Benzyl alcohol.
100–46–9	Benzylamine.
120–51–4	Benzyl benzoate.
100–44–7	Benzyl chloride.
98–87–3	Benzyl dichloride.
92–52–4	Biphenyl.
80–05–7	Bisphenol A.
10–86–1	Bromobenzene.
27497–51–4	Bromonaphthalene.
106–99–0	Butadiene.
106–98–9	1-butene.
123–86–4	n-butyl acetate.
141–32–2	n-butyl acrylate.
71–36–3	n-butyl alcohol.
78–92–2	s-butyl alcohol.
75–65–0	t-butyl alcohol.
109–73–9	n-butylamine.
13952–84–6	s-butylamine.
75–64–9	t-butylamine.
98–73–7	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid.
107–88–0	1,3-butylene glycol.
123–72–8	n-butyraldehyde.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
107–92–6	Butyric acid.
106–31–0	Butyric anhydride.
109–74–0	Butyronitrile.
105–60–2	Caprolactam.
75–1–50	Carbon disulfide.
558–13–4	Carbon tetrabromide.
56–23–5	Carbon tetrachloride.
9004–35–7	Cellulose acetate.
79–11–8	Chloroacetic acid.
108–42–9	m-chloroaniline.
95–51–2	o-chloroaniline.
106–47–8	p-chloroaniline.
35913–09–8	Chlorobenzaldehyde.
108–90–7	Chlorobenzene.
118–91–2, 535–80–8, 74–11–3[c]	Chlorobenzoic acid.
2136–81–4, 2136–89–2, 5216–25–1[c]	Chlorobenzotrichloride.
1321–03–5	Chlorobenzoyl chloride.
25497–29–4	Chlorodifluoromethane.
75–45–6	Chlorodifluoroethane.
67–66–3	Chloroform.
25586–43–0	Chloronaphthalene.
88–73–3	o-chloronitrobenzene.
100–00–5	p-chloronitrobenzene.
25167–80–0	Chlorophenols.
126–99–8	Chloroprene.
7790–94–5	Chlorosulfonic acid.
108–41–8	m-chlorotoluene.
95–49–8	o-chlorotoluene.
106–43–4	p-chlorotoluene.
75–72–9	Chlorotrifluoromethane.
108–39–4	m-cresol.
95–48–7	o-cresol.
106–44–5	p-cresol.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
1319–77–3	Mixed cresols.
1319–77–3	Cresylic acid.
4170–30–0	Crotonaldehyde.
3724–65–0	Crotonic acid.
98–82–8	Cumene.
80–15–9	Cumene hydroperoxide.
372–09–8	Cyanoacetic acid.
506–77–4	Cyanogen chloride.
108–80–5	Cyanuric acid.
108–77–0	Cyanuric chloride.
110–82–7	Cyclohexane.
108–93–0	Cyclohexanol.
108–94–1	Cyclohexanone.
110–83–8	Cyclohexene.
108–91–8	Cyclohexylamine.
111–78–4	Cyclooctadiene.
112–30–1	Decanol.
123–42–2	Diacetone alcohol.
27576–04–1	Diaminobenzoic acid.
95–76–1, 95–82–9, 554–00–7, 608–27–5, 608–31–1, 626–43–7, 27134–27–6, 57311–92–9[c]	Dichloroaniline.
541–73–1	m-dichlorobenzene.
95–50–1	o-dichlorobenzene.
106–46–7	p-dichlorobenzene.
75–71–8	Dichlorodifluoromethane.
111–44–4	Dichloroethyl ether.
107–06–2	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC).
96–23–1	Dichlorohydrin.
26952–23–8	Dichloropropene.
101–83–7	Dicyclohexylamine.
109–89–7	Diethylamine.
111–46–6	Diethylene glycol.
112–36–7	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
111–96–6	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether.
112–34–5	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.
124–17–4	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.
111–90–0	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether.
112–15–2	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate.
111–77–3	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether.
64–67–5	Diethyl sulfate.
75–37–6	Difluoroethane.
25167–70–8	Diisobutylene.
26761–40–0	Diisodecyl phthalate.
27554–26–3	Diisooctyl phthalate.
674–82–8	Diketene.
124–40–3	Dimethylamine.
121–69–7	N,N-dimethylaniline.
115–10–6	N,N-dimethyl ether.
68–12–2	N,N-dimethylformamide.
57–14–7	Dimethylhydrazine.
77–78–1	Dimethyl sulfate.
75–18–3	Dimethyl sulfide.
67–68–5	Dimethyl sulfoxide.
120–61–6	Dimethyl terephthalate.
99–34–3	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid.
51–28–5	Dinitrophenol.
25321–14–6	Dinitrotoluene.
123–91–1	Dioxane.
646–06–0	Dioxilane.
122–39–4	Diphenylamine.
101–84–8	Diphenyl oxide.
102–08–9	Diphenyl thiourea.
25265–71–8	Dipropylene glycol.
25378–22–7	Dodecene.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
28675–17–4	Dodecylaniline.
27193–86–8	Dodecylphenol.
106–89–8	Epichlorohydrin.
64–17–5	Ethanol.
141–43–5[c]	Ethanolamines.
141–78–6	Ethyl acetate.
141–97–9	Ethyl acetoacetate.
140–88–5	Ethyl acrylate.
75–04–7	Ethylamine.
100–41–4	Ethylbenzene.
74–96–4	Ethyl bromide.
9004–57–3	Ethylcellulose.
75–00–3	Ethyl chloride.
105–39–5	Ethyl chloroacetate.
105–56–6	Ethylcyanoacetate.
74–85–1	Ethylene.
96–49–1	Ethylene carbonate.
107–07–3	Ethylene chlorohydrin.
107–15–3	Ethylenediamine.
106–93–4	Ethylene dibromide.
107–21–1	Ethylene glycol.
111–55–7	Ethylene glycol diacetate.
110–71–4	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether.
111–76–2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether.
112–07–2	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.
110–80–5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether.
111–15–9	Ethylene glycol monethyl ether acetate.
109–86–4	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether.
110–49–6	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate.
122–99–6	Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether.
2807–30–9	Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
75–21–8	Ethylene oxide.
60–29–7	Ethyl ether
104–76–7	2-ethylhexanol.
122–51–0	Ethyl orthoformate.
95–92–1	Ethyl oxalate.
41892–71–1	Ethyl sodium oxalacetate.
50–00–0	Formaldehyde.
75–12–7	Formamide.
64–18–6	Formic acid.
110–17–8	Fumaric acid.
98–01–1	Furfural.
56–81–5	Glycerol.
26545–73–7	Glycerol dichlorohydrin.
25791–96–2	Glycerol triether.
56–40–6	Glycine.
107–22–2	Glyoxal.
118–74–1	Hexachlorobenzene.
67–72–1	Hexachloroethane.
36653–82–4	Hexadecyl alcohol.
124–09–4	Hexamethylenediamine.
629–11–8	Hexamethylene glycol.
100–97–0	Hexamethylenetetramine.
74–90–8	Hydrogen cyanide.
123–31–9	Hydroquinone.
99–96–7	p-hydroxybenzoic acid.
26760–64–5	Isoamylene.
78–83–1	Isobutanol.
110–19–0	Isobutyl acetate.
115–11–7	Isobutylene.
78–84–2	Isobutyraldehyde.
79–31–2	Isobutyric acid.
25339–17–7	Isodecanol.
26952–21–6	Isooctyl alcohol.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
78–78–4	Isopentane.
78–59–1	Isophorone.
121–91–5	Isophthalic acid.
78–79–5	Isoprene.
67–63–0	Isopropanol.
108–21–4	Isopropyl acetate.
75–31–0	Isopropylamine.
75–29–6	Isopropyl chloride.
25168–06–3	Isopropylphenol.
463–51–4	Ketene.
([b])	Linear alkyl sulfonate.
123–01–3	Linear alkylbenzene (linear dodecylbenzene).
110–16–7	Maleic acid.
108–31–6	Maleic anhydride.
6915–15–7	Malic acid.
141–79–7	Mesityl oxide.
121–47–1	Metanilic acid.
79–41–4	Methacrylic acid.
563–47–3	Methallyl chloride.
67–56–1	Methanol.
79–20–9	Methyl acetate.
105–45–3	Methyl acetoacetate.
74–89–5	Methylamine.
100–61–8	n-methylaniline.
74–83–9	Methyl bromide.
37365–71–2	Methyl butynol.
74–87–3	Methyl chloride.
108–87–2	Methylcyclohexane.
1331–22–2	Methylcyclohexanone.
75–09–2	Methylene chloride.
101–77–9	Methylene dianiline.
101–68–8	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
78–93–3	Methyl ethyl ketone.
107–31–3	Methyl formate.
108–11–2	Methyl isobutyl carbinol.
108–10–1	Methyl isobutyl ketone.
80–62–6	Methyl methacrylate.
77–75–8	Methylpentynol.
98–83–9	a-methylstyrene.
110–91–8	Morpholine.
85–47–2	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid.
120–18–3	b-naphthalene sulfonic acid.
90–15–3	a-naphthol.
135–19–3	b-naphthol.
75–98–9	Neopentanoic acid.
88–74–4	o-nitroaniline.
100–01–6	p-nitroaniline.
91–23–6	o-nitroanisole.
100–17–4	p-nitroanisole.
98–95–3	Nitrobenzene.
27178–83–2[c]	Nitrobenzoic acid (o,m, and p).
79–24–3	Nitroethane.
75–52–5	Nitromethane.
88–75–5	2-Nitrophenol.
25322–01–4	Nitropropane.
1321–12–6	Nitrotoluene.
27215–95–8	Nonene.
25154–52–3	Nonylphenol.
27193–28–8	Octylphenol.
123–63–7	Paraldehyde.
115–77–5	Pentaerythritol.
109–66–0	n-pentane.
109–67–1	1-pentene
127–18–4	Perchloroethylene.
594–42–3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
94–70–2	o-phenetidine.
156–43–4	p-phenetidine.
108–95–2	Phenol.
98–67–9, 585–38–6, 609–46–1, 1333–39–7[c]	Phenolsulfonic acids.
91–40–7	Phenyl anthranilic acid.
([b])	Phenylenediamine.
75–44–5	Phosgene.
85–44–9	Phthalic anhydride.
85–41–6	Phthalimide.
108–99–6	b-picoline.
110–85–0	Piperazine.
9003–29–6, 25036–29–7[c]	Polybutenes.
25322–68–3	Polyethylene glycol.
25322–69–4	Polypropylene glycol.
123–38–6	Propionaldehyde.
79–09–4	Propionic acid.
71–23–8	n-propyl alcohol.
107–10–8	Propylamine.
540–54–5	Propyl chloride.
115–07–1	Propylene.
127–00–4	Propylene chlorohydrin.
78–87–5	Propylene dichloride.
57–55–6	Propylene glycol.
75–56–9	Propylene oxide.
110–86–1	Pyridine.
106–51–4	Quinone.
108–46–3	Resorcinol.
27138–57–4	Resorcylic acid.
69–72–7	Salicylic acid.
127–09–3	Sodium acetate.
532–32–1	Sodium benzoate.
9004–32–4	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose.
3926–62–3	Sodium chloroacetate.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
141–53–7	Sodium formate.
139–02–6	Sodium phenate.
110–44–1	Sorbic acid.
100–42–5	Styrene.
110–15–6	Succinic acid.
110–61–2	Succinonitrile.
121–57–3	Sulfanilic acid.
126–33–0	Sulfolane.
1401–55–4	Tannic acid.
100–21–0	Terephthalic acid.
79–34–5[c]	Tetrachloroethanes.
117–08–8	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride.
78–00–2	Tetraethyl lead.
119–64–2	Tetrahydronaphthalene.
85–43–8	Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride.
75–74–1	Tetramethyl lead.
110–60–1	Tetramethylenediamine.
110–18–9	Tetramethylethylenediamine.
108–88–3	Toluene.
95–80–7	Toluene-2,4-diamine.
584–84–9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate.
26471–62–5	Toluene diisocyanates (mixture).
1333–07–9	Toluenesulfonamide.
104–15–4[c]	Toluenesulfonic acids.
98–59–9	Toluenesulfonyl chloride.
26915–12–8	Toluidines.
87–61–6, 108–70–3, 120–82–1[c]	Trichlorobenzenes.
71–55–6	1,1,1-trichloroethane.
79–00–5	1,1,2-trichloroethane.
79–01–6	Trichloroethylene.
75–69–4	Trichlorofluoromethane.
96–18–4	1,2,3-trichloropropane.
76–13–1	1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane.

CAS No.[a]	Chemical
121–44–8	Triethylamine.
112–27–6	Triethylene glycol.
112–49–2	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether.
7756–94–7	Triisobutylene.
75–50–3	Trimethylamine.
57–13–6	Urea.
108–05–4	Vinyl acetate.
75–01–4	Vinyl chloride.
75–35–4	Vinylidene chloride.
25013–15–4	Vinyl toluene.
1330–20–7	Xylenes (mixed).
95–47–6	o-xylene.
106–42–3	p-xylene.
1300–71–6	Xylenol.
1300–73–8	Xylidine.

[a]CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registry numbers assigned to specific chemicals, isomers, or mixtures of chemicals. Some isomers or mixtures that are covered by the standards do not have CAS numbers assigned to them. The standards apply to all of the chemicals listed, whether CAS numbers have been assigned or not.

[b]No CAS number(s) have been assigned to this chemical, its isomers, or mixtures containing these chemicals.

[c]CAS numbers for some of the isomers are listed; the standards apply to all of the isomers and mixtures, even if CAS numbers have not been assigned.

[48 FR 48335, Oct. 18, 1983, as amended at 65 FR 61763, Oct. 17, 2000]

Attachment E
to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart VVa—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006

Source: 72 FR 64883, Nov. 16, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.480a Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) The provisions of this subpart apply to affected facilities in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry.

(2) The group of all equipment (defined in §60.481a) within a process unit is an affected facility.

(b) Any affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after November 7, 2006, shall be subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(c) Addition or replacement of equipment for the purpose of process improvement which is accomplished without a capital expenditure shall not by itself be considered a modification under this subpart.

(d)(1) If an owner or operator applies for one or more of the exemptions in this paragraph, then the owner or operator shall maintain records as required in §60.486a(i).

(2) Any affected facility that has the design capacity to produce less than 1,000 Mg/yr (1,102 ton/yr) of a chemical listed in §60.489 is exempt from §§60.482–1a through 60.482–11a.

(3) If an affected facility produces heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials, then it is exempt from §§60.482–1a through 60.482–11a.

(4) Any affected facility that produces beverage alcohol is exempt from §§60.482–1a through 60.482–11a.

(5) Any affected facility that has no equipment in volatile organic compounds (VOC) service is exempt from §§60.482–1a through 60.482–11a.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* (i) Owners or operators may choose to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.482–1a through 60.487a for an affected facility. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, the requirements of §§60.485a(d), (e), and (f), and 60.486a(i) and (j) still apply. Other provisions applying to an owner or operator who chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(ii) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(1)(ii) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 65 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(2) *Part 63, subpart H.* (i) Owners or operators may choose to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.482–1a through 60.487a for an affected facility. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, the requirements of §60.485a(d), (e), and (f), and §60.486a(i) and (j) still apply.

(ii) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2)(ii) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 63 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, must comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

(f) *Stay of standards.* (1) Owners or operators that start a new, reconstructed, or modified affected source prior to November 16, 2007 are not required to comply with the requirements in this paragraph until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register .

(i) The definition of “capital expenditure” in §60.481a of this subpart. While the definition of “capital expenditure” is stayed, owners or operators should use the definition found in §60.481 of subpart VV of this part.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) Owners or operators are not required to comply with the requirements in this paragraph until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register .

(i) The definition of “process unit” in §60.481a of this subpart. While the definition of “process unit” is stayed, owners or operators should use the following definition:

Process unit means components assembled to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489 of this part. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product.

(ii) The method of allocation of shared storage vessels in §60.482–1a(g) of this subpart.

(iii) The standards for connectors in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service in §60.482–11a of this subpart.

[72 FR 64883, Nov. 16, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 31375, June 2, 2008]

§ 60.481a Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA) or in subpart A of part 60, and the following terms shall have the specific meanings given them.

Capital expenditure means, in addition to the definition in 40 CFR 60.2, an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that:

(a) Exceeds P, the product of the facility's replacement cost, R, and an adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, as reflected by the following equation: $P = R \times A$, where:

(1) The adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, is the product of the percent of the replacement cost, Y, and the applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, divided by 100 as reflected by the following equation:

$A = Y \times (B \div 100)$;

(2) The percent Y is determined from the following equation: $Y = 1.0 - 0.575 \log X$, where X is 2006 minus the year of construction; and

(3) The applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, is selected from the following table consistent with the applicable subpart:

Table for Determining Applicable Value for B

Subpart applicable to facility	Value of B to be used in equation
VVa	12.5
GGGa	7.0

Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to the process.

Closed-purge system means a system or combination of systems and portable containers to capture purged liquids. Containers for purged liquids must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back to a process.

Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of process equipment or that close an opening in a pipe that could be connected to another pipe. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Distance piece means an open or enclosed casing through which the piston rod travels, separating the compressor cylinder from the crankcase.

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, and flange or other connector in VOC service and any devices or systems required by this subpart.

First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgment and standards such as ASME B31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, P.O. Box 2300, Fairfield, NJ 07007–2300).

In gas/vapor service means that the piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that the piece of equipment contains a liquid that meets the conditions specified in §60.485a(e).

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) (0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.

In VOC service means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight. (The provisions of §60.485a(d) specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service.)

Initial calibration value means the concentration measured during the initial calibration at the beginning of each day required in §60.485a(b)(1), or the most recent calibration if the instrument is recalibrated during the day (i.e., the calibration is adjusted) after a calibration drift assessment.

Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except safety relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from system pressure being greater than set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process improvement means routine changes made for safety and occupational health requirements, for energy savings, for better utility, for ease of maintenance and operation, for correction of design deficiencies, for bottleneck removal, for changing product requirements, or for environmental control.

Process unit means the components assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product. For the purpose of this subpart, process unit includes any feed, intermediate and final product storage vessels (except as specified in §60.482–1a(g)), product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A process unit includes all equipment as defined in this subpart.

Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process unit or part of a process unit consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be accomplished. The following are not considered process unit shutdowns:

(1) An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours.

(2) An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process unit or part of the process unit of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process unit shutdown.

(3) The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production.

Quarter means a 3-month period; the first quarter concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days following initial startup.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, in order to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this subpart and, except for leaks identified in accordance with §§60.482–2a(b)(2)(ii) and (d)(6)(ii) and (d)(6)(iii), 60.482–3a(f), and 60.482–10a(f)(1)(ii), is re-monitored as specified in §60.485a(b) to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.

Replacement cost means the capital needed to purchase all the depreciable components in a facility.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take nonroutine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that are used in the process as raw material feedstocks, produced as intermediates or final products, or generated as wastes. Storage vessel does not include vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles, such as trucks, railcars, barges or ships.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry means the industry that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489.

Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are used to fill tank trucks and/or railcars with organic liquids.

Volatile organic compounds or VOC means, for the purposes of this subpart, any reactive organic compounds as defined in §60.2 Definitions.

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in §60.481a, the definitions of “capital expenditure” and “process unit” were stayed until further notice.

§ 60.482-1a Standards: General.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§60.482–1a through 60.482–10a or §60.480a(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.

(b) Compliance with §§60.482–1a to 60.482–10a will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in §60.485a.

(c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of equivalence of a means of emission limitation to the requirements of §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–5a, 60.482–6a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, and 60.482–10a as provided in §60.484a.

(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least equivalent to the requirements of §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–5a, 60.482–6a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, or 60.482–10a, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.

(d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482–2a through 60.482–10a if it is identified as required in §60.486a(e)(5).

(e) Equipment that an owner or operator designates as being in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482–2a through 60.482–11a if it is identified as required in §60.486a(e)(6) and it meets any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The equipment is in VOC service only during startup and shutdown, excluding startup and shutdown between batches of the same campaign for a batch process.

(2) The equipment is in VOC service only during process malfunctions or other emergencies.

(3) The equipment is backup equipment that is in VOC service only when the primary equipment is out of service.

(f)(1) If a dedicated batch process unit operates less than 365 days during a year, an owner or operator may monitor to detect leaks from pumps, valves, and open-ended valves or lines at the frequency specified in the following table instead of monitoring as specified in §§60.482–2a, 60.482–7a, and 60.483.2a:

	Equivalent monitoring frequency time in use		
Operating time (percent of hours during year)	**Monthly**	**Quarterly**	**Semiannually**
0 to <25	Quarterly	Annually	Annually.
25 to <50	Quarterly	Semiannually	Annually.
50 to <75	Bimonthly	Three quarters	Semiannually.
75 to 100	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually.

(2) Pumps and valves that are shared among two or more batch process units that are subject to this subpart may be monitored at the frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, provided the operating time of all such process units is considered.

(3) The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are not requirements for monitoring at specific intervals and can be adjusted to accommodate process operations. An owner or operator may monitor at any time during the specified monitoring period (e.g., month, quarter, year), provided the monitoring is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the last monitoring campaign. Reasonable intervals are defined in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) When monitoring is conducted quarterly, monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 calendar days.

(ii) When monitoring is conducted semiannually (*i.e.* , once every 2 quarters), monitoring events must be separated by at least 60 calendar days.

(iii) When monitoring is conducted in 3 quarters per year, monitoring events must be separated by at least 90 calendar days.

(iv) When monitoring is conducted annually, monitoring events must be separated by at least 120 calendar days.

(g) If the storage vessel is shared with multiple process units, the process unit with the greatest annual amount of stored materials (predominant use) is the process unit the storage vessel is assigned to. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, and one of the process units has equipment subject to this subpart, the storage vessel is assigned to that process unit. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, none of which have equipment subject to this subpart of this part, the storage vessel is assigned to any process unit subject to subpart VV of this part. If the predominant use of the storage vessel varies from year to year, then the owner or operator must estimate the predominant use initially and reassess every 3 years. The owner or operator must keep records of the information and supporting calculations that show how predominant use is determined. All equipment on the storage vessel must be monitored when in VOC service.

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in §60.482–1a, paragraph (g) was stayed until further notice.

§ 60.482-2a Standards: Pumps in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485a(b), except as provided in §60.482–1a(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the

process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump and except as provided in §60.482–1a(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(2) Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, except as provided in §60.482–1a(f).

(b)(1) The instrument reading that defines a leak is specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) 5,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers;

(ii) 2,000 ppm or greater for all other pumps.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection and the instrument reading was less than the concentration specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(i) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485a(b). A leak is detected if the instrument reading measured during monitoring indicates a leak as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, whichever is applicable. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak using either the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section or by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, where practicable.

(i) Tightening the packing gland nuts;

(ii) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, provided the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section are met.

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10a; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid system is in heavy liquid service or is not in VOC service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4)(i) Each pump is checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals.

(ii) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section prior to the next required inspection.

(A) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485a(b) to determine if there is a leak of VOC in the barrier fluid. If an instrument reading of 2,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(B) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak.

(5)(i) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(ii) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(iii) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, based on the criterion established in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section, a leak is detected.

(6)(i) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) of this section, it shall be repaired as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) A leak detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating the conditions that activated the sensor.

(iii) A designated leak pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(B) of this section shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating visual indications of liquids dripping.

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in §60.486a(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section if the pump:

(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing;

(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the methods specified in §60.485a(c); and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) If any pump is equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or to a fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10a, it is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

§ 60.482-3a Standards: Compressors.

(a) Each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of VOC to the atmosphere, except as provided in §60.482–1a(c) and paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) of this section.

(b) Each compressor seal system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall be:

(1) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure; or

(2) Equipped with a barrier fluid system degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10a; or

(3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(c) The barrier fluid system shall be in heavy liquid service or shall not be in VOC service.

(d) Each barrier fluid system as described in paragraph (a) shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.

(e)(1) Each sensor as required in paragraph (d) of this section shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm.

(2) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(f) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier system, or both based on the criterion determined under paragraph (e)(2) of this section, a leak is detected.

(g)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(h) A compressor is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, if it is equipped with a closed vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive shaft back to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10a, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) Any compressor that is designated, as described in §60.486a(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section if the compressor:

(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in §60.485a(c); and

(2) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (i)(1) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(j) Any existing reciprocating compressor in a process unit which becomes an affected facility under provisions of §60.14 or §60.15 is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this section, provided the owner or operator demonstrates that recasting the distance piece or replacing the compressor are the only options available to bring the compressor into compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this section.

§ 60.482-4a Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined by the methods specified in §60.485a(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, except as provided in §60.482–9a.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the conditions of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, by the methods specified in §60.485a(c).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage through the pressure relief device to a control device as described in §60.482–10a is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(d)(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(2) After each pressure release, a new rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §60.482–9a.

§ 60.482-5a Standards: Sampling connection systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system, except as provided in §60.482–1a(c) and paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(2) Containers that are part of a closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

(3) Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured.

(4) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet requirements in either paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section.

(i) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line.

(ii) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process.

(iii) Capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482–10a.

(iv) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(A) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;

(B) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266;

(C) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261;

(D) A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of 40 CFR 61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of 40 CFR 61.343 through 40 CFR 61.347; or

(E) A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 CFR part 279, subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is not hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR part 261.

(c) In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

§ 60.482-6a Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.

(a)(1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in §60.482–1a(c) and paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.

(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(c) When a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) of this section at all other times.

(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

§ 60.482-7a Standards: Valves in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485a(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §60.482–1a(c) and (f), and §§60.483–1a and 60.483–2a.

(2) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (ii), except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve and except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §60.482–1a(c), and §§60.483–1a and 60.483–2a.

(i) Monitor the valve as in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The valve must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period to ensure proper installation.

(ii) If the existing valves in the process unit are monitored in accordance with §60.483–1a or §60.483–2a, count the new valve as leaking when calculating the percentage of valves leaking as described in §60.483–2a(b)(5). If less than 2.0 percent of the valves are leaking for that process unit, the valve must

be monitored for the first time during the next scheduled monitoring event for existing valves in the process unit or within 90 days, whichever comes first.

(b) If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1)(i) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.

(ii) As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into two or three subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup.

(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.

(d)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:

(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;

(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;

(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts;

(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486a(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if the valve:

(1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid,

(2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as determined by the method specified in §60.485a(c), and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section, and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface.

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located either:

(i) Becomes an affected facility through §60.14 or §60.15 and was constructed on or before January 5, 1981; or

(ii) Has less than 3.0 percent of its total number of valves designated as difficult-to-monitor by the owner or operator.

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

§ 60.482-8a Standards: Pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures:

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in §60.485a(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak within 5 calendar days of detection.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9a.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §§60.482–2a(c)(2) and 60.482–7a(e).

§ 60.482-9a Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in VOC service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves and connectors will be allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and

(2) When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with §60.482–10a.

(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:

(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, and

(2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.

(e) Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve, if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted.

Delay of repair beyond the next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

(f) When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump, valve, or connector that remains in service, the pump, valve, or connector may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to delay of repair requirements if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition.

§ 60.482-10a Standards: Closed vent systems and control devices.

(a) Owners or operators of closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall comply with the provisions of this section.

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv), whichever is less stringent.

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 ppmv, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of 816 °C.

(d) Flares used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.

(e) Owners or operators of control devices used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their designs.

(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485a(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(2) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485a(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §60.485a(b).

(g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(h) Delay of repair of a closed vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section.

(j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with paragraphs (f)(1)(i) or (f)(2) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this section, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(2) The process unit within which the closed vent system is located becomes an affected facility through §§60.14 or 60.15, or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of closed vent system equipment as difficult to inspect; and

(3) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.

(l) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as unsafe to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(2) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system that are designated as difficult to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(3) For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §60.486a(c).

(4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §60.485a(b) during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

§ 60.482-11a Standards: Connectors in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a) The owner or operator shall initially monitor all connectors in the process unit for leaks by the later of either 12 months after the compliance date or 12 months after initial startup. If all connectors in the process unit have been monitored for leaks prior to the compliance date, no initial monitoring is required provided either no process changes have been made since the monitoring or the owner or operator can

determine that the results of the monitoring, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes. If required to monitor because of a process change, the owner or operator is required to monitor only those connectors involved in the process change.

(b) Except as allowed in §60.482–1a(c), §60.482–10a, or as specified in paragraph (e) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors in gas and vapor and light liquid service as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of this section.

(1) The connectors shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in §60.485a(b) and, as applicable, §60.485a(c).

(2) If an instrument reading greater than or equal to 500 ppm is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The owner or operator shall perform monitoring, subsequent to the initial monitoring required in paragraph (a) of this section, as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section, and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3)(iv) and (v) of this section. The required period in which monitoring must be conducted shall be determined from paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section using the monitoring results from the preceding monitoring period. The percent leaking connectors shall be calculated as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(i) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, then monitor within 12 months (1 year).

(ii) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.25 percent but less than 0.5 percent, then monitor within 4 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors within 2 years of the start of the monitoring period, provided all connectors have been monitored by the end of the 4-year monitoring period.

(iii) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was less than 0.25 percent, then monitor as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section and either paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(B) or (b)(3)(iii)(C) of this section, as appropriate.

(A) An owner or operator shall monitor at least 50 percent of the connectors within 4 years of the start of the monitoring period.

(B) If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section is greater than or equal to 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor as soon as practical, but within the next 6 months, all connectors that have not yet been monitored during the monitoring period. At the conclusion of monitoring, a new monitoring period shall be started pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section, based on the percent of leaking connectors within the total monitored connectors.

(C) If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section is less than 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors that have not yet been monitored within 8 years of the start of the monitoring period.

(iv) If, during the monitoring conducted pursuant to paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section, a connector is found to be leaking, it shall be re-monitored once within 90 days after repair to confirm that it is not leaking.

(v) The owner or operator shall keep a record of the start date and end date of each monitoring period under this section for each process unit.

(c) For use in determining the monitoring frequency, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of this section, the percent leaking connectors as used in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of this section shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$\%C_L = C_L / C_t * 100$

Where:

$\%C_L$= Percent of leaking connectors as determined through periodic monitoring required in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

C_L= Number of connectors measured at 500 ppm or greater, by the method specified in §60.485a(b).

C_t= Total number of monitored connectors in the process unit or affected facility.

(d) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482–9a. A first attempt at repair as defined in this subpart shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(e) Any connector that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor connector is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the connector demonstrates that the connector is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the connector has a written plan that requires monitoring of the connector as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section if a leak is detected.

(f) *Inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors* . (1) Any connector that is inaccessible or that is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined), is exempt from the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, from the leak repair requirements of paragraph (d) of this section, and from the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §§63.1038 and 63.1039. An inaccessible connector is one that meets any of the provisions specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section, as applicable:

(i) Buried;

(ii) Insulated in a manner that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;

(iii) Obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;

(iv) Unable to be reached from a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic-type scaffold that would allow access to connectors up to 7.6 meters (25 feet) above the ground;

(v) Inaccessible because it would require elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters (7 feet) above a permanent support surface or would require the erection of scaffold; or

(vi) Not able to be accessed at any time in a safe manner to perform monitoring. Unsafe access includes, but is not limited to, the use of a wheeled scissor-lift on unstable or uneven terrain, the use of a motorized man-lift basket in areas where an ignition potential exists, or access would require near proximity to hazards such as electrical lines, or would risk damage to equipment.

(2) If any inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connector is observed by visual, audible, olfactory, or other means to be leaking, the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of a leak to the atmosphere shall be eliminated as soon as practical.

(g) Except for instrumentation systems and inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors meeting the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, identify the connectors subject to the requirements of this subpart. Connectors need not be individually identified if all connectors in a designated area or length of pipe subject to the provisions of this subpart are identified as a group, and the number of connectors subject is indicated.

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, §60.482–11a was stayed until further notice.

§ 60.483-1a Alternative standards for valves—allowable percentage of valves leaking.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator wishes to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:

(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in §60.487a(d).

(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with §60.482–7a(d) and (e).

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) All valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in §60.485a(b).

(2) If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility.

(d) Owners and operators who elect to comply with this alternative standard shall not have an affected facility with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent, determined as described in §60.485a(h).

§ 60.483-2a Alternative standards for valves—skip period leak detection and repair.

(a)(1) An owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in §60.487(d)a.

(b)(1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves in gas/vapor service and valves in light liquid service, as described in §60.482–7a.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 1 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(3) After 5 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 3 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(4) If the percent of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in §60.482–7a but can again elect to use this section.

(5) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined as described in §60.485a(h).

(6) An owner or operator must keep a record of the percent of valves found leaking during each leak detection period.

(7) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for a process unit following one of the alternative standards in this section must be monitored in accordance with §60.482–7a(a)(2)(i) or (ii) before the provisions of this section can be applied to that valve.

§ 60.484a Equivalence of means of emission limitation.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the controls required in this subpart.

(b) Determination of equivalence to the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for an equivalence determination shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of means of emission limitation.

(2) The Administrator will compare test data for demonstrating equivalence of the means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(3) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(c) Determination of equivalence to the required work practices in this subpart will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of an equivalent means of emission limitation.

(2) For each affected facility for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practice shall be demonstrated.

(3) For each affected facility, for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the equivalent means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.

(4) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall commit in writing to work practice(s) that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practice.

(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the equivalent means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(6) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practice.

(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the equivalence of any equivalent means of emission limitation.

(e)(1) After a request for determination of equivalence is received, the Administrator will publish a notice in the Federal Register and provide the opportunity for public hearing if the Administrator judges that the request may be approved.

(2) After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will determine the equivalence of a means of emission limitation and will publish the determination in the Federal Register .

(3) Any equivalent means of emission limitations approved under this section shall constitute a required work practice, equipment, design, or operational standard within the meaning of section 111(h)(1) of the CAA.

(f)(1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of VOC may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any equivalent means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart.

(2) The Administrator will make an equivalence determination according to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

§ 60.485a 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 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 standards in §§60.482–1a through 60.482–11a, 60.483a, and 60.484a as follows:

(1) Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration no more than 2,000 ppm greater than the leak definition concentration of the equipment monitored. If the monitoring instrument's design allows for multiple calibration scales, then the lower scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is no higher than 2,000 ppm above the concentration specified as a leak, and the highest scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is approximately equal to 10,000 ppm. If only one scale on an instrument will be used during monitoring, the owner or operator need not calibrate the scales that will not be used during that day's monitoring.

(2) A calibration drift assessment shall be performed, at a minimum, at the end of each monitoring day. Check the instrument using the same calibration gas(es) that were used to calibrate the instrument before use. Follow the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part, Section 10.1, except do not adjust the meter readout to correspond to the calibration gas value. Record the instrument reading for each scale used as specified in §60.486a(e)(7). Calculate the average algebraic difference between the three meter readings and the most recent calibration value. Divide this algebraic difference by the initial calibration value and multiply by 100 to express the calibration drift as a percentage. If any calibration drift assessment shows a negative drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then all equipment monitored since the last calibration with instrument readings below the appropriate leak definition and above the leak definition multiplied by (100 minus the percent of negative drift/divided by 100) must be re-monitored. If any calibration drift assessment shows a positive drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then, at the owner/operator's discretion, all equipment since the last calibration with instrument readings above the appropriate leak definition and below the leak definition multiplied by (100 plus the percent of positive drift/divided by 100) may be re-monitored.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no-detectable-emission standards in §§60.482–2a(e), 60.482–3a(i), 60.482–4a, 60.482–7a(f), and 60.482–10a(e) as follows:

(1) The requirements of paragraph (b) shall apply.

(2) Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d) The owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless he demonstrates that a process unit is not in VOC service, i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the following methods and procedures shall be used:

(1) Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260–73, 91, or 96, E168–67, 77, or 92, E169–63, 77, or 93 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the percent VOC content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment.

(2) Organic compounds that are considered by the Administrator to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the VOC content of the process fluid.

(3) Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the VOC content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Administrator disagrees with the judgment, paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(e) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a piece of equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply:

(1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H_2O at 68 °F). Standard reference texts or ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.

(2) The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H_2O at 68 °F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

(3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

(f) Samples used in conjunction with paragraphs (d), (e), and (g) of this section shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(g) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards of flares as follows:

(1) Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part shall be used to determine visible emissions.

(2) A thermocouple or any other equivalent device shall be used to monitor the presence of a pilot flame in the flare.

(3) The maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares shall be computed using the following equation:

$V_{max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$

Where:

V_{max}= Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).

H_T= Net heating value of the gas being combusted, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).

K_1= 8.706 m/sec (metric units) = 28.56 ft/sec (English units).

K_2= 0.7084 m^4 /(MJ-sec) (metric units) = 0.087 ft^4 /(Btu-sec) (English units).

(4) The net heating value (HT) of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be computed using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i H_i$$

Where:

K = Conversion constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (g-mole)(MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units) = 4.674×10^{-6} [(g-mole)(Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)] (English units).

C_i= Concentration of sample component “i,” ppm

H_i= net heat of combustion of sample component “i” at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole.

(5) Method 18 of appendix A–6 of this part or ASTM D6420–99 (2004) (where the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99, and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 ppmv) and ASTM D2504–67, 77, or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17) shall be used to determine the concentration of sample component “i.”

(6) ASTM D2382–76 or 88 or D4809–95 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17) shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of component “i” if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(7) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A–7 of this part, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the actual exit velocity of a flare. If needed, the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip shall be used.

(h) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with §60.483–1a or §60.483–2a as follows:

(1) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined using the following equation:

$\%V_L = (V_L / V_T) * 100$

Where:

$\%V_L$= Percent leaking valves.

V_L= Number of valves found leaking.

V_T= The sum of the total number of valves monitored.

(2) The total number of valves monitored shall include difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor valves only during the monitoring period in which those valves are monitored.

(3) The number of valves leaking shall include valves for which repair has been delayed.

(4) Any new valve that is not monitored within 30 days of being placed in service shall be included in the number of valves leaking and the total number of valves monitored for the monitoring period in which the valve is placed in service.

(5) If the process unit has been subdivided in accordance with §60.482–7a(c)(1)(ii), the sum of valves found leaking during a monitoring period includes all subgroups.

(6) The total number of valves monitored does not include a valve monitored to verify repair.

§ 60.486a Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(2) An owner or operator of more than one affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these facilities in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each facility.

(3) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each monitoring event required by §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, 60.482–11a, and 60.483–2a.

(i) Monitoring instrument identification.

(ii) Operator identification.

(iii) Equipment identification.

(iv) Date of monitoring.

(v) Instrument reading.

(b) When each leak is detected as specified in §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, 60.482–11a, and 60.483–2a, the following requirements apply:

(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in §60.482–7a(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.

(3) The identification on a connector may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in §60.482–11a(b)(3)(iv) and no leak has been detected during that monitoring.

(4) The identification on equipment, except on a valve or connector, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, 60.482–11a, and 60.483–2a, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number, except when indications of liquids dripping from a pump are designated as a leak.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(4) Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part at the time the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable, except when a pump is repaired by eliminating indications of liquids dripping.

(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.

(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed vent systems and control devices described in §60.482–10a shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in §60.482–10a(e), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(4) Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–4a, and 60.482–5a are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed vent systems and control devices required in §§60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–4a, and 60.482–5a.

(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in §§60.482–1a to 60.482–11a shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §§60.482–2a(e), 60.482–3a(i), and 60.482–7a(f).

(ii) The designation of equipment as subject to the requirements of §60.482–2a(e), §60.482–3a(i), or §60.482–7a(f) shall be signed by the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may establish a mechanism with their permitting authority that satisfies this requirement.

(3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with §60.482–4a.

(4)(i) The dates of each compliance test as required in §§60.482–2a(e), 60.482–3a(i), 60.482–4a, and 60.482–7a(f).

(ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.

(iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.

(5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.

(6) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator designates as operating in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr in accordance with §60.482–1a(e), a description of the conditions under which the equipment is in VOC service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr.

(7) The date and results of the weekly visual inspection for indications of liquids dripping from pumps in light liquid service.

(8) Records of the information specified in paragraphs (e)(8)(i) through (vi) of this section for monitoring instrument calibrations conducted according to sections 8.1.2 and 10 of Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part and §60.485a(b).

(i) Date of calibration and initials of operator performing the calibration.

(ii) Calibration gas cylinder identification, certification date, and certified concentration.

(iii) Instrument scale(s) used.

(iv) A description of any corrective action taken if the meter readout could not be adjusted to correspond to the calibration gas value in accordance with section 10.1 of Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part.

(v) Results of each calibration drift assessment required by §60.485a(b)(2) (i.e., instrument reading for calibration at end of monitoring day and the calculated percent difference from the initial calibration value).

(vi) If an owner or operator makes their own calibration gas, a description of the procedure used.

(9) The connector monitoring schedule for each process unit as specified in §60.482–11a(b)(3)(v).

(10) Records of each release from a pressure relief device subject to §60.482–4a.

(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of §60.482–7a(g) and (h), all pumps subject to the requirements of §60.482–2a(g), and all connectors subject to the requirements of §60.482–11a(e) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves, pumps, and connectors that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve, pump, or connector stating why the valve, pump, or connector is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve, pump, or connector.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with §60.483–2a:

(1) A schedule of monitoring.

(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Design criterion required in §§60.482–2a(d)(5) and 60.482–3a(e)(2) and explanation of the design criterion; and

(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in §60.480a(d):

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the affected facility,

(2) A statement listing the feed or raw materials and products from the affected facilities and an analysis demonstrating whether these chemicals are heavy liquids or beverage alcohol, and

(3) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VOC service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

(k) The provisions of §60.7(b) and (d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to this subpart.

§ 60.487a Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator beginning 6 months after the initial startup date.

(b) The initial semiannual report to the Administrator shall include the following information:

(1) Process unit identification.

(2) Number of valves subject to the requirements of §60.482–7a, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–7a(f).

(3) Number of pumps subject to the requirements of §60.482–2a, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–2a(e) and those pumps complying with §60.482–2a(f).

(4) Number of compressors subject to the requirements of §60.482–3a, excluding those compressors designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482–3a(i) and those compressors complying with §60.482–3a(h).

(5) Number of connectors subject to the requirements of §60.482–11a.

(c) All semiannual reports to the Administrator shall include the following information, summarized from the information in §60.486a:

(1) Process unit identification.

(2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,

(i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–7a(b) or §60.483–2a,

(ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–7a(d)(1),

(iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–2a(b), (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B), or (d)(5)(iii),

(iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–2a(c)(1) and (d)(6),

(v) Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–3a(f),

(vi) Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–3a(g)(1),

(vii) Number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482–11a(b)

(viii) Number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482–11a(d), and

(ix)–(x) [Reserved]

(xi) The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (b) of this section if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

(d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§60.483–1a or 60.483–2a shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.

(e) An owner or operator shall report the results of all performance tests in accordance with §60.8 of the General Provisions. The provisions of §60.8(d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to the provisions of this subpart except that an owner or operator must notify the Administrator of the schedule for the initial performance tests at least 30 days before the initial performance tests.

(f) The requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a state under section 111(c) of the CAA, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such state. In that event, affected sources within the state will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the state.

§ 60.488a Reconstruction.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) The cost of the following frequently replaced components of the facility shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital costs that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15: Pump seals, nuts and bolts, rupture disks, and packings.

(b) Under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in §60.488a(a)) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following the applicability date for the appropriate subpart. (See the “Applicability and designation of affected facility” section of the appropriate subpart.) For purposes of this paragraph, “commenced” means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

§ 60.489a List of chemicals produced by affected facilities.

Process units that produce, as intermediates or final products, chemicals listed in §60.489 are covered under this subpart. The applicability date for process units producing one or more of these chemicals is November 8, 2006.

Attachment F
to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

Subpart EEEE—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)

Source: 69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.2330 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards for organic hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from organic liquids distribution (OLD) (non-gasoline) operations at major sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards.

§ 63.2334 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) Except as provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, you are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an OLD operation that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP emissions. An OLD operation may occupy an entire plant site or be collocated with other industrial (*e.g.,* manufacturing) operations at the same plant site.

(b) Organic liquid distribution operations located at research and development facilities, consistent with section 112(c)(7) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), are not subject to this subpart.

(c) Organic liquid distribution operations do not include the activities and equipment, including product loading racks, used to process, store, or transfer organic liquids at facilities listed in paragraph (c) (1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Oil and natural gas production field facilities, as the term “facility” is defined in §63.761 of subpart HH.

(2) Natural gas transmission and storage facilities, as the term “facility” is defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH.

§ 63.2338 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new, reconstructed, or existing OLD operation affected source.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the affected source is the collection of activities and equipment used to distribute organic liquids into, out of, or within a facility that is a major source of HAP. The affected source is composed of:

(1) All storage tanks storing organic liquids.

(2) All transfer racks at which organic liquids are loaded into or unloaded out of transport vehicles and/or containers.

(3) All equipment leak components in organic liquids service that are associated with:

(i) Storage tanks storing organic liquids;

(ii) Transfer racks loading or unloading organic liquids;

(iii) Pipelines that transfer organic liquids directly between two storage tanks that are subject to this subpart;

(iv) Pipelines that transfer organic liquids directly between a storage tank subject to this subpart and a transfer rack subject to this subpart; and

(v) Pipelines that transfer organic liquids directly between two transfer racks that are subject to this subpart.

(4) All transport vehicles while they are loading or unloading organic liquids at transfer racks subject to this subpart.

(5) All containers while they are loading or unloading organic liquids at transfer racks subject to this subpart.

(c) The equipment listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and used in the identified operations is excluded from the affected source.

(1) Storage tanks, transfer racks, transport vehicles, containers, and equipment leak components that are part of an affected source under another 40 CFR part 63 national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP).

(2) Non-permanent storage tanks, transfer racks, transport vehicles, containers, and equipment leak components when used in special situation distribution loading and unloading operations (such as maintenance or upset liquids management).

(3) Storage tanks, transfer racks, transport vehicles, containers, and equipment leak components when used to conduct maintenance activities, such as stormwater management, liquid removal from tanks for inspections and maintenance, or changeovers to a different liquid stored in a storage tank.

(d) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction of the affected source after April 2, 2002, and you meet the applicability criteria in §63.2334 at the time you commenced operation.

(e) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

(f) An affected source is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42904, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2342 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to the schedule identified in paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section, as applicable.

(1)(i) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, if you startup your new affected source on or before February 3, 2004 or if you reconstruct your affected source on or before February 3, 2004, you must comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart no later than February 3, 2004.

(ii) For any emission source listed in paragraph §63.2338(b) at an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after April 2, 2002, but before February 3, 2004, that is required to be controlled based on the applicability criteria in this subpart, but:

(A) Would not have been required to be controlled based on the applicability criteria as proposed for this subpart, you must comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards for each such emission source based on the schedule found in paragraph (b) of this section or at startup, whichever is later; or

(B) Would have been subject to a less stringent degree of control requirement as proposed for this subpart, you must comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart for each such emission source based on the schedule found in paragraph (b) of this section or at startup, whichever is later, and if you start up your affected new or reconstructed source before February 5, 2007, you must comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards for each such emission source as proposed for this subpart, until you are required to comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart for each such emission source based on the schedule found in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) If you commence construction of or reconstruct your affected source after February 3, 2004, you must comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards for new and reconstructed sources in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(3) If, after startup of a new affected source, the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume at that source exceeds the criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, items 9 and 10, the owner or operator must comply with the transfer rack requirements specified in §63.2346(b) immediately; that is, be in compliance the first day of the period following the end of the 3-year period triggering the control criteria.

(b)(1) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards for existing affected sources no later than February 5, 2007, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Floating roof storage tanks at existing affected sources must be in compliance with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, item 1, at all times after the next degassing and cleaning activity or within 10 years after February 3, 2004, whichever occurs first. If the first degassing and cleaning activity occurs during the 3 years following February 3, 2004, the compliance date is February 5, 2007.

(3)(i) If an addition or change other than reconstruction as defined in §63.2 is made to an existing affected facility that causes the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume to exceed the criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 and 8, the owner or operator must comply with the transfer rack requirements specified in §63.2346(b) immediately; that is, be in compliance the first day of the period following the end of the 3-year period triggering the control criteria.

(ii) If the owner or operator believes that compliance with the transfer rack emission limits cannot be achieved immediately, as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, the owner or operator may submit a request for a compliance extension, as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(ii)(A) through (I) of this

section. Subject to paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B) of this section, until an extension of compliance has been granted by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) under this paragraph (b)(3)(ii), the owner or operator of the transfer rack subject to the requirements of this section shall comply with all applicable requirements of this subpart. Advice on requesting an extension of compliance may be obtained from the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program).

(A) *Submittal.* The owner or operator shall submit a request for a compliance extension to the Administrator (or a State, when the State has an approved 40 CFR part 70 permit program and the source is required to obtain a 40 CFR part 70 permit under that program, or a State, when the State has been delegated the authority to implement and enforce the emission standard for that source) seeking an extension allowing the source up to 1 additional year to comply with the transfer rack standard, if such additional period is necessary for the installation of controls. The owner or operator of the affected source who has requested an extension of compliance under this paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) and who is otherwise required to obtain a title V permit shall apply for such permit, or apply to have the source's title V permit revised to incorporate the conditions of the extension of compliance. The conditions of an extension of compliance granted under this paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) will be incorporated into the affected source's title V permit according to the provisions of 40 CFR part 70 or Federal title V regulations in this chapter (42 U.S.C. 7661), whichever are applicable.

(B) *When to submit.* (*1*) Any request submitted under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section must be submitted in writing to the appropriate authority no later than 120 days prior to the affected source's compliance date (as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section), except as provided for in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B)(*2*) of this section. Nonfrivolous requests submitted under this paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B)(*1*) will stay the applicability of the rule as to the emission points in question until such time as the request is granted or denied. A denial will be effective as of the date of denial.

(*2*) An owner or operator may submit a compliance extension request after the date specified in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B)(*1*) of this section provided the need for the compliance extension arose after that date, and before the otherwise applicable compliance date and the need arose due to circumstances beyond reasonable control of the owner or operator. This request must include, in addition to the information required in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C) of this section, a statement of the reasons additional time is needed and the date when the owner or operator first learned of the problems. Nonfrivolous requests submitted under this paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B)(*2*) will stay the applicability of the rule as to the emission points in question until such time as the request is granted or denied. A denial will be effective as of the original compliance date.

(C) *Information required.* The request for a compliance extension under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(A) of this section shall include the following information:

(*1*) The name and address of the owner or operator and the address of the existing source if it differs from the address of the owner or operator;

(*2*) The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for further information;

(*3*) An identification of the organic liquid distribution operation and of the specific equipment for which additional compliance time is required;

(*4*) A description of the controls to be installed to comply with the standard;

(*5*) Justification for the length of time being requested; and

(*6*) A compliance schedule, including the date by which each step toward compliance will be reached. At a minimum, the list of dates shall include:

(*i*) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is planned to be initiated;

(*ii*) The date by which on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or a process change is to be completed; and

(*iii*) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.

(D) *Approval of request for extension of compliance.* Based on the information provided in any request made under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C) of this section, or other information, the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) may grant an extension of compliance with the transfer rack emission standard, as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section. The extension will be in writing and will—

(*1*) Identify each affected source covered by the extension;

(*2*) Specify the termination date of the extension;

(*3*) Specify the dates by which steps toward compliance are to be taken, if appropriate;

(*4*) Specify other applicable requirements to which the compliance extension applies (e.g., performance tests);

(*5*) Specify the contents of the progress reports to be submitted and the dates by which such reports are to be submitted, if required pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(E) of this section.

(*6*) Under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section, specify any additional conditions that the Administrator (or the State) deems necessary to assure installation of the necessary controls and protection of the health of persons during the extension period.

(E) *Progress reports.* The owner or operator of an existing source that has been granted an extension of compliance under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(D) of this section may be required to submit to the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) progress reports indicating whether the steps toward compliance outlined in the compliance schedule have been reached.

(F) *Notification of approval or intention to deny.* (*1*) The Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) will notify the owner or operator in writing of approval or intention to deny approval of a request for an extension of compliance within 30 calendar days after receipt of sufficient information to evaluate a request submitted under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section. The Administrator (or the State) will notify the owner or operator in writing of the status of his/her application; that is, whether the application contains sufficient information to make a determination, within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original application and within 30 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that is submitted. The 30-day approval or denial period will begin after the owner or operator has been notified in writing that his/her application is complete. Failure by the Administrator to act within 30 calendar days to approve or disapprove a request submitted under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section does not constitute automatic approval of the request.

(*2*) When notifying the owner or operator that his/her application is not complete, the Administrator will specify the information needed to complete the application and provide notice of opportunity for the applicant to present, in writing, within 30 calendar days after he/she is notified of the incomplete application, additional information or arguments to the Administrator to enable further action on the application.

(*3*) Before denying any request for an extension of compliance, the Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) will notify the owner or operator in writing of the Administrator's (or the State's) intention to issue the denial, together with:

(*i*) Notice of the information and findings on which the intended denial is based; and

(*ii*) Notice of opportunity for the owner or operator to present in writing, within 15 calendar days after he/she is notified of the intended denial, additional information or arguments to the Administrator (or the State) before further action on the request.

(*4*) The Administrator's final determination to deny any request for an extension will be in writing and will set forth the specific grounds on which the denial is based. The final determination will be made within 30 calendar days after presentation of additional information or argument (if the application is complete), or within 30 calendar days after the final date specified for the presentation if no presentation is made.

(G) *Termination of extension of compliance.* The Administrator (or the State with an approved permit program) may terminate an extension of compliance at an earlier date than specified if any specification under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(D)(*3*) or paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(D)(*4*) of this section is not met. Upon a determination to terminate, the Administrator will notify, in writing, the owner or operator of the Administrator's determination to terminate, together with:

(*1*) Notice of the reason for termination; and

(*2*) Notice of opportunity for the owner or operator to present in writing, within 15 calendar days after he/she is notified of the determination to terminate, additional information or arguments to the Administrator before further action on the termination.

(*3*) A final determination to terminate an extension of compliance will be in writing and will set forth the specific grounds on which the termination is based. The final determination will be made within 30 calendar days after presentation of additional information or arguments, or within 30 calendar days after the final date specified for the presentation if no presentation is made.

(H) The granting of an extension under this section shall not abrogate the Administrator's authority under section 114 of the CAA.

(I) *Limitation on use of compliance extension.* The owner or operator may request an extension of compliance under the provisions specified in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section only once for each facility.

(c) If you have an area source that does not commence reconstruction but increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP emissions and an existing affected source subject to this subpart, you must be in compliance by 3 years after the area source becomes a major source.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in §§63.2343 and 63.2382(a), as applicable, according to the schedules in §63.2382(a) and (b)(1) through (3) and in subpart A of this part. Some of these notifications must be submitted before the compliance dates for the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42905, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2343 What are my requirements for emission sources not requiring control?

This section establishes the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for emission sources identified in §63.2338 that do not require control under this subpart (i.e., under paragraphs (a) through (e) of §63.2346). Such emission sources are not subject to any other notification, recordkeeping, or reporting sections in this subpart, including §63.2350(c), except as indicated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) For each storage tank subject to this subpart having a capacity of less than 18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) and for each transfer rack subject to this subpart that only unloads organic liquids (i.e., no organic liquids are loaded at any of the transfer racks), you must keep documentation that verifies that each storage tank and transfer rack identified in paragraph (a) of this section is not required to be controlled. The documentation must be kept up-to-date (i.e., all such emission sources at a facility are identified in the documentation regardless of when the documentation was last compiled) and must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review according to §63.10(b)(1), including records stored in electronic form in a separate location. The documentation may consist of identification of the tanks and transfer racks identified in paragraph (a) of this section on a plant site plan or process and instrumentation diagram (P&ID).

(b) For each storage tank subject to this subpart having a capacity of 18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) or more that is not subject to control based on the criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 6, you must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1)(i) You must submit the information in §63.2386(c)(1), (2), (3), and (10)(i) in either the Notification of Compliance Status, according to the schedule specified in Table 12 to this subpart, or in your first Compliance report, according to the schedule specified in §63.2386(b), whichever occurs first.

(ii)(A) If you submit your first Compliance report before your Notification of Compliance Status, the Notification of Compliance Status must contain the information specified in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4) if any of the changes identified in paragraph (d) of this section have occurred since the filing of the first Compliance report. If none of the changes identified in paragraph (d) of this section have occurred since the filing of the first Compliance report, you do not need to report the information specified in §63.2386(c)(10)(i) when you submit your Notification of Compliance Status.

(B) If you submit your Notification of Compliance Status before your first Compliance report, your first Compliance report must contain the information specified in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4) if any of the changes specified in paragraph (d) of this section have occurred since the filing of the Notification of Compliance Status.

(iii) If you are already submitting a Notification of Compliance Status or a first Compliance report under §63.2386(c), you do not need to submit a separate Notification of Compliance Status or first Compliance report for each storage tank that meets the conditions identified in paragraph (b) of this section (i.e., a single Notification of Compliance Status or first Compliance report should be submitted).

(2)(i) You must submit a subsequent Compliance report according to the schedule in §63.2386(b) whenever any of the events in paragraph (d) of this section occur, as applicable.

(ii) Your subsequent Compliance reports must contain the information in §63.2386(c)(1), (2), (3) and, as applicable, in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4). If you are already submitting a subsequent Compliance report under §63.2386(d), you do not need to submit a separate subsequent Compliance report for each storage tank that meets the conditions identified in paragraph (b) of this section (i.e., a single subsequent Compliance report should be submitted).

(3) For each storage tank that meets the conditions identified in paragraph (b) of this section, you must keep documentation, including a record of the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1

organic HAP in the stored organic liquid, that verifies the storage tank is not required to be controlled under this subpart. The documentation must be kept up-to-date and must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review according to §63.10(b)(1), including records stored in electronic form in a separate location.

(c) For each transfer rack subject to this subpart that loads organic liquids but is not subject to control based on the criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, you must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1)(i) You must submit the information in §63.2386(c)(1), (2), (3), and (10)(i) in either the Notification of Compliance Status, according to the schedule specified in Table 12 to this subpart, or a first Compliance report, according to the schedule specified in §63.2386(b), whichever occurs first.

(ii)(A) If you submit your first Compliance report before your Notification of Compliance Status, the Notification of Compliance Status must contain the information specified in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4) if any of the changes identified in paragraph (d) of this section have occurred since the filing of the first Compliance report. If none of the changes identified in paragraph (d) of this section have occurred since the filing of the first Compliance report, you do not need to report the information specified in §63.2386(c)(10)(i) when you submit your Notification of Compliance Status.

(B) If you submit your Notification of Compliance Status before your first Compliance report, your first Compliance report must contain the information specified in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4) if any of the changes specified in paragraph (d) of this section have occurred since the filing of the Notification of Compliance Status.

(iii) If you are already submitting a Notification of Compliance Status or a first Compliance report under §63.2386(c), you do not need to submit a separate Notification of Compliance Status or first Compliance report for each transfer rack that meets the conditions identified in paragraph (b) of this section (i.e., a single Notification of Compliance Status or first Compliance report should be submitted).

(2)(i) You must submit a subsequent Compliance report according to the schedule in §63.2386(b) whenever any of the events in paragraph (d) of this section occur, as applicable.

(ii) Your subsequent Compliance reports must contain the information in §63.2386(c)(1), (2), (3) and, as applicable, in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4). If you are already submitting a subsequent Compliance report under §63.2386(d), you do not need to submit a separate subsequent Compliance report for each transfer rack that meets the conditions identified in paragraph (c) of this section (i.e., a single subsequent Compliance report should be submitted).

(3) For each transfer rack that meets the conditions identified in paragraph (c) of this section, you must keep documentation, including the records specified in §63.2390(d), that verifies the transfer rack is not required to be controlled under this subpart. The documentation must be kept up-to-date and must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review according to §63.10(b)(1), including records stored in electronic form in a separate location.

(d) If one or more of the events identified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section occur since the filing of the Notification of Compliance Status or the last Compliance report, you must submit a subsequent Compliance report as specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2) of this section.

(1) Any storage tank or transfer rack became subject to control under this subpart EEEE; or

(2) Any storage tank equal to or greater than 18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) became part of the affected source but is not subject to any of the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practice standards of this subpart; or

(3) Any transfer rack (except those racks at which only unloading of organic liquids occurs) became part of the affected source; or

(4) Any of the information required in §63.2386(c)(1), §63.2386(c)(2), or §63.2386(c)(3) has changed.

[71 FR 42906, July 28, 2006, as amended at 73 FR 21830, Apr. 23, 2008]

Emission Limitations, Operating Limits, and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.2346 What emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards must I meet?

(a) *Storage tanks.* For each storage tank storing organic liquids that meets the tank capacity and liquid vapor pressure criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 5, you must comply with paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section. For each storage tank storing organic liquids that meets the tank capacity and liquid vapor pressure criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, item 6, you must comply with paragraph (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(4) of this section.

(1) Meet the emission limits specified in Table 2 to this subpart and comply with the applicable requirements specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, for meeting emission limits, except substitute the term “storage tank” at each occurrence of the term “storage vessel” in subpart SS.

(2) Route emissions to fuel gas systems or back into a process as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS.

(3) Comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart WW (control level 2).

(4) Use a vapor balancing system that complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (vii) of this section and with the recordkeeping requirements specified in §63.2390(e).

(i) The vapor balancing system must be designed and operated to route organic HAP vapors displaced from loading of the storage tank to the transport vehicle from which the storage tank is filled.

(ii) Transport vehicles must have a current certification in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) pressure test requirements of 49 CFR part 180 for cargo tanks and 49 CFR 173.31 for tank cars.

(iii) Organic liquids must only be unloaded from cargo tanks or tank cars when vapor collection systems are connected to the storage tank's vapor collection system.

(iv) No pressure relief device on the storage tank, or on the cargo tank or tank car, shall open during loading or as a result of diurnal temperature changes (breathing losses).

(v) Pressure relief devices must be set to no less than 2.5 pounds per square inch guage (psig) at all times to prevent breathing losses. Pressure relief devices may be set at values less than 2.5 psig if the owner or operator provides rationale in the notification of compliance status report explaining why the alternative value is sufficient to prevent breathing losses at all times. The owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (a)(4)(v)(A) through (C) of this section for each pressure relief valve.

(A) The pressure relief valve shall be monitored quarterly using the method described in §63.180(b).

(B) An instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) or greater defines a leak.

(C) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 days after it is detected, and the owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §63.181(d)(1) through (4).

(vi) Cargo tanks and tank cars that deliver organic liquids to a storage tank must be reloaded or cleaned at a facility that utilizes the control techniques specified in paragraph (a)(4)(vi)(A) or (a)(4)(vi)(B) of this section.

(A) The cargo tank or tank car must be connected to a closed-vent system with a control device that reduces inlet emissions of total organic HAP by 95 percent by weight or greater or to an exhaust concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen for combustion devices using supplemental combustion air.

(B) A vapor balancing system designed and operated to collect organic HAP vapor displaced from the cargo tank or tank car during reloading must be used to route the collected vapor to the storage tank from which the liquid being transferred originated or to another storage tank connected to a common header.

(vii) The owner or operator of the facility where the cargo tank or tank car is reloaded or cleaned must comply with paragraphs (a)(4)(vii)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) Submit to the owner or operator of the storage tank and to the Administrator a written certification that the reloading or cleaning facility will meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(4)(vii)(A) through (C) of this section. The certifying entity may revoke the written certification by sending a written statement to the owner or operator of the storage tank giving at least 90 days notice that the certifying entity is rescinding acceptance of responsibility for compliance with the requirements of this paragraph (a)(4)(vii) of this section.

(B) If complying with paragraph (a)(4)(vi)(A) of this section, comply with the requirements for a closed vent system and control device as specified in this subpart EEEE. The notification requirements in §63.2382 and the reporting requirements in §63.2386 do not apply to the owner or operator of the offsite cleaning or reloading facility.

(C) If complying with paragraph (a)(4)(vi)(B) of this section, keep the records specified in §63.2390(e)(3) or equivalent recordkeeping approved by the Administrator.

(D) After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, at an offsite reloading or cleaning facility subject to §63.2346(a)(4), compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions of any other subpart of this part 63 that has monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions constitutes compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting provisions of §63.2346(a)(4)(vii)(B) or §63.2346(a)(4)(vii)(C). You must identify in your notification of compliance status report required by §63.2382(d) the subpart of this part 63 with which the owner or operator of the offsite reloading or cleaning facility complies.

(b) *Transfer racks.* For each transfer rack that is part of the collection of transfer racks that meets the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume criterion for control in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, you must comply with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section for each arm in the transfer rack loading an organic liquid whose organic HAP content meets the organic HAP criterion for control in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10. For existing affected sources, you must comply with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3)(i) of this section during the loading of organic liquids into transport

vehicles. For new affected sources, you must comply with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section during the loading of organic liquids into transport vehicles and containers. If the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume at any affected source is equal to or greater than the loading volume criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, but at a later date is less than the loading volume criteria for control, compliance with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section is no longer required. For new sources and reconstructed sources, as defined in §63.2338(d) and (e), if at a later date, the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume again becomes equal to or greater than the loading volume criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section immediately, as specified in §63.2342(a)(3). For existing sources, as defined in §63.2338(f), if at a later date, the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume again becomes equal to or greater than the loading volume criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3)(i) of this section immediately, as specified in §63.2342(b)(3)(i), unless an alternative compliance schedule has been approved under §63.2342(b)(3)(ii) and subject to the use limitation specified in §63.2342(b)(3)(ii)(I).

(1) Meet the emission limits specified in Table 2 to this subpart and comply with the applicable requirements for transfer racks specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, for meeting emission limits.

(2) Route emissions to fuel gas systems or back into a process as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS.

(3)(i) Use a vapor balancing system that routes organic HAP vapors displaced from the loading of organic liquids into transport vehicles to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected to a common header.

(ii) Use a vapor balancing system that routes the organic HAP vapors displaced from the loading of organic liquids into containers directly (e.g., no intervening tank or containment area such as a room) to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected to a common header.

(c) *Equipment leak components.* For each pump, valve, and sampling connection that operates in organic liquids service for at least 300 hours per year, you must comply with the applicable requirements under 40 CFR part 63, subpart TT (control level 1), subpart UU (control level 2), or subpart H. Pumps, valves, and sampling connectors that are insulated to provide protection against persistent sub-freezing temperatures are subject to the “difficult to monitor” provisions in the applicable subpart selected by the owner or operator. This paragraph only applies if the affected source has at least one storage tank or transfer rack that meets the applicability criteria for control in Table 2 to this subpart.

(d) *Transport vehicles.* For each transport vehicle equipped with vapor collection equipment that is loaded at a transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, you must comply with paragraph (d)(1) of this section. For each transport vehicle without vapor collection equipment that is loaded at a transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, you must comply with paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(1) Follow the steps in 40 CFR 60.502(e) to ensure that organic liquids are loaded only into vapor-tight transport vehicles and comply with the provisions in 40 CFR 60.502(f) through (i), except substitute the term “transport vehicle” at each occurrence of the term “tank truck” or “gasoline tank truck” in those paragraphs.

(2) Ensure that organic liquids are loaded only into transport vehicles that have a current certification in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) pressure test requirements in 49 CFR part 180 for cargo tanks or 49 CFR 173.31 for tank cars.

(e) *Operating limits.* For each high throughput transfer rack, you must meet each operating limit in Table 3 to this subpart for each control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart whenever emissions from the loading of organic liquids are routed to the control device. For each storage tank and low throughput transfer rack, you must comply with the requirements for monitored parameters as specified in subpart SS of this part for storage vessels and, during the loading of organic liquids, for low throughput transfer racks, respectively. Alternatively, you may comply with the operating limits in Table 3 to this subpart.

(f) For noncombustion devices, if you elect to demonstrate compliance with a percent reduction requirement in Table 2 to this subpart using total organic compounds (TOC) rather than organic HAP, you must first demonstrate, subject to the approval of the Administrator, that TOC is an appropriate surrogate for organic HAP in your case; that is, for your storage tank(s) and/or transfer rack(s), the percent destruction of organic HAP is equal to or higher than the percent destruction of TOC. This demonstration must be conducted prior to or during the initial compliance test.

(g) As provided in §63.6(g), you may request approval from the Administrator to use an alternative to the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in this section. You must follow the procedures in §63.177(b) through (e) in applying for permission to use such an alternative. If you apply for permission to use an alternative to the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in this section, you must submit the information described in §63.6(g)(2).

(h) [Reserved]

(i) Opening of a safety device is allowed at any time that it is required to avoid unsafe operating conditions.

(j) If you elect to comply with this subpart by combining emissions from different emission sources subject to this subpart in a single control device, then you must comply with the provisions specified in §63.982(f).

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42908, July 28, 2006; 73 FR 40981, July 17, 2008; 73 FR 21830, Apr. 23, 2008]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2350 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart at all times when the equipment identified in §63.2338(b)(1) through (4) is in OLD operation.

(b) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(1)(i).

(c) Except for emission sources not required to be controlled as specified in §63.2343, you must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan according to the provisions in §63.6(e)(3).

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42909, July 28, 2006]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2354 What performance tests, design evaluations, and performance evaluations must I conduct?

(a)(1) For each performance test that you conduct, you must use the procedures specified in subpart SS of this part and the provisions specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) For each design evaluation you conduct, you must use the procedures specified in subpart SS of this part.

(3) For each performance evaluation of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) you conduct, you must follow the requirements in §63.8(e).

(b)(1) For nonflare control devices, you must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1), and either §63.988(b), §63.990(b), or §63.995(b), using the procedures specified in §63.997(e).

(2) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test on a nonflare control device as specified in §§63.7(e)(3) and 63.997(e)(1)(v). Each test run must last at least 1 hour, except as provided in §63.997(e)(1)(v)(A) and (B).

(3)(i) In addition to EPA Method 25 or 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to determine compliance with the organic HAP or TOC emission limit, you may use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. As an alternative to EPA Method 18, you may use ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), under the conditions specified in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(A) If you use EPA Method 18 to measure compliance with the percentage efficiency limit, you must first determine which organic HAP are present in the inlet gas stream (i.e., uncontrolled emissions) using knowledge of the organic liquids or the screening procedure described in EPA Method 18. In conducting the performance test, you must analyze samples collected as specified in EPA Method 18, simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device. Quantify the emissions for the same organic HAP identified as present in the inlet gas stream for both the inlet and outlet gas streams of the control device.

(B) If you use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to measure compliance with the emission concentration limit, you must first determine which organic HAP are present in the inlet gas stream using knowledge of the organic liquids or the screening procedure described in EPA Method 18. In conducting the performance test, analyze samples collected as specified in EPA Method 18 at the outlet of the control device. Quantify the control device outlet emission concentration for the same organic HAP identified as present in the inlet or uncontrolled gas stream.

(ii) You may use ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), as an alternative to EPA Method 18 if the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 ppmv and either of the conditions specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section exists. For target compounds not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004) and not amenable to detection by mass spectrometry, you may not use ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004).

(A) The target compounds are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (incorporated by reference, see §63.14),; or

(B) For target compounds not listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), but potentially detected by mass spectrometry, the additional system continuing calibration check after each run, as detailed in ASTM D6420–99 (Reapproved 2004), Section 10.5.3, must be followed, met, documented, and submitted with the data report, even if there is no moisture condenser used or the compound is not considered water-soluble.

(4) If a principal component of the uncontrolled or inlet gas stream to the control device is formaldehyde, you may use EPA Method 316 of appendix A of this part instead of EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, for measuring the formaldehyde. If formaldehyde is the predominant organic HAP in the inlet gas stream, you may use EPA Method 316 alone to measure formaldehyde either at the inlet and outlet of the control device using the formaldehyde control efficiency as a surrogate for total organic HAP or TOC efficiency, or at the outlet of a combustion device for determining compliance with the emission concentration limit.

(5) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of SSM, as specified in §63.7(e)(1).

(c) To determine the HAP content of the organic liquid, you may use EPA Method 311 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or other method approved by the Administrator. In addition, you may use other means, such as voluntary consensus standards, material safety data sheets (MSDS), or certified product data sheets, to determine the HAP content of the organic liquid. If the method you select to determine the HAP content provides HAP content ranges, you must use the upper end of each HAP content range in determining the total HAP content of the organic liquid. The EPA may require you to test the HAP content of an organic liquid using EPA Method 311 or other method approved by the Administrator. If the results of the EPA Method 311 (or any other approved method) are different from the HAP content determined by another means, the EPA Method 311 (or approved method) results will govern.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42909, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2358 By what date must I conduct performance tests and other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) You must conduct initial performance tests and design evaluations according to the schedule in §63.7(a)(2), or by the compliance date specified in any applicable State or Federal new source review construction permit to which the affected source is already subject, whichever is earlier.

(b)(1) For storage tanks and transfer racks at existing affected sources complying with the emission limitations listed in Table 2 to this subpart, you must demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations within 180 days after February 5, 2007, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) For storage tanks with an existing internal or external floating roof, complying with item 1.a.ii. in Table 2 to this subpart and item 1.a. in Table 4 to this subpart, you must conduct your initial compliance demonstration the next time the storage tank is emptied and degassed, but not later than February 3, 2014.

(ii) For storage tanks complying with item 1.a.ii. or 6.a.ii in Table 2 of this subpart and item 1.b., 1.c., or 2. in Table 4 of this subpart, you must comply within 180 days after April 25, 2011.

(2) For storage tanks and transfer racks at reconstructed or new affected sources complying with the emission limitations listed in Table 2 to this subpart, you must conduct your initial compliance demonstration with the emission limitations within 180 days after the initial startup date for the affected source or February 3, 2004, whichever is later.

(c)(1) For storage tanks at existing affected sources complying with the work practice standard in Table 4 to this subpart, you must conduct your initial compliance demonstration as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) For storage tanks with an existing internal or external floating roof, complying with item 1.a. in Table 4 of this subpart, you must conduct your initial compliance demonstration the next time the storage tank is emptied and degassed, but not later than February 3, 2014.

(ii) For other storage tanks not specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, you must comply within 180 days after April 25, 2011.

(2) For transfer racks and equipment leak components at existing affected sources complying with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, you must conduct your initial compliance demonstration within 180 days after February 5, 2007.

(d) For storage tanks, transfer racks, and equipment leak components at reconstructed or new affected sources complying with the work practice standards in Table 4 to this subpart, you must conduct your initial compliance demonstration within 180 days after the initial startup date for the affected source.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 40981, July 17, 2008]

§ 63.2362 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

(a) For nonflare control devices, you must conduct subsequent performance testing required in Table 5 to this subpart, item 1, at any time the EPA requests you to in accordance with section 114 of the CAA.

(b)(1) For each transport vehicle that you own that is equipped with vapor collection equipment and that is loaded with organic liquids at a transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, you must perform the vapor tightness testing required in Table 5 to this subpart, item 2, on that transport vehicle at least once per year.

(2) For transport vehicles that you own that do not have vapor collection equipment, you must maintain current certification in accordance with the U.S. DOT pressure test requirements in 49 CFR part 180 for cargo tanks or 49 CFR 173.31 for tank cars.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42910, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2366 What are my monitoring installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) You must install, operate, and maintain a CMS on each control device required in order to comply with this subpart. If you use a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) (as defined in §63.981), you must comply with the applicable requirements for CPMS in subpart SS of this part for the control device being used. If you use a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), you must comply with the requirements in §63.8.

(b) For nonflare control devices controlling storage tanks and low throughput transfer racks, you must submit a monitoring plan according to the requirements in subpart SS of this part for monitoring plans.

§ 63.2370 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation and work practice standard that applies to you as specified in tables 6 and 7 to this subpart.

(b) You demonstrate initial compliance with the operating limits requirements specified in §63.2346(e) by establishing the operating limits during the initial performance test or design evaluation.

(c) You must submit the results of the initial compliance determination in the Notification of Compliance Status according to the requirements in §63.2382(d).

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42910, July 28, 2006]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2374 When do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance and how do I use the collected data?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to subpart SS of this part and paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) When using a control device to comply with this subpart, you must monitor continuously or collect data at all required intervals at all times that the emission source and control device are in OLD operation, except for CMS malfunctions (including any malfunction preventing the CMS from operating properly), associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

(c) Do not use data recorded during CMS malfunctions, associated repairs, required quality assurance or control activities, or periods when emissions from organic liquids are not routed to the control device in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. Do not use such data in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all of the data collected during all other periods, including periods of SSM, in assessing the operation of the control device.

§ 63.2378 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limit, and work practice standard in Tables 2 through 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in subpart SS of this part and in tables 8 through 10 to this subpart, as applicable.

(b) You must follow the requirements in §63.6(e)(1) and (3) during periods of startup, shutdown, malfunction, or nonoperation of the affected source or any part thereof. In addition, the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section apply.

(1) The emission limitations in this subpart apply at all times except during periods of nonoperation of the affected source (or specific portion thereof) resulting in cessation of the emissions to which this subpart applies. The emission limitations of this subpart apply during periods of SSM, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section. However, if a SSM, or period of nonoperation of one portion of the affected source does not affect the ability of a particular emission source to comply with the emission limitations to which it is subject, then that emission source is still required to comply with the applicable emission limitations of this subpart during the startup, shutdown, malfunction, or period of nonoperation.

(2) The owner or operator must not shut down control devices or monitoring systems that are required or utilized for achieving compliance with this subpart during periods of SSM while emissions are being routed to such items of equipment if the shutdown would contravene requirements of this subpart applicable to such items of equipment. This paragraph (b)(2) does not apply if the item of equipment is malfunctioning. This paragraph (b)(2) also does not apply if the owner or operator shuts down the compliance equipment (other than monitoring systems) to avoid damage due to a contemporaneous SSM of the affected source or portion thereof. If the owner or operator has reason to believe that monitoring equipment would be damaged due to a contemporaneous SSM of the affected source of portion thereof, the owner or operator must provide documentation supporting such a claim in the next Compliance report required in table 11 to this subpart, item 1. Once approved by the Administrator, the provision for ceasing to collect, during a SSM, monitoring data that would otherwise be required by the provisions of this subpart must be incorporated into the SSM plan.

(3) During SSM, you must implement, to the extent reasonably available, measures to prevent or minimize excess emissions. For purposes of this paragraph (b)(3), the term “excess emissions” means emissions greater than those allowed by the emission limits that apply during normal operational periods. The measures to be taken must be identified in the SSM plan, and may include, but are not limited to, air pollution control technologies, recovery technologies, work practices, pollution prevention, monitoring, and/or changes in the manner of operation of the affected source. Back-up control devices are not required, but may be used if available.

(c) Periods of planned routine maintenance of a control device used to control storage tanks or transfer racks, during which the control device does not meet the emission limits in table 2 to this subpart, must not exceed 240 hours per year.

(d) If you elect to route emissions from storage tanks or transfer racks to a fuel gas system or to a process, as allowed by §63.982(d), to comply with the emission limits in table 2 to this subpart, the total aggregate amount of time during which the emissions bypass the fuel gas system or process during the calendar year without being routed to a control device, for all reasons (except SSM or product changeovers of flexible operation units and periods when a storage tank has been emptied and degassed), must not exceed 240 hours.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20463, Apr. 20, 2006]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2382 What notifications must I submit and when and what information should be submitted?

(a) You must submit each notification in subpart SS of this part, table 12 to this subpart, and paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section that applies to you. You must submit these notifications according to the schedule in table 12 to this subpart and as specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b)(1) *Initial Notification.* If you startup your affected source before February 3, 2004, you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 120 calendar days after February 3, 2004.

(2) If you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after February 3, 2004, you must submit the Initial Notification no later than 120 days after initial startup.

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

(d)(1) *Notification of Compliance Status.* If you are required to conduct a performance test, design evaluation, or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in table 5, 6, or 7 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status.

(2) The Notification of Compliance Status must include the information required in §63.999(b) and in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) The results of any applicability determinations, emission calculations, or analyses used to identify and quantify organic HAP emissions from the affected source.

(ii) The results of emissions profiles, performance tests, engineering analyses, design evaluations, flare compliance assessments, inspections and repairs, and calculations used to demonstrate initial compliance according to tables 6 and 7 to this subpart. For performance tests, results must include descriptions of sampling and analysis procedures and quality assurance procedures.

(iii) Descriptions of monitoring devices, monitoring frequencies, and the operating limits established during the initial compliance demonstrations, including data and calculations to support the levels you establish.

(iv) Descriptions of worst-case operating and/or testing conditions for the control device(s).

(v) Identification of emission sources subject to overlapping requirements described in §63.2396 and the authority under which you will comply.

(vi) The applicable information specified in §63.1039(a)(1) through (3) for all pumps and valves subject to the work practice standards for equipment leak components in table 4 to this subpart, item 4.

(vii) If you are complying with the vapor balancing work practice standard for transfer racks according to table 4 to this subpart, item 3.a, include a statement to that effect and a statement that the pressure vent settings on the affected storage tanks are greater than or equal to 2.5 psig.

(viii) The information specified in §63.2386(c)(10)(i), unless the information has already been submitted with the first Compliance report. If the information specified in §63.2386(c)(10)(i) has already been submitted with the first Compliance report, the information specified in §63.2386(d)(3) and (4), as applicable, shall be submitted instead.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42910, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2386 What reports must I submit and when and what information is to be submitted in each?

(a) You must submit each report in subpart SS of this part, Table 11 to this subpart, table 12 to this subpart, and in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section 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 according to table 11 to this subpart and by the dates shown in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, by the dates shown in subpart SS of this part, and by the dates shown in table 12 to this subpart, whichever are applicable.

(1)(i) The first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.2342 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 affected source in §63.2342.

(ii) The first Compliance report must be postmarked 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 §63.2342.

(2)(i) 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.

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

(3) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, 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) and (2) of this section.

(c) *First Compliance report.* The first Compliance report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, including the official's name, title, and signature, certifying that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.

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

(4) Any changes to the information listed in §63.2382(d)(2) that have occurred since the submittal of the Notification of Compliance Status.

(5) If you had a SSM during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSM plan, the Compliance report must include the information described in §63.10(d)(5)(i).

(6) If there are no deviations from any emission limitation or operating limit that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(7) If there were no periods during which the CMS 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.

(8) For closed vent systems and control devices used to control emissions, the information specified in paragraphs (c)(8)(i) and (ii) of this section for those planned routine maintenance activities that would require the control device to not meet the applicable emission limit.

(i) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is anticipated to be performed for the control device during the next 6 months. This description must include the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods.

(ii) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was performed for the control device during the previous 6 months. This description must include the type of maintenance performed and the total number of hours during those 6 months that the control device did not meet the applicable emission limit due to planned routine maintenance.

(9) A listing of all transport vehicles into which organic liquids were loaded at transfer racks that are subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, during the previous 6 months for which vapor tightness documentation as required in §63.2390(c) was not on file at the facility.

(10)(i) A listing of all transfer racks (except those racks at which only unloading of organic liquids occurs) and of tanks greater than or equal to 18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) that are part of the affected source but are not subject to any of the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practice standards of this subpart.

(ii) If the information specified in paragraph (c)(10)(i) of this section has already been submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status, the information specified in paragraphs (d)(3) and (4) of this section, as applicable, shall be submitted instead.

(d) *Subsequent Compliance reports* . Subsequent Compliance reports must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (9) of this section and, where applicable, the information in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) For each deviation from an emission limitation occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with an emission limitation in this subpart, you must include in the Compliance report the applicable information in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (xii) of this section. This includes periods of SSM.

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

(ii) The dates and times that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(iii) For each CMS that was out of control, the information in §63.8(c)(8).

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

(v) A summary of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percentage of the total emission source operating time during that reporting period.

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

(vii) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percentage of the total emission source operating time during that reporting period.

(viii) An identification of each organic HAP that was potentially emitted during each deviation based on the known organic HAP contained in the liquid(s).

(ix) A brief description of the emission source(s) at which the CMS deviation(s) occurred.

(x) A brief description of each CMS that was out of control during the period.

(xi) The date of the latest certification or audit for each CMS.

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

(2) Include in the Compliance report the information in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) For each storage tank and transfer rack subject to control requirements, include periods of planned routine maintenance during which the control device did not comply with the applicable emission limits in table 2 to this subpart.

(ii) For each storage tank controlled with a floating roof, include a copy of the inspection record (required in §63.1065(b)) when inspection failures occur.

(iii) If you elect to use an extension for a floating roof inspection in accordance with §63.1063(c)(2)(iv)(B) or (e)(2), include the documentation required by those paragraphs.

(3)(i) A listing of any storage tank that became subject to controls based on the criteria for control specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 6, since the filing of the last Compliance report.

(ii) A listing of any transfer rack that became subject to controls based on the criteria for control specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, since the filing of the last Compliance report.

(4)(i) A listing of tanks greater than or equal to 18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) that became part of the affected source but are not subject to any of the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practice standards of this subpart, since the last Compliance report.

(ii) A listing of all transfer racks (except those racks at which only the unloading of organic liquids occurs) that became part of the affected source but are not subject to any of the emission limitations, operating limits, or work practice standards of this subpart, since the last Compliance report.

(e) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 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 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to table 11 to this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation in this subpart, we will consider submission of the Compliance report as satisfying any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report will not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the applicable title V permitting authority.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42910, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2390 What records must I keep?

(a) For each emission source identified in §63.2338 that does not require control under this subpart, you must keep all records identified in §63.2343.

(b) For each emission source identified in §63.2338 that does require control under this subpart:

(1) You must keep all records identified in subpart SS of this part and in table 12 to this subpart that are applicable, including records related to notifications and reports, SSM, performance tests, CMS, and performance evaluation plans; and

(2) You must keep the records required to show continuous compliance, as required in subpart SS of this part and in tables 8 through 10 to this subpart, with each emission limitation, operating limit, and work practice standard that applies to you.

(c) For each transport vehicle into which organic liquids are loaded at a transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, you must keep the applicable records in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section or alternatively the verification records in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(1) For transport vehicles equipped with vapor collection equipment, the documentation described in 40 CFR 60.505(b), except that the test title is: Transport Vehicle Pressure Test-EPA Reference Method 27.

(2) For transport vehicles without vapor collection equipment, current certification in accordance with the U.S. DOT pressure test requirements in 49 CFR part 180 for cargo tanks or 49 CFR 173.31 for tank cars.

(3) In lieu of keeping the records specified in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable, the owner or operator shall record that the verification of U.S. DOT tank certification or Method 27 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 testing, required in table 5 to this subpart, item 2, has been performed. Various methods for the record of verification can be used, such as: A check-off on a log sheet, a list of U.S. DOT serial numbers or Method 27 data, or a position description for gate security showing that the security guard will not allow any trucks on site that do not have the appropriate documentation.

(d) You must keep records of the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume as defined in §63.2406 through transfer racks to document the applicability, or lack thereof, of the emission limitations in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10.

(e) An owner or operator who elects to comply with §63.2346(a)(4) shall keep the records specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A record of the U.S. DOT certification required by §63.2346(a)(4)(ii).

(2) A record of the pressure relief vent setting specified in §63.2346(a)(4)(v).

(3) If complying with §63.2346(a)(4)(vi)(B), keep the records specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A record of the equipment to be used and the procedures to be followed when reloading the cargo tank or tank car and displacing vapors to the storage tank from which the liquid originates.

(ii) A record of each time the vapor balancing system is used to comply with §63.2346(a)(4)(vi)(B).

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42910, July 28, 2006; 73 FR 40982, July 17, 2008]

§ 63.2394 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 inspection and review according to §63.10(b)(1), including records stored in electronic form at a separate location.

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep your files of all information (including all reports and notifications) for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1). You may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42911, July 28, 2006]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2396 What compliance options do I have if part of my plant is subject to both this subpart and another subpart?

(a) *Compliance with other regulations for storage tanks* . (1) After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, you are in compliance with the provisions of this subpart for any storage tank that is assigned to the OLD affected source and that is both controlled with a floating roof and is in compliance with the provisions of either 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 61, subpart Y, except that records shall be kept for 5 years rather than 2 years for storage tanks that are assigned to the OLD affected source.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, you are in compliance with the provisions of this subpart for any storage tank with a fixed roof that is assigned to the OLD affected source and that is both controlled with a closed vent system and control device and is in compliance with either 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 61, subpart Y, except that you must comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in this subpart.

(3) As an alternative to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, if a storage tank assigned to the OLD affected source is subject to control under 40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb, or 40 CFR part 61, subpart Y, you may elect to comply only with the requirements of this subpart for storage tanks meeting the applicability criteria for control in table 2 to this subpart.

(b) *Compliance with other regulations for transfer racks* . After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, if you have a transfer rack that is subject to 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, and that transfer rack is in OLD operation, you must meet all of the requirements of this subpart for that transfer rack when the transfer rack is in OLD operation during the loading of organic liquids.

(c) *Compliance with other regulations for equipment leak components.* (1) After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, if you have pumps, valves, or sampling connections that are subject to a 40 CFR part 60 subpart, and those pumps, valves, and sampling connections are in OLD operation and in organic liquids service, as defined in this subpart, you must comply with the provisions of each subpart for those equipment leak components.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, if you have pumps, valves, or sampling connections subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG, and those pumps, valves, and sampling connections are in OLD operation and in organic liquids service, as defined in this subpart, you may elect to comply with the provisions of this subpart for all such equipment leak components. You must identify in the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.2382(b) the provisions with which you will comply.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Overlap with other regulations for monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting* —(1) *Control devices* . After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, if any control device subject to this subpart is also subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of another 40 CFR part 63 subpart, the owner or operator must be in compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart EEEE. If complying with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of the other subpart satisfies the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, the

owner or operator may elect to continue to comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of the other subpart. In such instances, the owner or operator will be deemed to be in compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart. The owner or operator must identify the other subpart being complied with in the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.2382(b).

(2) *Equipment leak components* . After the compliance dates specified in §63.2342, if you are applying the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements of another 40 CFR part 63 subpart to the valves, pumps, and sampling connection systems associated with a transfer rack subject to this subpart that only unloads organic liquids directly to or via pipeline to a non-tank process unit component or to a storage tank subject to the other 40 CFR part 63 subpart, the owner or operator must be in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart EEEE. If complying with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the other subpart satisfies the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart, the owner or operator may elect to continue to comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the other subpart. In such instances, the owner or operator will be deemed to be in compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart. The owner or operator must identify the other subpart being complied with in the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.2382(b).

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42911, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2398 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 12 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.2402 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or eligible tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or eligible tribal agency, then that agency, as well as the EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office (see list in §63.13) to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or eligible tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority for this subpart to a State, local, or eligible tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not delegated to the State, local, or eligible tribal agency.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the nonopacity emission limitations, operating limits, and work practice standards in §63.2346(a) through (c) under §63.6(g).

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

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

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

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42911, July 28, 2006]

§ 63.2406 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in §63.2, 40 CFR part 63, subparts H, PP, SS, TT, UU, and WW, and in this section. If the same term is defined in another subpart and in this section, it will have the meaning given in this section for purposes of this subpart. Notwithstanding the introductory language in §63.921, the terms “container” and “safety device” shall have the meaning found in this subpart and not in §63.921.

Actual annual average temperature, for organic liquids, means the temperature determined using the following methods:

(1) For heated or cooled storage tanks, use the calculated annual average temperature of the stored organic liquid as determined from a design analysis of the storage tank.

(2) For ambient temperature storage tanks:

(i) Use the annual average of the local (nearest) normal daily mean temperatures reported by the National Climatic Data Center; or

(ii) Use any other method that the EPA approves.

Annual average true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total table 1 organic HAP in the stored or transferred organic liquid. For the purpose of determining if a liquid meets the definition of an organic liquid, the vapor pressure is determined using standard conditions of 77 degrees F and 29.92 inches of mercury. For the purpose of determining whether an organic liquid meets the applicability criteria in table 2, items 1 through 6, to this subpart, use the actual annual average temperature as defined in this subpart. The vapor pressure value in either of these cases is determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference, see §63.14);

(2) Using standard reference texts;

(3) By the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879–83, 96 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14); or

(4) Using any other method that the EPA approves.

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further processing downstream.

Cargo tank means a liquid-carrying tank permanently attached and forming an integral part of a motor vehicle or truck trailer. This term also refers to the entire cargo tank motor vehicle or trailer. For the purpose of this subpart, vacuum trucks used exclusively for maintenance or spill response are not considered cargo tanks.

Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapors from an emission point to a control device. This system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of some transport vehicles or the loading arm or hose that is used for vapor return. For transfer racks, the closed vent system begins at, and includes, the first block valve on the downstream side of the loading arm or hose used to convey displaced vapors.

Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, oxidizer, catalytic oxidizer, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of organic emissions.

Container means a portable unit in which a material can be stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers include, but are not limited to, drums and portable cargo containers known as “portable tanks” or “totes.”

Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, recapture device, or any combination of these devices used to comply with this subpart. Such equipment or devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, adsorbers, condensers, and combustion devices. Primary condensers, steam strippers, and fuel gas systems are not considered control devices.

Crude oil means any of the naturally occurring liquids commonly referred to as crude oil, regardless of specific physical properties. Only those crude oils downstream of the first point of custody transfer after the production field are considered crude oils in this subpart.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Design evaluation means a procedure for evaluating control devices that complies with the requirements in §63.985(b)(1)(i).

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or portion thereof, 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 (including any operating limit) or work practice standard;

(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 (including any operating limit) or work practice standard in this subpart during SSM.

Emission limitation means an emission limit, opacity limit, operating limit, or visible emission limit.

Equipment leak component means each pump, valve, and sampling connection system used in organic liquids service at an OLD operation. Valve types include control, globe, gate, plug, and ball. Relief and check valves are excluded.

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals (4.0 pounds per square inch absolute (psia)) or greater which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines. Aviation gasoline is included in this definition.

High throughput transfer rack means those transfer racks that transfer into transport vehicles (for existing affected sources) or into transport vehicles and containers (for new affected sources) a total of 11.8 million liters per year or greater of organic liquids.

In organic liquids service means that an equipment leak component contains or contacts organic liquids having 5 percent by weight or greater of the organic HAP listed in Table 1 to this subpart.

Low throughput transfer rack means those transfer racks that transfer into transport vehicles (for existing affected sources) or into transport vehicles and containers (for new affected sources) less than 11.8 million liters per year of organic liquids.

On-site or *on site* means, with respect to records required to be maintained by this subpart or required by another subpart referenced by this subpart, that records are stored at a location within a major source which encompasses the affected source. On-site includes, but is not limited to, storage at the affected source to which the records pertain, storage in central files elsewhere at the major source, or electronically available at the site.

Organic liquid means:

(1) Any non-crude oil liquid or liquid mixture that contains 5 percent by weight or greater of the organic HAP listed in Table 1 to this subpart, as determined using the procedures specified in §63.2354(c).

(2) Any crude oils downstream of the first point of custody transfer.

(3) Organic liquids for purposes of this subpart do not include the following liquids:

(i) Gasoline (including aviation gasoline), kerosene (No. 1 distillate oil), diesel (No. 2 distillate oil), asphalt, and heavier distillate oils and fuel oils;

(ii) Any fuel consumed or dispensed on the plant site directly to users (such as fuels for fleet refueling or for refueling marine vessels that support the operation of the plant);

(iii) Hazardous waste;

(iv) Wastewater;

(v) Ballast water: or

(vi) Any non-crude oil liquid with an annual average true vapor pressure less than 0.7 kilopascals (0.1 psia).

Organic liquids distribution (OLD) operation means the combination of activities and equipment used to store or transfer organic liquids into, out of, or within a plant site regardless of the specific activity being performed. Activities include, but are not limited to, storage, transfer, blending, compounding, and packaging.

Permitting authority means one of the following:

(1) The State Air Pollution Control Agency, local agency, or other agency authorized by the EPA Administrator to carry out a permit program under 40 CFR part 70; or

(2) The EPA Administrator, in the case of EPA-implemented permit programs under title V of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7661) and 40 CFR part 71.

Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining surface property that is under common control, including surface properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes surface properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination.

Research and development facility means laboratory and pilot plant operations whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where the operations are under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and which are not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a *de minimis* manner.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2 and 40 CFR 71.2, as applicable.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device that functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an OLD affected source, or portion thereof (other than as part of normal operation of a batch-type operation), including equipment required or used to comply with this subpart, or the emptying and degassing of a storage tank. Shutdown as defined here includes, but is not limited to, events that result from periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair.

Startup means the setting in operation of an OLD affected source, or portion thereof (other than as part of normal operation of a batch-type operation), for any purpose. Startup also includes the placing in operation of any individual piece of equipment required or used to comply with this subpart including, but not limited to, control devices and monitors.

Storage tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, or reinforced plastic) that provide structural support and is designed to hold a bulk quantity of liquid. Storage tanks do not include:

(1) Units permanently attached to conveyances such as trucks, trailers, rail cars, barges, or ships;

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere;

(3) Bottoms receivers;

(4) Surge control vessels;

(5) Vessels storing wastewater; or

(6) Reactor vessels associated with a manufacturing process unit.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within chemical manufacturing processes when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.

Tank car means a car designed to carry liquid freight by rail, and including a permanently attached tank.

Total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume means the total facility-level actual volume of organic liquid loaded for transport within or out of the facility through transfer racks that are part of the affected source into transport vehicles (for existing affected sources) or into transport vehicles and containers (for new affected sources) based on a 3-year rolling average, calculated annually.

(1) For existing affected sources, each 3-year rolling average is based on actual facility-level loading volume during each calendar year (January 1 through December 31) in the 3-year period. For calendar

year 2004 only (the first year of the initial 3-year rolling average), if an owner or operator of an affected source does not have actual loading volume data for the time period from January 1, 2004, through February 2, 2004 (the time period prior to the effective date of the OLD NESHAP), the owner or operator shall compute a facility-level loading volume for this time period as follows: At the end of the 2004 calendar year, the owner or operator shall calculate a daily average facility-level loading volume (based on the actual loading volume for February 3, 2004, through December 31, 2004) and use that daily average to estimate the facility-level loading volume for the period of time from January 1, 2004, through February 2, 2004. The owner or operator shall then sum the estimated facility-level loading volume from January 1, 2004, through February 2, 2004, and the actual facility-level loading volume from February 3, 2004, through December 31, 2004, to calculate the annual facility-level loading volume for calendar year 2004.

(2)(i) For new affected sources, the 3-year rolling average is calculated as an average of three 12-month periods. An owner or operator must select as the beginning calculation date with which to start the calculations as either the initial startup date of the new affected source or the first day of the calendar month following the month in which startup occurs. Once selected, the date with which the calculations begin cannot be changed.

(ii) The initial 3-year rolling average is based on the projected maximum facility-level annual loading volume for each of the 3 years following the selected beginning calculation date. The second 3-year rolling average is based on actual facility-level loading volume for the first year of operation plus a new projected maximum facility-level annual loading volume for second and third years following the selected beginning calculation date. The third 3-year rolling average is based on actual facility-level loading volume for the first 2 years of operation plus a new projected maximum annual facility-level loading volume for the third year following the beginning calculation date. Subsequent 3-year rolling averages are based on actual facility-level loading volume for each year in the 3-year rolling average.

Transfer rack means a single system used to load organic liquids into, or unload organic liquids out of, transport vehicles or containers. It includes all loading and unloading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and equipment necessary for the transfer operation. Transfer equipment and operations that are physically separate (i.e., do not share common piping, valves, and other equipment) are considered to be separate transfer racks.

Transport vehicle means a cargo tank or tank car.

Vapor balancing system means:

(1) A piping system that collects organic HAP vapors displaced from transport vehicles or containers during loading and routes the collected vapors to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected to a common header. For containers, the piping system must route the displaced vapors directly to the appropriate storage tank or to another storage tank connected to a common header in order to qualify as a vapor balancing system; or

(2) A piping system that collects organic HAP vapors displaced from the loading of a storage tank and routes the collected vapors to the transport vehicle from which the storage tank is filled.

Vapor collection system means any equipment located at the source (i.e., at the OLD operation) that is not open to the atmosphere; that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices; and that is used for:

(1) Containing and conveying vapors displaced during the loading of transport vehicles to a control device;

(2) Containing and directly conveying vapors displaced during the loading of containers; or

(3) Vapor balancing. This does not include any of the vapor collection equipment that is installed on the transport vehicle.

Vapor-tight transport vehicle means a transport vehicle that has been demonstrated to be vapor-tight. To be considered vapor-tight, a transport vehicle equipped with vapor collection equipment must undergo a pressure change of no more than 250 pascals (1 inch of water) within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to 4,500 pascals (18 inches of water). This capability must be demonstrated annually using the procedures specified in EPA Method 27 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. For all other transport vehicles, vapor tightness is demonstrated by performing the U.S. DOT pressure test procedures for tank cars and cargo tanks.

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

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42911, July 28, 2006]

Table 1 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants

You must use the organic HAP information listed in the following table to determine which of the liquids handled at your facility meet the HAP content criteria in the definition of Organic Liquid in §63.2406.

Compound name	CAS No.[1]
2,4-D salts and esters	94–75–7
Acetaldehyde	75–07–0
Acetonitrile	75–05–8
Acetophenone	98–86–2
Acrolein	107–02–8
Acrylamide	79–06–1
Acrylic acid	79–10–7
Acrylonitrile	107–13–1
Allyl chloride	107–05–1
Aniline	62–53–3
Benzene	71–43–2
Biphenyl	92–52–4
Butadiene (1,3-)	106–99–0
Carbon tetrachloride	56–23–5
Chloroacetic acid	79–11–8
Chlorobenzene	108–90–7
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene (Chloroprene)	126–99–8
Chloroform	67–66–3
m-Cresol	108–39–4

Compound name	CAS No.[1]
o-Cresol	95–48–7
p-Cresol	106–44–5
Cresols/cresylic acid	1319–77–3
Cumene	98–82–8
Dibenzofurans	132–64–9
Dibutylphthalate	84–74–2
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylene dichloride) (EDC)	107–06–2
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542–75–6
Diethanolamine	111–42–2
Diethyl aniline (N,N-)	121–69–7
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112–34–5
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	111–77–3
Diethyl sulfate	64–67–5
Dimethyl formamide	68–12–2
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)	57–14–7
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123–91–1
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106–89–8
Epoxybutane (1,2-)	106–88–7
Ethyl acrylate	140–88–5
Ethylbenzene	100–41–4
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75–00–3
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromomethane)	106–93–4
Ethylene glycol	107–21–1
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110–71–4
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	109–86–4
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110–49–6
Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether	122–99–6
Ethylene oxide	75–21–8
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75–34–3
Formaldehyde	50–00–0
Hexachloroethane	67–72–1
Hexane	110–54–3
Hydroquinone	123–31–9

Compound name	CAS No.[1]
Isophorone	78–59–1
Maleic anhydride	108–31–6
Methanol	67–56–1
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74–87–3
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75–09–2
Methylenedianiline (4,4′-)	101–77–9
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	101–68–8
Methyl hydrazine	60–34–4
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone) (MIBK)	108–10–1
Methyl methacrylate	80–62–6
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634–04–4
Naphthalene	91–20–3
Nitrobenzene	98–95–3
Phenol	108–9–52
Phthalic anhydride	85–44–9
Polycyclic organic matter	50–32–8
Propionaldehyde	123–38–6
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78–87–5
Propylene oxide	75–56–9
Quinoline	91–22–5
Styrene	100–42–5
Styrene oxide	96–09–3
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79–34–5
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127–18–4
Toluene	108–88–3
Toluene diisocyanate (2,4-)	584–84–9
o-Toluidine	95–53–4
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120–82–1
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71–55–6
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl trichloride)	79–00–5
Trichloroethylene	79–01–6
Triethylamine	121–44–8
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540–84–1

Compound name	CAS No.[1]
Vinyl acetate	108–05–4
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)	75–01–4
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75–35–4
Xylene (m-)	108–38–3
Xylene (o-)	95–47–6
Xylene (p-)	106–42–3
Xylenes (isomers and mixtures)	1330–20–7

[1]CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Services registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42913, July 28, 2006]

Table 2 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Emission Limits

As stated in §63.2346, you must comply with the emission limits for the organic liquids distribution emission sources as follows:

If you own or operate . . .	And if . . .	Then you must . . .
1. A storage tank at an existing affected source with a capacity ≥18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) and <189.3 cubic meters (50,000 gallons).	a. The stored organic liquid is not crude oil and if the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1 organic HAP in the stored organic liquid is ≥27.6 kilopascals (4.0 psia) and <76.6 kilopascals (11.1 psia).	i. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) by at least 95 weight-percent or, as an option, to an exhaust concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen for combustion devices using supplemental combustion air, by venting emissions through a closed vent system to any combination of control devices meeting the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS; OR
		ii. Comply with the work practice standards specified in table 4 to this subpart, items 1.a, 1.b, or 1.c for tanks storing liquids described in that table.
	b. The stored organic liquid is crude oil.	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
2. A storage tank at an existing affected source with a capacity ≥189.3 cubic meters (50,000 gallons).	a. The stored organic liquid is not crude oil and if the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1 organic HAP in the stored organic liquid is <76.6 kilopascals (11.1 psia).	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.

If you own or operate . . .	And if . . .	Then you must . . .
	b. The stored organic liquid is crude oil.	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
3. A storage tank at a reconstructed or new affected source with a capacity ≥18.9 cubic meters (5,000 gallons) and <37.9 cubic meters (10,000 gallons).	a. The stored organic liquid is not crude oil and if the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1 organic HAP in the stored organic liquid is ≥27.6 kilopascals (4.0 psia) and <76.6 kilopascals (11.1 psia).	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
	b. The stored organic liquid is crude oil.	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
4. A storage tank at a reconstructed or new affected source with a capacity ≥37.9 cubic meters (10,000 gallons) and <189.3 cubic meters (50,000 gallons).	a. The stored organic liquid is not crude oil and if the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1 organic HAP in the stored organic liquid is ≥0.7 kilopascals (0.1 psia) and <76.6 kilopascals (11.1 psia).	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
	b. The stored organic liquid is crude oil.	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
5. A storage tank at a reconstructed or new affected source with a capacity ≥189.3 cubic meters (50,000 gallons).	a. The stored organic liquid is not crude oil and if the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1 organic HAP in the stored organic liquid is <76.6 kilopascals (11.1 psia).	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
	b. The stored organic liquid is crude oil.	i. See the requirement in item 1.a.i or 1.a.ii of this table.
6. A storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting the capacity criteria specified in table 2 of this subpart, items 1 through 5.	a. The stored organic liquid is not crude oil and if the annual average true vapor pressure of the total Table 1 organic HAP in the stored organic liquid is ≥76.6 kilopascals (11.1 psia).	i. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) by at least 95 weight-percent or, as an option, to an exhaust concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen for combustion devices using supplemental combustion air, by venting emissions through a closed vent system to any combination of control devices meeting the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS; OR

If you own or operate . . .	And if . . .	Then you must . . .
		ii. Comply with the work practice standards specified in table 4 to this subpart, item 2.a, for tanks storing the liquids described in that table.
7. A transfer rack at an existing facility where the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume through transfer racks is equal to or greater than 800,000 gallons and less than 10 million gallons.	a. The total table 1 organic HAP content of the organic liquid being loaded through one or more of the transfer rack's arms is at least 98 percent by weight and is being loaded into a transport vehicle.	i. For all such loading arms at the rack, reduce emissions of total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) from the loading of organic liquids either by venting the emissions that occur during loading through a closed vent system to any combination of control devices meeting the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS, achieving at least 98 weight-percent HAP reduction, OR, as an option, to an exhaust concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv, on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen for combustion devices using supplemental combustion air; OR
		ii. During the loading of organic liquids, comply with the work practice standards specified in item 3 of table 4 to this subpart.
8. A transfer rack at an existing facility where the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume through transfer racks is ≥10 million gallons.	a. One or more of the transfer rack's arms is loading an organic liquid into a transport vehicle.	i. See the requirements in items 7.a.i and 7.a.ii of this table.
9. A transfer rack at a new facility where the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume through transfer racks is less than 800,000 gallons	a. The total Table 1 organic HAP content of the organic liquid being loaded through one or more of the transfer rack's arms is at least 25 percent by weight and is being loaded into a transport vehicle	i. See the requirements in items 7.a.i and 7.a.ii of this table.
	b. One or more of the transfer rack's arms is filling a container with a capacity equal to or greater than 55 gallons	i. For all such loading arms at the rack during the loading of organic liquids, comply with the provisions of §§63.924 through 63.927 of 40 CFR part 63, Subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers, Container Level 3 controls; OR ii. During the loading of organic liquids, comply with the work practice standards specified in item 3.a of Table 4 to this subpart.

If you own or operate . . .	And if . . .	Then you must . . .
10. A transfer rack at a new facility where the total actual annual facility-level organic liquid loading volume through transfer racks is equal to or greater than 800,000 gallons.	a. One or more of the transfer rack's arms is loading an organic liquid into a transport vehicle.	i. See the requirements in items 7.a.i and 7.a.ii of this table.
	b. One or more of the transfer rack's arms is filling a container with a capacity equal to or greater than 55 gallons.	i. For all such loading arms at the rack during the loading of organic liquids, comply with the provisions of §§63.924 through 63.927 of 40 CFR part 63, Subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers, Container Level 3 controls; OR
		ii. During the loading of organic liquids, comply with the work practice standards specified in item 3.a of table 4 to this subpart.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42913, July 28, 2006; 73 FR 21830, Apr. 23, 2008]

Table 3 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Operating Limits—High Throughput Transfer Racks

As stated in §63.2346(e), you must comply with the operating limits for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources as follows:

For each existing, each reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	You must . . .
1. A thermal oxidizer to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	Maintain the daily average fire box or combustion zone temperature greater than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.
2. A catalytic oxidizer to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	a. Replace the existing catalyst bed before the age of the bed exceeds the maximum allowable age established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND
	b. Maintain the daily average temperature at the inlet of the catalyst bed greater than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND
	c. Maintain the daily average temperature difference across the catalyst bed greater than or equal to the minimum temperature difference established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.
3. An absorber to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the absorber exhaust less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR

For each existing, each reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	You must . . .
	b. Maintain the daily average scrubbing liquid temperature less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND
	Maintain the difference between the specific gravities of the saturated and fresh scrubbing fluids greater than or equal to the difference established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.
4. A condenser to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds at the condenser exit less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR
	b. Maintain the daily average condenser exit temperature less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.
5. An adsorption system with adsorbent regeneration to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the adsorber exhaust less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR
	b. Maintain the total regeneration stream mass flow during the adsorption bed regeneration cycle greater than or equal to the reference stream mass flow established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND
	Before the adsorption cycle commences, achieve and maintain the temperature of the adsorption bed after regeneration less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND
	Achieve a pressure reduction during each adsorption bed regeneration cycle greater than or equal to the pressure reduction established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.
6. An adsorption system without adsorbent regeneration to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the adsorber exhaust less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR
	b. Replace the existing adsorbent in each segment of the bed with an adsorbent that meets the replacement specifications established during the design evaluation or performance test before the age of the adsorbent exceeds the maximum allowable age established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND

For each existing, each reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	You must . . .
	Maintain the temperature of the adsorption bed less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.
7. A flare to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	a. Comply with the equipment and operating requirements in §63.987(a); AND b. Conduct an initial flare compliance assessment in accordance with §63.987(b); AND
	c. Install and operate monitoring equipment as specified in §63.987(c).
8. Another type of control device to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart	Submit a monitoring plan as specified in §§63.995(c) and 63.2366(b), and monitor the control device in accordance with that plan.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42914, July 28, 2006]

Table 4 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in §63.2346, you may elect to comply with one of the work practice standards for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources in the following table. If you elect to do so, . . .

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and organic HAP vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 5	a. Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart WW (control level 2), if you elect to meet 40 CFR part 63, subpart WW (control level 2) requirements as an alternative to the emission limit in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 5; OR
	b. Comply with the requirements of §63.984 for routing emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process; OR
	c. Comply with the requirements of §63.2346(a)(4) for vapor balancing emissions to the transport vehicle from which the storage tank is filled.
2. Storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and organic HAP vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, item 6	a. Comply with the requirements of §63.984 for routing emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process; OR b. Comply with the requirements of §63.2346(a)(4) for vapor balancing emissions to the transport vehicle from which the storage tank is filled.
3. Transfer rack subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	a. If the option of a vapor balancing system is selected, install and, during the loading of organic liquids, operate a system that meets the requirements in table 7 to this subpart, item 3.b.i and item 3.b.ii, as applicable; OR
	b. Comply with the requirements of §63.984 during the loading of organic liquids, for routing emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process.

For each . . .	You must . . .
4. Pump, valve, and sampling connection that operates in organic liquids service at least 300 hours per year at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	Comply with the requirements for pumps, valves, and sampling connections in 40 CFR part 63, subpart TT (control level 1), subpart UU (control level 2), or subpart H.
5. Transport vehicles equipped with vapor collection equipment that are loaded at transfer racks that are subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10	Follow the steps in 40 CFR 60.502(e) to ensure that organic liquids are loaded only into vapor-tight transport vehicles, and comply with the provisions in 40 CFR 60.502(f), (g), (h), and (i), except substitute the term transport vehicle at each occurrence of tank truck or gasoline tank truck in those paragraphs.
6. Transport vehicles equipped without vapor collection equipment that are loaded at transfer racks that are subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10	Ensure that organic liquids are loaded only into transport vehicles that have a current certification in accordance with the U.S. DOT pressure test requirements in 49 CFR 180 (cargo tanks) or 49 CFR 173.31 (tank cars).

[71 FR 42915, July 28, 2006]

Table 5 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests and Design Evaluations

As stated in §§63.2354(a) and 63.2362, you must comply with the requirements for performance tests and design evaluations for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources as follows:

For . . .	You must conduct . . .	According to . . .	Using . . .	To determine . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. Each existing, each reconstructed, and each new affected source using a nonflare control device to comply with an emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 10	a. A performance test to determine the organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) control efficiency of each nonflare control device, OR the exhaust concentration of each combustion device; OR	i. §63.985(b)(1)(ii), §63.988(b), §63.990(b), or §63.995(b)	(1) EPA Method 1 or 1A in appendix A–1 of 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate	(A) Sampling port locations and the required number of traverse points	(i) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of each control device if complying with the control efficiency requirement or at the outlet of the control device if complying with the exhaust concentration requirement; AND (ii) the outlet sampling site must be located at each control device prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

For . . .	You must conduct . . .	According to . . .	Using . . .	To determine . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
			(2) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, or 2F in appendix A–1 of 40 CFR part 60, or EPA Method 2G in appendix A–2 of 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate	(A) Stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate	See the requirements in items 1.a.i.(1)(A)(i) and (ii) of this table.
			(3) EPA Method 3 or 3B in appendix A–2 of 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate	(A) Concentration of CO2 and O2 and dry molecular weight of the stack gas	See the requirements in items 1.a.i.(1)(A)(i) and (ii) of this table.
			(4) EPA Method 4 in appendix A–3 of 40 CFR part 60	(A) Moisture content of the stack gas	See the requirements in items 1.a.i.(1)(A)(i) and (ii) of this table.

For . . .	You must conduct . . .	According to . . .	Using . . .	To determine . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
			(5) EPA Method 18 in appendix A–6 of 40 CFR part 60, or EPA Method 25 or 25A in appendix A–7 of 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, or EPA Method 316 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 63 for measuring form-aldehyde	(A) Total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC), or formaldehyde emissions	(i) The organic HAP used for the calibration gas for EPA Method 25A in appendix A–7 of 40 CFR part 60 must be the single organic HAP representing the largest percent by volume of emissions; AND (ii) During the performance test, you must establish the operating parameter limits within which total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions are reduced by the required weight-percent or, as an option for nonflare combustion devices, to 20 ppmv exhaust concentration.
	b. A design evaluation (for nonflare control devices) to determine the organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) control efficiency of each nonflare control device, or the exhaust concentration of each combustion control device	§63.985(b)(1)(i)			During a design evaluation, you must establish the operating parameter limits within which total organic HAP, (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions are reduced by at least 95 weight-percent for storage tanks or 98 weight-percent for transfer racks, or, as an option for nonflare combustion devices, to 20 ppmv exhaust concentration.

For . . .	You must conduct . . .	According to . . .	Using . . .	To determine . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
2. Each transport vehicle that you own that is equipped with vapor collection equipment and is loaded with organic liquids at a transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	A performance test to determine the vapor tightness of the tank and then repair as needed until it passes the test.		EPA Method 27 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60	Vapor tightness	The pressure change in the tank must be no more than 250 pascals (1 inch of water) in 5 minutes after it is pressurized to 4,500 pascals (18 inches of water).

[71 FR 42916, July 28, 2006, as amended at 73 FR 21831, Apr. 23, 2008]

Table 6 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limits

As stated in §§63.2370(a) and 63.2382(b), you must show initial compliance with the emission limits for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources as follows:

For each . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. Storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and liquid organic HAP vapor pressure criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 6	Reduce total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions by at least 95 weight-percent, or as an option for nonflare combustion devices to an exhaust concentration of ≤20 ppmv	Total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions, based on the results of the performance testing or design evaluation specified in Table 5 to this subpart, item 1.a or 1.b, respectively, are reduced by at least 95 weight-percent or as an option for nonflare combustion devices to an exhaust concentration ≤20 ppmv.
2. Transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	Reduce total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions from the loading of organic liquids by at least 98 weight-percent, or as an option for nonflare combustion devices to an exhaust concentration of ≤20 ppmv	Total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions from the loading of organic liquids, based on the results of the performance testing or design evaluation specified in table 5 to this subpart, item 1.a or 1.b, respectively, are reduced by at least 98 weight-percent or as an option for nonflare combustion devices to an exhaust concentration of ≤20 ppmv.

[71 FR 42918, July 28, 2006, as amended at 73 FR 21832, Apr. 23, 2008]

Table 7 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Work Practice Standards

For each . . .	If you . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. Storage tank at an existing affected source meeting either set of tank capacity and liquid organic HAP vapor pressure criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 1 or 2	a. Install a floating roof or equivalent control that meets the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart, item 1.a	i. After emptying and degassing, you visually inspect each internal floating roof before the refilling of the storage tank and perform seal gap inspections of the primary and secondary rim seals of each external floating roof within 90 days after the refilling of the storage tank.
	b. Route emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process	i. You meet the requirements in §63.984(b) and submit the statement of connection required by §63.984(c).
	c. Install and, during the filling of the storage tank with organic liquids, operate a vapor balancing system	i. You meet the requirements in §63.2346(a)(4).
2. Storage tank at a reconstructed or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and liquid organic HAP vapor pressure criteria specified in Table 2 to this subpart, items 3 through 5	a. Install a floating roof or equivalent control that meets the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart, item 1.a	i. You visually inspect each internal floating roof before the initial filling of the storage tank, and perform seal gap inspections of the primary and secondary rim seals of each external floating roof within 90 days after the initial filling of the storage tank.
	b. Route emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process	i. See item 1.b.i of this table.
	c. Install and, during the filling of the storage tank with organic liquids, operate a vapor balancing system	i. See item 1.c.i of this table.
3. Transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	a. Load organic liquids only into transport vehicles having current vapor tightness certification as described in table 4 to this subpart, item 5 and item 6	i. You comply with the provisions specified in table 4 to this subpart, item 5 or item 6, as applicable.

For each . . .	If you . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
	b. Install and, during the loading of organic liquids, operate a vapor balancing system	i. You design and operate the vapor balancing system to route organic HAP vapors displaced from loading of organic liquids into transport vehicles to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected to a common header. ii. You design and operate the vapor balancing system to route organic HAP vapors displaced from loading of organic liquids into containers directly (e.g., no intervening tank or containment area such as a room) to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected to a common header.
	c. Route emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process	i. See item 1.b.i of this table.
4. Equipment leak component, as defined in §63.2406, that operates in organic liquids service ≥300 hours per year at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	a. Carry out a leak detection and repair program or equivalent control according to one of the subparts listed in table 4 to this subpart, item 4.a	i. You specify which one of the control programs listed in table 4 to this subpart you have selected, OR ii. Provide written specifications for your equivalent control approach.

[71 FR 42918, July 28, 2006, as amended at 73 FR 21833, Apr. 23, 2008]

Table 8 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limits

As stated in §§63.2378(a) and (b) and 63.2390(b), you must show continuous compliance with the emission limits for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources according to the following table:

For each . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and liquid organic HAP vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 6	a. Reduce total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions from the closed vent system and control device by 95 weight-percent or greater, or as an option to 20 ppmv or less of total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) in the exhaust of combustion devices	i. Performing CMS monitoring and collecting data according to §§63.2366, 63.2374, and 63.2378; AND ii. Maintaining the operating limits established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.

For each . . .	For the following emission limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
2. Transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source	a. Reduce total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) emissions during the loading of organic liquids from the closed vent system and control device by 98 weight-percent or greater, or as an option to 20 ppmv or less of total organic HAP (or, upon approval, TOC) in the exhaust of combustion devices	i. Performing CMS monitoring and collecting data according to §§63.2366, 63.2374, and 63.2378 during the loading of organic liquids; AND ii. Maintaining the operating limits established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit during the loading of organic liquids.

[71 FR 42919, July 28, 2006]

Table 9 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Operating Limits—High Throughput Transfer Racks

As stated in §§63.2378(a) and (b) and 63.2390(b), you must show continuous compliance with the operating limits for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources according to the following table:

For each existing, reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	For the following operating limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. A thermal oxidizer to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Maintain the daily average fire box or combustion zone, as applicable, temperature greater than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.	i. Continuously monitoring and recording fire box or combustion zone, as applicable, temperature every 15 minutes and maintaining the daily average fire box temperature greater than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
2. A catalytic oxidizer to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Replace the existing catalyst bed before the age of the bed exceeds the maximum allowable age established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND	i. Replacing the existing catalyst bed before the age of the bed exceeds the maximum allowable age established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.

For each existing, reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	For the following operating limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	b. Maintain the daily average temperature at the inlet of the catalyst bed greater than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND	i. Continuously monitoring and recording the temperature at the inlet of the catalyst bed at least every 15 minutes and maintaining the daily average temperature at the inlet of the catalyst bed greater than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	c. Maintain the daily average temperature difference across the catalyst bed greater than or equal to the minimum temperature difference established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.	i. Continuously monitoring and recording the temperature at the outlet of the catalyst bed every 15 minutes and maintaining the daily average temperature difference across the catalyst bed greater than or equal to the minimum temperature difference established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
3. An absorber to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the absorber exhaust less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR	i. Continuously monitoring the organic concentration in the absorber exhaust and maintaining the daily average concentration less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	b. Maintain the daily average scrubbing liquid temperature less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND Maintain the difference between the specific gravities of the saturated and fresh scrubbing fluids greater than or equal to the difference established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.	i. Continuously monitoring the scrubbing liquid temperature and maintaining the daily average temperature less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Maintaining the difference between the specific gravities greater than or equal to the difference established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND iii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.

For each existing, reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	For the following operating limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
4. A condenser to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds at the exit of the condenser less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR	i. Continuously monitoring the organic concentration at the condenser exit and maintaining the daily average concentration less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	b. Maintain the daily average condenser exit temperature less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.	i. Continuously monitoring and recording the temperature at the exit of the condenser at least every 15 minutes and maintaining the daily average temperature less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
5. An adsorption system with adsorbent regeneration to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the adsorber exhaust less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR	i. Continuously monitoring the daily average organic concentration in the adsorber exhaust and maintaining the concentration less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.

For each existing, reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	For the following operating limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	b. Maintain the total regeneration stream mass flow during the adsorption bed regeneration cycle greater than or equal to the reference stream mass flow established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND Before the adsorption cycle commences, achieve and maintain the temperature of the adsorption bed after regeneration less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test; AND Achieve greater than or equal to the pressure reduction during the adsorption bed regeneration cycle established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.	i. Maintaining the total regeneration stream mass flow during the adsorption bed regeneration cycle greater than or equal to the reference stream mass flow established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Maintaining the temperature of the adsorption bed after regeneration less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND iii. Achieving greater than or equal to the pressure reduction during the regeneration cycle established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND iv. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
6. An adsorption system without adsorbent regeneration to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Maintain the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the adsorber exhaust less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; OR	i. Continuously monitoring the organic concentration in the adsorber exhaust and maintaining the concentration less than or equal to the reference concentration established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	b. Replace the existing adsorbent in each segment of the bed before the age of the adsorbent exceeds the maximum allowable age established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND Maintain the temperature of the adsorption bed less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit.	i. Replacing the existing adsorbent in each segment of the bed with an adsorbent that meets the replacement specifications established during the design evaluation or performance test before the age of the adsorbent exceeds the maximum allowable age established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND ii. Maintaining the temperature of the adsorption bed less than or equal to the reference temperature established during the design evaluation or performance test that demonstrated compliance with the emission limit; AND iii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.

For each existing, reconstructed, and each new affected source using . . .	For the following operating limit . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
7. A flare to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	a. Maintain a pilot flame in the flare at all times that vapors may be vented to the flare (§63.11(b)(5)); AND	i. Continuously operating a device that detects the presence of the pilot flame; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	b. Maintain a flare flame at all times that vapors are being vented to the flare (§63.11(b)(5)); AND	i. Maintaining a flare flame at all times that vapors are being vented to the flare; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	c. Operate the flare with no visible emissions, except for up to 5 minutes in any 2 consecutive hours (§63.11(b)(4)); AND EITHER	i. Operating the flare with no visible emissions exceeding the amount allowed; AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	d.1. Operate the flare with an exit velocity that is within the applicable limits in §63.11(b)(7) and (8) and with a net heating value of the gas being combusted greater than the applicable minimum value in §63.11(b)(6)(ii); OR	i. Operating the flare within the applicable exit velocity limits; AND ii. Operating the flare with the gas heating value greater than the applicable minimum value; AND iii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
	d.2. Adhere to the requirements in §63.11(b)(6)(i).	i. Operating the flare within the applicable limits in 63.11(b)(6)(i); AND ii. Keeping the applicable records required in §63.998.
8. Another type of control device to comply with an emission limit in table 2 to this subpart.	Submit a monitoring plan as specified in §§63.995(c) and 63.2366(c), and monitor the control device in accordance with that plan.	Submitting a monitoring plan and monitoring the control device according to that plan.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42919, July 28, 2006]

Table 10 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Work Practice Standards

As stated in §§63.2378(a) and (b) and 63.2386(c)(6), you must show continuous compliance with the work practice standards for existing, reconstructed, or new affected sources according to the following table:

For each . . .	For the following standard . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Internal floating roof (IFR) storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity, and vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 5.	a. Install a floating roof designed and operated according to the applicable specifications in §63.1063(a) and (b).	i. Visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals of each IFR once per year (§63.1063(d)(2)); AND ii. Visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals of each IFR either each time the storage tank is completely emptied and degassed or every 10 years, whichever occurs first (§63.1063(c)(1), (d)(1), and (e)); AND iii. Keeping the tank records required in §63.1065.
2. External floating roof (EFR) storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 5.	a. Install a floating roof designed and operated according to the applicable specifications in §63.1063(a) and (b).	i. Visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals of each EFR either each time the storage tank is completely emptied and degassed or every 10 years, whichever occurs first (§63.1063(c)(2), (d), and (e)); AND ii. Performing seal gap measurements on the secondary seal of each EFR at least once every year, and on the primary seal of each EFR at least every 5 years (§63.1063(c)(2), (d), and (e)); AND iii. Keeping the tank records required in §63.1065.
3. IFR or EFR tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any set of tank capacity and vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 5.	a. Repair the conditions causing storage tank inspection failures (§63.1063(e)).	i. Repairing conditions causing inspection failures: before refilling the storage tank with organic liquid, or within 45 days (or up to 105 days with extensions) for a tank containing organic liquid; AND ii. Keeping the tank records required in §63.1065(b).
4. Transfer rack that is subject to control based on the criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 7 through 10, at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source.	a. Ensure that organic liquids are loaded into transport vehicles in accordance with the requirements in table 4 to this subpart, items 5 or 6, as applicable.	i. Ensuring that organic liquids are loaded into transport vehicles in accordance with the requirements in table 4 to this subpart, items 5 or 6, as applicable.

For each . . .	For the following standard . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	b. Install and, during the loading of organic liquids, operate a vapor balancing system.	i. Monitoring each potential source of vapor leakage in the system quarterly during the loading of a transport vehicle or the filling of a container using the methods and procedures described in the rule requirements selected for the work practice standard for equipment leak components as specified in table 4 to this subpart, item 4. An instrument reading of 500 ppmv defines a leak. Repair of leaks is performed according to the repair requirements specified in your selected equipment leak standards.
	c. Route emissions to a fuel gas system or back to a process.	i. Continuing to meet the requirements specified in §63.984(b).
5. Equipment leak component, as defined in §63.2406, that operates in organic liquids service at least 300 hours per year.	a. Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart TT, UU, or H.	i. Carrying out a leak detection and repair program in accordance with the subpart selected from the list in item 5.a of this table.
6. Storage tank at an existing, reconstructed, or new affected source meeting any of the tank capacity and vapor pressure criteria specified in table 2 to this subpart, items 1 through 6.	a. Route emissions to a fuel gas system or back to the process.	i. Continuing to meet the requirements specified in §63.984(b).
	b. Install and, during the filling of the storage tank with organic liquids, operate a vapor balancing system.	i. Except for pressure relief devices, monitoring each potential source of vapor leakage in the system, including, but not limited to pumps, valves, and sampling connections, quarterly during the loading of a storage tank using the methods and procedures described in the rule requirements selected for the work practice standard for equipment leak components as specified in Table 4 to this subpart, item 4. An instrument reading of 500 ppmv defines a leak. Repair of leaks is performed according to the repair requirements specified in your selected equipment leak standards. For pressure relief devices, comply with §63.2346(a)(4)(v). If no loading of a storage tank occurs during a quarter, then monitoring of the vapor balancing system is not required.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 42922, July 28, 2006; 73 FR 40982, July 17, 2008]

Table 11 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.2386(a), (b), and (f), you must submit compliance reports and startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports according to the following table:

You must submit a(n) . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report or Periodic Report	a. The information specified in §63.2386(c), (d), (e). If you had a SSM during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your SSM plan, the report must also include the information in §63.10(d)(5)(i); AND	Semiannually, and it must be postmarked by January 31 or July 31, in accordance with §63.2386(b).
	b. The information required by 40 CFR part 63, subpart TT, UU, or H, as applicable, for pumps, valves, and sampling connections; AND	See the submission requirement in item 1.a of this table.
	c. The information required by §63.999(c); AND	See the submission requirement in item 1.a of this table.
	d. The information specified in §63.1066(b) including: Notification of inspection, inspection results, requests for alternate devices, and requests for extensions, as applicable.	See the submission requirement in item 1.a. of this table.
2. Immediate SSM report if you had a SSM that resulted in an applicable emission standard in the relevant standard being exceeded, and you took an action that was not consistent with your SSM plan	a. The information required in §63.10(d)(5)(ii)	i. By letter within 7 working days after the end of the event unless you have made alternative arrangements with the permitting authority (§63.10(d)(5)(ii)).

[71 FR 42923, July 28, 2006]

Table 12 to Subpart EEEE of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart EEEE

As stated in §§63.2382 and 63.2398, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements as follows:

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; Applicability after standard established; Permit requirements; Extensions, Notifications	Yes.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; Circumvention, Severability	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; Applications; Approvals	Yes.
§63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/O&M Applicability	GP apply unless compliance extension; GP apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for section 112(f)	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved].		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	Yes.
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in this subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved].		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (*e.g* ., 3 years)	Yes.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved].		

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.6(e)(1)	Operation & Maintenance	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; correct malfunctions as soon as practicable; and operation and maintenance requirements independently enforceable; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met	Yes.
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved].		
§63.6(e)(3)	SSM Plan	Requirement for SSM plan; content of SSM plan; actions during SSM	Yes; however, (1) the 2-day reporting requirement in paragraph §63.6(e)(3)(iv) does not apply and (2) §63.6(e)(3) does not apply to emissions sources not requiring control.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	Yes.
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§63.6(h)	Opacity/Visible Emission Standards	Requirements for compliance with opacity and visible emission standards	No; except as it applies to flares for which Method 22 observations are required as part of a flare compliance assessment.
§63.6(i)(1)–(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart	Yes.
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date	Yes.
§63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Adminsitrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	If you have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance tests must be conducted under representative conditions; cannot conduct performance tests during SSM	Yes.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes; however, for transfer racks per §§63.987(b)(3)(i)(A)–(B) and 63.997(e)(1)(v)(A)–(B) provide exceptions to the requirement for test runs to be at least 1 hour each.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; keep data for 5 years	Yes; however, performance test data is to be submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status according to the schedule specified in §63.9(h)(1)–(6) below.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved].		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring of Flares	Monitoring requirements for flares in §63.11	Yes; however, monitoring requirements in §63.987(c) also apply.
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	Yes.
§63.8(c)(1)(i)–(iii)	Routine and Predictable SSM	Keep parts for routine repairs readily available; reporting requirements for SSM when action is described in SSM plan.	Yes.
§63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.8(c)(4)	CMS Requirements	CMS must be operating except during breakdown, out-of control, repair, maintenance, and high-level calibration drifts; COMS must have a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analysis for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period; CEMS must have a minimum of one cycle of operation for each successive 15-minute period	Yes; however, COMS are not applicable.
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS Minimum Procedures	COMS minimum procedures	No.
§63.8(c)(6)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Zero and high level calibration check requirements. Out-of-control periods	Yes, but only applies for CEMS. 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS provides requirements for CPMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	Yes, but only applies for CEMS. 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS provides requirements for CPMS.
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	Yes, but only applies for CEMS.
§63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	Yes, but 40 CFR part 63, subpart SS also provides procedures for approval of CPMS.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for CEMS	Yes.
§63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	Yes; however, COMS are not applicable.
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.9(b)(1)–(2), (4)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate (BACT/LAER)	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative	Yes; however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/visible emissions, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes; however, (1) there are no opacity standards and (2) all initial Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test data, are to be submitted at the same time, either within 240 days after the compliance date or within 60 days after the last performance test demonstrating compliance has been completed, whichever occurs first.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change in when notifications must be submitted	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	No. These changes will be reported in the first and subsequent compliance reports.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)–(iv)	Records Related to Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction	Occurrence of each for operations (process equipment); occurrence of each malfunction of air pollution control equipment; maintenance on air pollution control equipment; actions during SSM	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)–(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting initial notification and notification of compliance status	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§63.10(c)	Records	Additional records for CMS	Yes.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	Yes.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	SSM Reports	Contents and submission	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.10(e)(1)–(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of CMS performance evaluation; 2–3 copies of COMS performance evaluation	Yes; however, COMS are not applicable.
§63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedance (now defined as deviations)	Yes; however, note that the title of the report is the compliance report; deviations include excess emissions and parameter exceedances.
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions or parameter monitoring exceedance (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)–(8) and 63.10(c)(5)–(13)	Yes.
§63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS (now called deviations); requires all of the information in §§63.10(c)(5)–(13) and 63.8(c)(7)–(8)	Yes.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	No.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.
§63.11(b)	Flares	Requirements for flares	Yes; §63.987 requirements apply, and the section references §63.11(b).
§63.11(c), (d), and (e)	Control and work practice requirements	Alternative work practice for equipment leaks	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart EEEE
§63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes.

[69 FR 5063, Feb. 3, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20463, Apr. 20, 2006; 71 FR 42924, July 28, 2006; 73 FR 78215, Dec. 22, 2008]

Attachment G
to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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

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

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the

promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

R = percent reduction of CO or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the carbon monoxide (CO) or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2concentration is

measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

Where:

F_o= Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

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

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

F_c= Ratio of the volume of CO_2produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3 /J (dscf/10^6 Btu).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent oxygen, as follows:

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

Where:

X_{co2}= CO_2correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2−15 percent O_2, the defined O_2correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the $NO_X$and SO_2gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2using CO_2as follows:

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

Where:

$\%CO_2$= Measured CO_2concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be

clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

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

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either oxygen or CO_2at both the inlet and the outlet of the control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO_2concentration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

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

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

(ii) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

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

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

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and

absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes “rich” glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The “lean” glycol is then recycled.

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

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

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

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, nitrogen, and water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

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

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

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X(such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

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

Table 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	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 2.7 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O2 and using NSCR.	a. Maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. Maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation . . .
2. 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent 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.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

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

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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

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

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

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(g) for a different temperature range.

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start landfill or digester gas-fired stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2	

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

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

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 51593, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_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]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

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

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

[75 FR 51595, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥250 located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a brake horsepower >500 located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake horsepower ≥5,000 located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]

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

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

[75 FR 51596, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Measure the O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Portable CO and O_2 analyzer	(a) Using ASTM D6522–00 (2005)[a](incorporated by reference, see §63.14). Measurements to determine O_2 must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		ii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Portable CO and O_2analyzer	(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_2at 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_2concentration 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 O_2concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or ASTM Method D6522–00 (2005)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde concentration.

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

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

[b]You may also use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348–03.

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

[75 FR 51597, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2or CO_2at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde and not using NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if. . .
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
11. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_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≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
13. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

[76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved;[a]and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP, existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the 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]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250 ≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit;[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.

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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE, and existing 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year and are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions, or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP and existing limited use 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Reduce CO or formaldehyde emissions or limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.

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

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

[76 FR 12870, Mar. 9, 2011]

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

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

For each ...	You must submit a ...	The report must contain ...	You must submit the report ...
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP and operated more than 24 hours per calendar year; new or 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	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §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).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.

[75 FR 51603, Aug. 20, 2010]

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

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

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§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.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)–(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 PSD/Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Grain Processing Corporation
Source Location:	1443 S 300 W, Washington, IN 47501
County:	Daviess
SIC Code:	2046, 2048, 2085, 2099
Operation Permit No.:	T027-14200-00046
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	October 19, 2007
Significant Source Modification No.:	027-32742-00046
Significant Permit Modification No.:	027-33369-00046
Permit Reviewer:	Laura Spriggs

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046 on October 19, 2007. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) PSD/Significant Source Modification No.: 027-24380-00046, issued on October 23, 2008.

(b) Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-24979-00046, issued on December 10, 2008.

(c) Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-27810-00046, issued on December 21, 2009.

(d) PSD/Significant Source Modification No.: 027-29775-00046, issued on November 23, 2011.

(e) Significant Permit Modification No.: 027-29895-00046, issued on December 13, 2011.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Daviess County.

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

(a) Ozone Standards
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) 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 NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Daviess County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Daviess 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 $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and NO_x 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
Daviess County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for SO2, CO, PM10, NO2, and lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

The source includes corn wet milling operations, corn product production operations (germ, gluten feed, gluten, gluten feed pellets, starch, and maltodextrin), an alcohol production process, wastewater treatment, a process water cooling tower, and boilers with a total heat input rating of greater than 250 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr).

(1) EPA published a final rule in the Federal Register on May 1, 2007, that excluded ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol through natural fermentation, from the major source category "Chemical Process Plants". Therefore, the fugitive emissions from ethanol production facilities are not counted toward determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

(2) The fugitive emissions from equipment leaks are not counted toward Part 70, PSD, and Emission Offset applicability, because the applicable NSPS, Subparts VV and VVa were in effect after August 7, 1980.

(3) The grain elevator does not meet the definition of a grain terminal elevator or grain storage elevator; therefore NSPS, Subpart DD is not applicable and fugitive emissions are not counted toward Part 70, PSD, and Emission Offset applicability.

(4) The boilers with a total heat input rating of greater than 250 MMBtu/hr are considered one of the 28 listed source categories, based on the EPA guidance for “nesting activities”. Therefore, any fugitive emissions from these boilers are counted toward Part 70, PSD, and Emission Offset applicability.

Source Status

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

Pollutant	**Emissions** (ton/yr)
PM	Greater than 250
PM_{10}	Greater than 250
$PM_{2.5}$	Greater than 250
SO_2	Greater than 100, Less than 250
VOC	Greater than 100, Less than 250
CO	Greater than 100, Less than 250
NO_X	Greater than 100, Less than 250
GHGs as CO_2e	Greater than 100,000
Single HAP	Greater than 10
Total HAPs	Greater than 25

(a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 250 tons per year or more, emissions of GHGs are equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e) per year, and it is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

On April 30, 2013 the Indiana Court of Appeals reversed the Indiana, Marion County Superior Court decision (Cause Nos. 49F12-1102-MI-5363, 49F12-1102-MI-5373, and 49F12-1102-MI-5298) that held that ethanol production plants that produce ethanol by natural fermentation do not constitute a “chemical process plant” under 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1)(U). The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has filed a motion for rehearing with the Indiana Court of Appeals and takes the position that because the current Indiana State Implementation Plan is silent as to what constitutes a “chemical process plant” Indiana should follow the current federal law that specifically excludes fuel grade ethanol plants from the definition of “chemical process plants” if the fuel grade ethanol is produced through a natural fermentation process. During the appeal process IDEM amended its rule to include the federal rule language that specifically excludes fuel grade natural fermentation ethanol plants from the definition of “chemical process plant”. IDEM submitted this rule to U.S. EPA for SIP approval in September 2011. For this reason, it is IDEM’s position that this category of fuel ethanol production should be subject to the 250 tons per year threshold for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) New Source Review. Grain Processing Corporation is aware that IDEM’s interpretation of the Indiana PSD State Implementation Plan is still under court review and has asked IDEM to process its permit under current rule 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1)(U) that excludes natural fermentation fuel ethanol plants from the definition of “chemical process plant”.

(b) This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

(c) These emissions are based upon the technical support document for Significant Permit Modification No. 027-29895-00046, issued on December 13, 2011.

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Grain Processing Corporation on January 14, 2013, relating to a re-evaluation of the VOC BACT determination for the starch dryer. The starch flash dryer is described as follows:

One (1) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired starch dryer, drying refined starch received from the starch filtration system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 56,000 pounds per hour, with the process and combustion PM emissions

controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as SPC49 Starch Dryer Scrubber, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP49.

Appendix B of this Technical Support Document contains further description of the history of this unit and the need for a BACT re-evaluation.

Note: The Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T027-31396-00046) for Grain Processing Corporation is pending. The revisions to this permit are limited to those related to the starch dryer modification. Changes to model language and other permit changes shall be addressed in the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

Enforcement Issues

IDEM is aware that Grain Processing Corporation is in violation of certain permit conditions, including an exceedance of the existing VOC BACT limit for the starch dryer. IDEM and the source are working on determining how to resolve these issues. This proposed approval is intended to resolve the non-compliance with the existing VOC BACT limit for the starch dryer.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this Technical Support Document for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency."

This source modification is subject to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(g)(1) (significant source modification) because it involves a modification that is subject to 326 IAC 2-2. Additionally, the modification will be incorporated into the Part 70 Operating Permit through a significant permit modification issued pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-12(d) because it involves a change in a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation and it involves significant changes to existing monitoring requirements.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

The starch dryer is subject to review under 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) because it was permitted with the initial PSD construction project in PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997. The unit has an existing BACT determination for VOC pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and in order to change the BACT determination, a new top-down BACT analysis must be conducted for VOC. Appendix B of this Technical Support Document contains the full VOC BACT analysis for the starch dryer.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

The following is a discussion of the federal rule applicability to the source due to this modification:

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS):

(a) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP):

(b) The starch dryer is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD because the unit does not meet the definition of a process heater. The starch dryer is a direct-fired unit.

(c) There are no National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

(d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to new or modified emission units that involve a pollutant-specific emission unit and meet the following criteria:

(1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the Part 70 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 new or modified emission unit involved:

CAM Applicability Analysis							
Emission Unit (Pollutant)	**Control Device Used**	**Emission Limitation or Standard?** (Y/N)	**Uncontrolled PTE** (ton/yr)	**Controlled PTE** (ton/yr)	**Part 70 Major Source Threshold** (ton/yr)	**CAM Applicable** (Y/N)	**Large Unit** (Y/N)
Starch Dryer (PM)	Y-S	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
Starch Dryer (PM10)	Y-S	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
Starch Dryer (PM2.5)	Y-S	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N

S= Scrubber

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to the starch dryer for PM, PM10, and PM2.5 upon issuance of the Title V Renewal. A CAM plan was submitted as part of the Renewal application on January 20, 2012. *Note: The CAM determination has not changed as a result of this modification.*

State Rule Applicability Determination

The following is a disucssion of the state rule applicability due to this modification:

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)
The starch dryer is subject to review under 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) because it was permitted with the initial PSD construction project in PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997. The unit has an existing BACT determination for VOC pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and in order to change the BACT determination, a new top-down BACT analysis must be conducted for VOC. Appendix B of this Technical Support Document contains the full VOC BACT analysis for the starch dryer.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for VOC for the starch dryer shall be as follows:

The total VOC emissions from the starch dryer (SP49), including process and combustion emissions, shall be less than 7.7 lb/hr.

Note: No other revisions have been made, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, for the starch dryer as a result of this modification.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The starch dryer was permitted with the initial plant construction approval, PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, which was prior to the July 27, 1997 applicability date of the rule. The starch dryer has not been reconstructed. Therefore, the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1 are not applicable to the starch dryer.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
This source 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 PM10 is greater than 250 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), annual reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted by July 1, 2014, and every year thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)
There is no change in the applicability of this rule as a result of this modification. The provisions of 326 IAC 6-3-2 still do not apply pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(c)(1), because a more stringent particulate limitation has been established in 326 IAC 2-2-3.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (General Reduction Requirements for New Sources)
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 are applicable to new facilities (as of January 1, 1980) that have potential emissions of twenty-five (25) tons or more per year of VOC, are located anywhere in the state, and that are not otherwise regulated by another provision in 326 IAC 8, 326 IAC 20-48, or 326 IAC 20-56.

The starch dryer was constructed after January 1, 1980. Based on a stack test performed on July 6, 2010 for the starch dryer, the potential to emit of VOC was determined to be 7.3 lb/hr (31.97 tons per year). Therefore, the potential VOC emissions of the starch dryer exceed twenty-five (25) tons per year, which makes the starch dryer subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6 and requires VOC emissions be reduced using Best Available Control Technology (BACT). The BACT analysis conducted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 shall also satisfy the BACT analysis required for 326 IAC 8-1-6. Appendix B of this Technical Support Document contains the full VOC BACT analysis for the starch dryer.

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for VOC for the starch dryer shall be as follows:

The total VOC emissions from the starch dryer (SP49), including process and combustion emissions, shall be less than 7.7 lb/hr.

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 modification are as follows:

Testing
No later than sixty (60) days after the issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-33369-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with the VOC BACT limit, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the starch dryer utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

There is no change to the compliance monitoring requirements as a result of this modification.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T027-14200-00046. These changes may include Title I changes (e.g. changes that add or modify synthetic minor emission limits). Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Note: The Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal (T027-31396-00046) for Grain Processing Corporation is pending. The revisions to this permit are limited to those related to the starch dryer modification. Changes to model language and other permit changes shall be addressed in the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.

Change No. 1:

Condition D.8.3 has been revised to incorporate the new VOC BACT determination for the starch dryer. The permit has been revised as follows:

D.8.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) - Best Available Control Technology for VOC [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3**, 326 IAC 8-1-6,**~~and~~ PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997, **and as revised by PSD/SSM No. 027-32742-00046,** the Best Available Control Technology (~~PSD~~ BACT) for VOC for the starch reactor system (SP46) and the starch dryer (SP49) shall be as follows:

(a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) The VOC emissions from the starch dryer (SP49)**, including process and combustion emissions,** shall ~~not exceed 1.0~~**be less than 7.7** pound**s** per hour.

Compliance with these requirements satisfies the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2-3.

Change No. 2:

Condition D.8.7 has been revised to remove the existing VOC testing requirement and to incorporate a new VOC testing requirement for the starch dryer. The permit has been revised as follows:

D.8.7 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) * * *

(b) ~~No later than sixty (60) days after achieving maximum capacity, but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after initial startup of the two (2) additional steep tanks at the steep area, the new gluten tank and new filter press at the milling area, and the two (2) new gluten filter presses and starch tank at the feed area, in~~**In** order to demonstrate compliance with Condition~~s D.8.3(c) and~~ D.8.4, the Permittee shall perform ~~VOC and~~ SO2 testing for the starch dryer scrubber (SPC49)~~. Testing shall be conducted~~ utilizing methods **as** approved by the Commissioner**.** ~~and~~ **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.

(c) * * *

(d) No later than sixty (60) days after the issuance of Significant Permit Modification No. 027-33369-00046, in order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.8.3(c), the Permittee shall perform VOC testing for the starch dryer utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The construction and operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Source Modification No. 027-32742-00046 and Significant Permit Modification No. 027-33369-00046. The staff recommend to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Source Modification and Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Laura Spriggs at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-5693 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-5693.

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

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

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Starch Dryer

Company Name: Grain Processing Corporation
Source Location: 1443 S 300 W, Washington, IN 47501
PSD/SSM No.: 027-32742-00046
SPM No.: 027-33369-00046
Reviewer: Laura Spriggs

SPC49 - Starch Flash Dryer Scrubber

1. Emissions from Combustion

Heat Input Capacity		30.0	MMBtu/hr	
Potential Throughput	NG	29,412	scf/hr	(1020 Btu/scf NG)
	Biogas	50,000	scf/hr	(600 Btu/scf biofuel)

	Pollutant (Natural Gas Combustion)						
	NOx	CO	SO2	CO2	N2O	CH4	CO2e
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF		84.0	0.6	120000.0	2.2	2.3	
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.075						
Potential Emission in lb/hr	2.25	2.47	0.02	3529.41	0.06	0.07	3550.89
Potential Emission in tons/yr	*9.86*	10.82	0.08	15458.82	0.28	0.30	*15552.90*

NOx emission factor: as limited in the permit and based on manufacturer's guarantee.
SO2 emission factor: as limited in the permit for natural gas combustion.
CO, CO2, N2O, and CH4 emission factors: based on AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1 and 1.4-2 for natural gas combustion.

	Pollutant (Biogas Combustion)						
	NOx	CO	SO2	CO2	N2O	CH4	CO2e
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF		84.0	91.63				
Emission Factor in lb/MMBtu	0.075			114.6	1.39E-03	7.04E-03	
Potential Emission in lb/hr	2.25	4.20	4.58	3436.62	0.04	0.21	3453.95
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.86	*18.40*	*20.07*	15052.40	0.18	0.93	15128.28

NOx emission factor: as limited in the permit and based on manufacturer's guarantee.
SO2 emission factor: as limited in the permit for biogas combustion.
CO emission factor: based on AP-42, Chapter 1.4, Table 1.4-1 for natural gas combustion.
GHG emission factors: from 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart C, Tables C-1 and C-2.

Methodology
Emission (lb/hr) = Throughput (scf/hr) x (1 MMCF/1,000,000 cf) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)
Or Emissions (lb/hr) = Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMBtu)
Emissions (ton/yr) = Emissions (lb/hr) x (8760 hr/yr) x (1 ton/2000 lb)

$$CO2e = \sum_{i=1}^{n} GHG_i \bullet GWP_i$$

Where: CO2e = carbon dioxide equivalent (ton/yr)
GHGi = mass emission rate of each greenhouse gas (ton/yr)
GWPi = global waming potential for each greenhouse gas
n = number of greenhouse gases emitted
GWPs from 40 CFR 98, Subpart A, Table A-1: 1 for CO2, 21 for CH4, 310 for N2O

2. PM/PM10/PM2.5 Emissions

							Controlled PTE		Uncontrolled PTE	
Temperature (^oF)	Temperature (^oR)	Moisture Content, B_{wo}	Air Flow (acfm)	Air Flow (dscfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	Control Efficiency	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy
140	600	19.62%	89,000	62,954	0.0092	90%	4.96	21.74	49.64	217.44

Methodology
Air Flow (dscfm) = Air Flow (acfm) * (528 ^oR/ ^oR) * (1-B_{wo}/100)
Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE (lb/hr) = Grain Loading (gr/dscf) * Air Flow (dscfm) * (1 lb/7000 gr) * (60 min/hr)
Uncontrolled PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE (lb/hr) = Controlled PM/PM10/PM2.5 PTE (lb/hr) / (1 - Control Efficiency)
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * (8760 hr/yr) * (1 ton/2000 lb)

3. VOC Emissions

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for VOC for the starch dryer is that VOC emissions, including process and combustion emissions, shall be less than 7.7 lb/hr.

Unit	PTE VOC (lb/hr)	PTE VOC (ton/yr)
Starch Dryer	7.70	33.73

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

TSD Appendix B – BACT Analysis
For a Part 70 PSD/Significant Source Modification
and Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Grain Processing Corporation
Source Location:	1443 S 300 W, Washington, IN 47501
County:	Daviess
SIC Code:	2046, 2048, 2085, 2099
Operation Permit No.:	T027-14200-00046
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	October 19, 2007
Significant Source Modification No.:	027-32742-00046
Significant Permit Modification No.:	027-33369-00046
Permit Reviewer:	Laura Spriggs

Proposed Project

On January 14, 2013, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Grain Processing Corporation to re-evaluate the VOC BACT determination for the starch flash dryer that was established pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration). The starch flash dryer is described as follows:

> One (1) 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas and/or biogas fired starch dryer, drying refined starch received from the starch filtration system discharge conveyor system at a nominal design rate of 56,000 pounds per hour, with the process and combustion PM emissions controlled by one (1) wet scrubber, identified as SPC49 Starch Dryer Scrubber, with all emissions exhausted through Stack SP49.

Unit History and Requirement for Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

The starch dryer was originally permitted in PSD CP 027-7239-00046, issued on June 10, 1997. However, VOC emissions from several drying processes were not evaluated for BACT for VOC with the initial construction project because these emissions had not been adequately identified. A VOC BACT analysis was conducted for the corn gluten feed dryer, germ dryer, gluten dryer and starch dryer as part of the initial Part 70 Operating Permit (No. T027-14200-00046), issued on October 19, 2007.

Emission factors were previously unavailable for the starch drying process and during past permitting actions, it was estimated that the potential to emit of VOC from the starch dryer was 4.38 tons per year (1.0 lb/hr). The BACT evaluation, performed in Part 70 Operating Permit T027-14200-00046, indicated that the only technically feasible control option for the starch dryer was a regenerative thermal oxidizer and that control was not economically feasible. BACT was determined to be an emission limitation of 1.0 pound per hour.

Based on a stack test performed on July 6, 2010 for the starch dryer, the potential to emit of VOC was determined to be 7.3 lb/hr (31.97 tons per year), which includes process and combustion emissions. Since the Permittee is unable to meet the existing BACT limit of 1.0 lb/hr, the Permittee has requested a re-evaluation of the VOC BACT for the starch dryer. Since this unit is subject to PSD BACT, any change in an emission limitation can only be done by conducting a new top-down BACT analysis pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3.

Additionally, since the potential VOC emissions from the starch dryer exceed twenty-five (25) tons per year, the starch dryer is also subject to 326 IAC 8-1-6, which requires VOC emissions be reduced using Best Available Control Technology (BACT). The BACT analysis conducted pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 shall also satisfy the BACT analysis required for 326 IAC 8-1-6.

Summary of the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Process

BACT is a mass emission limitation based on the maximum degree of pollution reduction of emissions, which is achievable on a case-by-case basis. BACT analysis takes into account the energy, environmental, and economic impacts on the source. These reductions may be determined through the application of available control techniques, process design, work practices, and operational limitations. Such reductions are necessary to demonstrate that the emissions remaining after application of BACT will not cause or contribute to air pollution, thereby protecting public health and the environment.

Federal guidance on BACT requires an evaluation that follows a “top down” process. In this approach, the applicant identifies the best-controlled similar source on the basis of controls required by regulation or permit, or controls achieved in practice. The highest level of control is then evaluated for technical feasibility.

The five (5) basic steps of a top-down BACT analysis are listed below:

Step 1: Identify Potential Control Technologies

The first step is to identify potentially “available” control options for each emission unit and for each pollutant under review. Available options should consist of a comprehensive list of those technologies with a potentially practical application to the emissions unit in question. The list should include lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) technologies, innovative technologies, and controls applied to similar source categories. There is no requirement in the State or Federal regulations to require innovative control to be used as BACT.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

The second step is to eliminate technically infeasible options from further consideration. To be considered feasible, a technology must be both available and applicable. It is important in this step that any presentation of a technical argument for eliminating a technology from further consideration be clearly documented based on physical, chemical, engineering, and source-specific factors related to safe and successful use of the controls. Innovative control means a control that has not been demonstrated in a commercial application on similar units. Innovative controls are normally given a waiver from the BACT requirements due to the uncertainty of actual control efficiency. Based on this, the OAQ will not evaluate or require any innovative controls for this BACT analysis. Only available and proven control technologies are evaluated. A control technology is considered available when there are sufficient data indicating that the technology results in a reduction in emissions of regulated pollutants.

Step 3: Rank the Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness

The third step is to rank the technologies not eliminated in Step 2 in order of descending control effectiveness for each pollutant of concern. The ranked alternatives are reviewed in terms of environmental, energy, and economic impacts specific to the proposed modification. If the analysis determines that the evaluated alternative is not appropriate as BACT due to any of the impacts, then the next most effective is evaluated. This process is repeated until a control alternative is chosen as BACT. If the highest ranked technology is proposed as BACT, it is not necessary to perform any further technical or economic evaluation, except for the environmental analyses.

Step 4: Evaluate the Most Effective Controls and Document the Results

The fourth step entails an evaluation of energy, environmental, and economic impacts for determining a final level of control. The evaluation begins with the most stringent control option and continues until a technology under consideration cannot be eliminated based on adverse energy, environmental, or economic impacts.

Step 5: Select BACT

The fifth and final step is to select as BACT the most effective of the remaining technologies under consideration for each pollutant of concern. For the technologies determined to be feasible, there may be several different limits that have been set as BACT for the same control technology. The permitting agency has to choose the most stringent limit as BACT unless the applicant demonstrates in a convincing manner why that limit is not feasible. The final BACT determination would be the technology with the most stringent corresponding limit that is economically feasible. BACT must, at a minimum, be no less stringent than the level of control required by any applicable New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) and National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or state regulatory standards applicable to the emission units included in the permits.

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) makes BACT determinations by following the five steps identified above.

This BACT determination is based on the following information:

(1) The EPA RACT/BACT/LAER (RBLC) Clearinghouse;

(2) EPA and State air quality permits;

(3) Communications with control device equipment manufacturers;

(4) Technical books and articles; and

(5) Guidance documents from state and federal agencies.

VOC BACT - Starch Flash Dryer

Modified starch is produced as one of the products of the corn wet milling operations at Grain Processing Corporation. The separated starch is sent through starch reactors, filtration, drying, storage, and loadout. The starch dryer at Grain Processing Corporation is a 30 MMBtu/hr natural gas or biogas direct-fired dryer with a maximum throughput capacity of 56,000 pounds per hour of starch. During the modified starch production process, ethylene oxide is fed to the starch reactors. After the ethylene oxide is tied up during the grafting reaction with the starch, there is residual unreacted ethylene oxide associated with the starch. This residual is oxidized and emitted as VOC during the drying process. Therefore, there are co-mingled process and combustion VOC emissions associated with the starch dryer.

Step 1: Identify Potential Control Technologies

There are two general categories of control technologies for volatile organic compounds (VOCs): destruction processes and reclamation processes. Destruction technologies reduce the VOC concentration by high temperature oxidation into carbon dioxide and water vapor. Reclamation is the capture of VOCs for reuse or disposal. These are discussed in more detail below.

Destruction Control Methods

The destruction of organic compounds usually requires temperatures ranging from 1200°F to 2200°F for direct thermal oxidizers or 600°F to 1200°F for catalytic systems. Combustion temperature depends on the chemical composition and the desired destruction efficiency. Carbon dioxide and water vapor are the typical products of complete combustion. Turbulent mixing and combustion chamber retention times of 0.5 to 1.0 seconds are needed to obtain high destruction efficiencies.

Fume oxidizers typically need supplemental fuel. Concentrated VOC streams with high heat contents obviously require less supplementary fuel than more dilute streams. VOC streams sometimes have a heat content high enough to be self-sustaining, but a supplemental fuel-firing rate equal to about 5% of the total oxidizer heat input is usually needed to stabilize the burner flame. Natural gas is the most common fuel for VOC oxidizers, but fuel oil is an option in some circumstances.

Destruction control methods include:

Thermal Oxidation

Thermal Oxidation is a process by which volatile organic compounds are destroyed through oxidation at very high temperatures (greater than 1400 °F). An efficient thermal oxidizer design must provide adequate residence time for complete combustion, sufficiently high temperatures for VOC destruction, and adequate velocities to ensure proper mixing without quenching combustion. Natural gas is required to ignite the flue gas mixtures and maintain combustion temperatures. The heat given off in the oxidation reaction is returned to the system to minimize fuel costs. The two main methods in which the heat is returned to the system are categorized as regenerative and recuperative thermal oxidation processes.

Regenerative thermal oxidation uses certain ceramic beds to capture heat from the combustion gasses. As a ceramic bed reaches combustion temperatures, the bed is used to preheat the incoming gas stream while the new ceramic bed is used to capture heat within the exhaust gasses.

Recuperative thermal oxidation uses a simple heat exchanger to recover heat within the exhaust gasses and preheat the inlet gases. In some systems, a concentrator is used prior to the thermal oxidizer inlet in order to concentrate the incoming gases such that

less volume of gas is routed to the thermal oxidizer. Concentrators are useful when the volume of incoming gas is large but the VOC concentration is low.

Thermal oxidizers can achieve 95-99.99+% VOC control efficiency and can be used over a wide range of organic vapor concentrations. but perform best at inlet concentrations of around 1,500-3,000 ppmv and are better suited for gas streams with low variability in air flow. While thermal oxidation provides efficient VOC control, other pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide are formed from the combustion process.

Catalytic Oxidation
Catalytic oxidation is a process in which volatile organic compounds are destroyed through oxidation at a much lower temperature (550 °F) than thermal oxidation. In a catalytic oxidizer, a catalyst is used to lower the activation energy for oxidation so that the oxidation reaction occurs at a much lower temperature. When a preheated gas stream is passed through a catalytic oxidizer, the catalyst bed initiates and promotes the oxidation of the VOC without being permanently altered itself. However, steps must be taken to ensure complete combustion. The types of catalysts used include platinum, platinum alloys, copper chromate, copper oxide, chromium, manganese, and nickel.

Catalytic oxidizers may use regenerative or recuperative processes to reuse waste heat to preheat the incoming gas stream. Catalytic oxidizers may also use a concentrator to concentrate the inlet gas stream, thereby reducing the energy requirements. Depending on the oxidizer design, VOC control efficiencies of 90-99% can be achieved. Catalytic oxidation is best suited to systems with lower exhaust volumes, when there is little variation in the type and concentration of VOC, and where fouling contaminants such as silicone, sulfur, heavy hydrocarbons, and particulates are not present. The lower combustion temperature means that less supplemental fuel is required, so combustion emissions are potentially lower than with thermal oxidation.

Reclamation Control Methods
Organic compounds may be reclaimed by one of three possible methods: adsorption, absorption (scrubbing), or condensation. In general, the organic compounds are separated from the emission stream and reclaimed for reuse or disposal. Depending on the nature of the contaminant and the inlet concentration of the emission stream, recovery technologies can reach efficiencies of 98%.

Reclamation control methods include:

Adsorption
Adsorption is a surface phenomenon where attraction between carbon and VOC molecules binds the pollutants to the carbon surface. Both carbon and VOC are chemically intact after adsorption. The VOCs may be removed or desorbed from the carbon and reclaimed or destroyed. Adsorption can be used for relatively low VOC exhaust streams. Industrial applications of adsorption systems include control for dry cleaning, degreasing, paint spraying, solvent extraction, metal foil coating, paper coating, plastic film coating, printing, pharmaceuticals, rubber, linoleum, and transparent wrapping. Particulate matter present in gas streams can reduce adsorber efficiency, increase pressure drop, and eventually plug the bed. Most industrial adsorption systems use some type of particulate matter pre-treatment. In general adsorption decreases with increasing temperatures, relative humidity greater than 50% can reduce carbon capacity, and entrained liquid can cause operating problems. VOC removal efficiencies of 95-99% can be achieved.

Absorption
Absorption is a unit operation where components of a gas phase mixture (pollutants) are selectively transferred to a relatively nonvolatile liquid, usually water. Sometimes,

organic liquids, such as mineral oil or non volatile hydrocarbons, are suitable absorption solvents. The choice of solvent depends on cost and the solubility of the pollutant in the solvent. Absorption involves direct contact between the gas and liquid streams in wet scrubbers. Absorption is commonly used to recover products or purify gas streams that have high concentrations of organic compounds. The scrubbing liquid will contain the dissolved VOC and therefore, must be properly disposed of or treated. The performance of an absorption process is dependent on the surface area exposed, time of contact, and solubility of the gas in the solvent or degree of the chemical reaction. Lower temperatures, higher liquid-to-gas ratios, and higher inlet VOC concentrations can also increase absorption. VOC removal efficiencies may be in the 90-99+% range for high inlet VOC concentrations and in the 25% range for lower inlet VOC concentrations.

Condensation

Condensation is the separation of VOCs from an emission stream through a phase change, by either increasing the system pressure or, more commonly, lowering the system temperature below the dew point of the VOC vapor. When condensers are used for air pollution control, they usually operate at the pressure of the emission stream, and typically require a refrigeration unit to obtain the temperature necessary to condense the VOCs from the emission stream. These systems are frequently used prior to other control devices (e.g., oxidizers or absorbers) to remove components that may be corrosive or damaging to other parts of the system. Refrigerated condensers are used as air pollution control devices for treating emission streams with high VOC concentrations (usually > 5,000 ppmv). Some industrial applications where refrigerated condensers are used include the dry cleaning industry, degreasers using VOC or halogenated solvents, transfer of volatile organic liquid or petroleum products, and vapors from storage vessels. VOC removal efficiencies may be in the 90-99% range.

Combination Control Methods

Retrofitting the Existing Oxidizers with Rotary Concentrators

This two-part system uses a rotary concentrator to concentrate the VOCs in the inlet stream prior to an oxidation control system and is often used for high volume, low concentration air streams. The first section consists of a slowly rotating concentrator wheel that utilizes zeolites or carbon deposited on a substrate to adsorb the organics as they are exhausted from the original process and passed through the wheel. A section of the concentrator wheel is partitioned off from the main section of the rotor and clean heated air is passed through this section to desorb the organics resulting in higher VOC concentrations in a smaller gas flow. The concentrated air stream is then sent to an oxidizer for destruction. Airstreams with particulate need to be pre-treated with some level of particulate removal prior to the rotary concentrator to prevent plugging of the adsorbent. The inlet airstream to the rotary concentrator should be close to ambient temperatures or somewhat higher (generally less than 100 °F). Typical removal/recovery efficiencies of rotary concentrators is in the 96-99% range.

Innovative Technologies

Review of the literature indicates that other technologies may destroy VOC pollutants.

Biofilters, either outdoor piles similar to compost piles or sophisticated installations involving fixed film on granular activated carbon substrates, appear to work, although such systems are large and require considerable space. Systems applying ultraviolet radiation, either with a titanium dioxide catalyst or in combination with hydrogen peroxide, also show promise. These innovative technologies are not considered to be commercially available and will not be considered further in this BACT review.

Step 2: Eliminate Technically Infeasible Options

Below is a discussion of the technical feasibility of the various VOC control options.

Control	**Discussion**	**Technically Feasible?**
Thermal Oxidation	Thermal oxidation (primarily in the form of regenerative thermal oxidation) is a prevalent and proven technology used to reduce dryer VOC emissions. Therefore, this control technology is determined to be technically feasible.	Yes
Catalytic Oxidation	Catalytic oxidation is most suited to systems with lower exhaust volumes, when there is little variation in the type and concentration of VOC, and where catalyst poisons or other fouling contaminants such as silicone, sulfur, heavy hydrocarbons and particulates are not present. The exhaust from the starch flash dryer scrubber is relatively high in air flow and there is the possibility for fouling of the catalyst with particulate emissions. This technology was not seen for controlling VOC emissions from grain and corn product dryers in the BACT review. Therefore, this control technology is determined to be technically infeasible for this application.	No
Adsorption	Carbon adsorption is not as efficient at controlling highly volatile organics (materials with molecular weights less than 45) because these materials do not readily adsorb onto carbon or slow volatile organics (materials with molecular weights greater than 130). The most predominant VOCs in the exhaust from the starch dryer are expected to be ethylene oxide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde with low molecular weights of 44, 46, 44, and 30, respectively. Similar to catalytic oxidation, carbon adsorption cannot tolerate air streams with much particulate present because of issues with plugging that lead to reduced surface area for adsorption. In addition, carbon adsorption does not operate well for exhaust streams with humidity levels greater than 50%. The exhaust from the dryer is expected to have relatively high humidity levels. Therefore, carbon adsorption has been determined to be technically infeasible for this application.	No
Absorption	Wet scrubbing systems have been used for VOC control in corn product dryers. However, due to the high air flow rate of the starch dryer exhaust and the low VOC concentration (in the range of 10 ppm), a wet scrubber is not considered to be technically feasible for this application.	No
Condensation	Condensers are used for applications with relatively high VOC concentrations (> 5000 ppmv). The exhaust from the starch dryer is estimated to have VOC concentrations in the 10 ppmv range. Therefore, condensers have been determined to be technically infeasible for this application.	No

Control	Discussion	Technically Feasible?
Retrofitting Existing Oxidizers with Rotary Concentrators	Since the rotary concentrators operate on the same principles as adsorption, this option is not considered to be technically feasible for this application.	No

Step 3: Rank the Remaining Control Technologies by Control Effectiveness

Based on the discussion in Step 2, the control options that have been determined to be technically feasible for the starch dryer include thermal oxidation, either a new RTO or retrofitting the existing RTOs. This is consistent with the review of the RBLC and other permits for dryers at corn milling facilities that shows BACT to be no control, the use of a wet scrubber (which is not technically feasible for the starch dryer at this source), or the use of thermal oxidization.

The controls rank as follows:

Control Technology	Expected Control Efficiency
New Thermal Oxidizer	98%
Existing Thermal Oxidizer	98%

Step 4: Evaluate the Most Effective Controls and Document the Results

The BACT review included a variety of types of dryers found at corn milling plants. Control options for these dryers included thermal oxidation, wet scrubbers, wet scrubbers followed by RTOs, or no control. The thermal oxidizers were generally required to achieve 98% control and wet scrubbers were required to achieve 25% control. Emission limitations were generally given in units of pounds per hour, which will vary depending on the drying throughput, burner size, and type of material being dried. Therefore, the pound per hour limitations are not comparable between different dryers.

A review of the RBLC and other permits only revealed one BACT determination for a starch dyer. The determination was conducted in the BACT analysis for the Tate & Lyle facility in Fort Dodge, IA. The plant was constructed but never operated by Tate & Lyle. In 2011, Cargill, Inc. purchased the plant from Tate & Lyle. The permit for the starch dryer was rescinded because the unit was removed from the plant. BACT for that unit had been determined to be the use of a wet scrubber with an emission limitation of 0.005 lb/MMBtu. The emission limit only accounted for VOC emissions due to natural gas combustion and did not account for any process VOC emissions like those that are involved in the modified starch production process at Grain Processing Corporation. Therefore, that BACT analysis is not comparable for the starch dryer at Grain Processing Corporation. Additionally, compliance with the BACT was never verified.

The other BACT determinations are for other types of dryers found at corn wet and dry milling plants, such as gluten dryers, germ dryers, and DDGS dryers. These types of dryers are not comparable to starch dryers because the products being dried have different moisture contents, VOC concentrations, and compositions.

Review of Existing BACT Determinations

The U.S. EPA RBLC was reviewed to identify control requirements and limitations for drying processes at corn processing facilities. The table below summarizes these VOC BACT determinations as provided by the RBLC, as well as other IDEM permits. The search was limited from June 2003 to June 2013.

VOC BACT Review - Co-Product Drying Operations					
Facility: County, State	**RBLC ID/Permit # (Issuance Date)**	**Process**	**Pollutant: Control, Emission Limits**	**Control Efficiency**	**Basis**
Grain Processing Corporation Existing BACT		Starch Dryer (30 MMBtu/hr - natural gas or biogas-fired)	VOC: No additional control, 1.0 lb/hr	N/A	BACT-PSD
Grain Processing Corporation Proposed BACT			VOC: No additional control, 7.7 lb/hr	N/A	BACT-PSD
*Cargill, Inc.: Webster, IA	Project 12-016/Permit 07-A-847-P4 (7/16/2012)	Gluten Meal Dryer, Non-Condensible Vent System and Wet Mill Aspiration	VOC: RTO (primary), 98% reduction if inlet concentration is above 100 ppmv or 0.44 lb/hr if inlet concentration is below 100 ppmv; Wet scrubber (RTO bypass operation), 25% reduction if inlet concentration is above 250 ppmv or 53.13 lb/hr if inlet concentration is below 250 ppmv	98%	BACT - PSD
*Cargill, Inc.: Webster, IA	Project 12-016/Permit 07-A-857-P3 (7/16/2012)	Germ Dryers/Cooler	VOC: Wet Scrubber, 25% reduction, 3.29 lb/hr	25%	BACT - PSD
Grain Processing Corporation: Daviess, IN	027-24380-00046 (10/23/2008)	Corn Gluten Feed Dryer, Gluten Dryers, Germ Dryer	VOC: Two RTOs (in parallel), 3.02 lb/hr	98% or <10 ppmv VOC	BACT-PSD
*Tate & Lyle Ingredients Americas, Inc.: Webster, IA	IA-0095/IA PROJECT 08-126 (09/19/2008)	Fiber Fired Boilers and Germ Dryers/Cooler	VOC: Wet scrubbers and fiber boilers combustion chamber functioning as oxidizer, 0.012 lb/MMBtu	NI	BACT - PSD
*Tate & Lyle Ingredients Americas, Inc.: Webster, IA	IA-0095/IA PROJECT 08-126 (09/19/2008)	Gluten Meal Dryer and Non-Condensable Vent System	VOC: Wet Scrubber and Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer, 98% reduction (across the RTO), 1.79 lb/hr (outlet of RTO)	98%	BACT-PSD
*Tate & Lyle Ingredients Americas, Inc.: Webster, IA	IA-0095/IA PROJECT 08-126 (09/19/2008)	Biogas/Natural Gas Boiler and Fiber Dryer Process Heaters (50 MMBtu/hr each heaters)	VOC: No additional control, 0.005 lb/MMBtu	N/A	BACT - PSD
*Tate & Lyle Ingredients Americas, Inc.: Webster, IA	IA-0095/IA PROJECT 08-126 (09/19/2008)	Starch Dryer (Direct-Fired) (25 MMBtu/hr)	VOC: Wet Scrubber, 0.005 lb/MMBtu	NI	BACT-PSD
ADM Corn Processing - Cedar Rapids: Linn, IA	IA-0088/57-01-080 (6/29/2007)	Germ Dryers And Coolers	VOC: Wet Scrubber, 7.5 ppmvd, 8.32 lb/hr	NI	BACT-PSD
ADM Corn Processing - Cedar Rapids: Linn, IA	IA-0088/57-01-080 (6/29/2007)	Indirect-Fired DDGS Dryer	VOC: Route Process Off-Gasses through the Dryers Combustion Chamber, 3.16 lb/hr	98%	BACT-PSD
Southwest Iowa Renewable Energy: Pottawattamie, IA	IA-0092/06-A-571P thru 06-A-590P (4/19/2007)	DDGS Dryers + Distillation	VOC: Thermal Oxidizer (18 MMBtu/hr), 5.11 lb/hr, 10 ppmv	98% or 10 ppmv	BACT-PSD

VOC BACT Review - Co-Product Drying Operations					
Facility: County, State	**RBLC ID/Permit # (Issuance Date)**	**Process**	**Pollutant: Control, Emission Limits**	**Control Efficiency**	**Basis**
Tate & Lyle, Sagamore: Tippecanoe, IN	157-22808-00003 (12/20/2006)	Feed Dryer, Meal Dryer, Germ Dryer	VOC: Scrubber followed by RTO, 3.16 lb/hr	95% if inlet VOC is more than 100 lb/hr, else 10 ppmv	BACT-PSD
Cargill, Inc.: Washington County, NE	NE-0037/CP06-0008 (9/8/2006)	Fiber Steam Tube Dryer	VOC: Thermal Oxidizer, 3.1 lb/hr	NI	BACT-PSD
Cargill, Inc.: Washington County, NE	NE-0037/CP06-0008 (9/8/2006)	Germ Steam Tube Dryers	VOC: Thermal Oxidizer, 0.86 lb/hr	NI	BACT-PSD
Cargill, Inc.: Washington County, NE	NE-0037/CP06-0008 (9/8/2006)	Gluten Flash Dryer	VOC: Wet Scrubber, 21.92 lb/hr	NI	BACT-PSD
Golden Grain Energy: Cerro Gordo, IA	IA-0082/03-A-600P-S2 (4/19/2006)	DDGS Dryer (42 MMBtu/hr - natural gas)	VOC: 125 MMBtu/hr Thermal Oxidizer, 2.75 lb/hr	98%	BACT-PSD
MGP Ingredients - Pekin: Tazewell, IL	IL-0105/04060009 (1/25/2006)	Feed Dryer D6500	VOC: Eco-Dry System or Other Comparable System that Passes Exhaust through the Dryer, 0.12 lb/MMBtu	NI	BACT - PSD
Heartland Corn Products: Sibley, MN	MN-0062/14300014-005 (12/22/2005)	DDGS Drying Operation #1	VOC: Thermal Oxidizer, 8.87 lb/hr	95%	BACT-PSD
Heartland Corn Products: Sibley, MN	MN-0062/14300014-005 (12/22/2005)	DDGS Drying Operation #2	VOC: Thermal Oxidizer, 15.26 lb/hr	95%	BACT-PSD
Tate & Lyle, Sagamore: Tippecanoe, IN	157-20671-00003 (9/13/2005)	Fiber Pre-Dryer, Germ Dryer, Gluten Flash Dryer, and Feed Dryers	VOC: Scrubber followed by RTO, 4.29 lb/hr	95% if inlet VOC is more than 100 lb/hr, else 10 ppmv	BACT-PSD
Cargill - Blair Plant: Washington, NE	NE-0024/57902CS6 (6/22/2004)	Germ Dryer (50 MMBtu/hr - natural gas)	VOC: No additional control, 0.14 lb/hr	N/A	Other Case-by-Case
Cargill - Blair Plant: Washington, NE	NE-0024/57902CS6 (6/22/2004)	Gluten Flash Dryer (45 MMBtu/hr - natural gas)	VOC: No additional control, 0.126 lb/hr	N/A	Other Case-by-Case
Ace Ethanol - Stanley: Chippewa, WI	WI-0207/03-DCF-184 (1/21/2004)	DDGS Dryer, Cooling Cyclone, P40, P41, P42 (55 MMBtu/hr - natural gas)	VOC: Thermal Oxidizer (Regenerative), 5 ppm as propane, 2.7 lb/hr	96%	BACT-PSD
Archer Daniels Midland Company: Macon, IL	IL-0098/3100060 (10/27/2003)	Gluten Dryer (natural gas)	VOC: Internal Thermal Oxidation, 30 ppm, 0.1 lb/MMBtu	NI	BACT-PSD
NI = not indicated, N/A = not applicable *Tate & Lyle permitted a new wet mill corn processing plant in Fort Dodge, IA. The plant was constructed, but never operated by Tate & Lyle. In 2011, Cargill, Inc. purchased the plant from Tate & Lyle. The BACT analyses for the gluten meal dryer and germ dryer were revised. The permit for the starch dryer was rescinded because the unit was removed.					

Grain Processing Corporation submitted economic analyses for a new RTO and for adding ductwork to the existing RTOs. Below is a summary of the economic analyses. The detailed analyses are included at the end of the BACT determination.

Summary of Economic Analyses for VOC Control of the Starch Dryer				
Control	Total Annualized Cost	Assumed Control	Amount of VOC Controlled (ton/yr)	Cost/Ton Pollutant Removed
New RTO	$1,064,022	98%	33.05	$32,193
Existing RTO	$332,028	98%	33.05	$10,046

The cost per ton of VOC removed for installing a new RTO is $32,193 and the cost per ton of VOC removed for installing ductwork to the existing RTOs is $10,046. Neither of these options is economically feasible. Therefore, no controls have been determined to be technically or economically feasible for controlling VOC emissions from the starch dryer.

Step 5: Select BACT

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for VOC for the starch dryer shall be as follows:

The total VOC emissions from the starch dryer (SP49), including process and combustion emissions, shall be less than 7.7 lb/hr.

Cost Effectiveness for an RTO (new)				
Cost Item	**Cost Factor**	**Cost Factor Multiplier**	**Cost ($)**	**Basis of Costs**
Direct Capital Costs:				
Purchased Equipment Costs (PEC):				
Control System and auxiliary equipment (A)			**$ 1,025,979**	Based on an estimate provided to GPC by Met-Pro Corporation in 2007 and adjusted for CPI
Instrumentation	0.10	A	$ 102,598	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.8 *
Taxes	0.03	A	$ 30,779	
Freight	0.05	A	$ 51,299	
Total Purchased Equipment Costs (B):			**$ 1,210,656**	
Direct Installation Costs:				
Foundations/Supports			$ 22,000	Based on GPC engineering estimates in 2007 and adjusted for CPI
Erection/handling			$ 155,000	
Electrical			$ 42,000	
Ductwork			$ 534,000	
Piping			$ 15,000	
Painting			$ 12,100	
Site Preparation			$ 11,000	
Total Direct Installation Costs (C):			**$ 791,100**	
Total Direct Capital Costs (DC):			**$ 2,001,756**	= B + C
Indirect Installation Costs:				
Engineering	0.10	B	$ 121,066	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.8 *
Construction/field expenses	0.05	B	$ 60,533	
Contractor fees	0.10	B	$ 121,066	
Start-up	0.02	B	$ 24,213	
Performance Test	0.01	B	$ 12,107	
Contingencies	0.03	B	$ 36,320	
Total Indirect Capital Costs (IC):			**$ 375,303**	
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS:			**$ 2,377,059**	= DC + IC
Direct Annual Operating Costs:				
Operating Labor:				
Operator	0.5 hr/shift	$28/hr	$ 15,330	Estimated by the Permittee
Supervision (15% of labor)			$ 2,300	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.10
Operating Materials				
Maintenance:				
Maintenance Labor	0.5 hr/shift	$28/hr	$ 15,330	Estimated by the Permittee
Maintenance Materials (100% of labor)			$ 15,330	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.10
Replacement parts (as required)			$ 5,361	7%, 5 years
Utilities:				
Electricity			$ 183,939	= KW Requirements * Cost / KWH * 8760 hr/yr
KW Requirements		312		Vendor quote for fan requirements
Cost/KWH		$0.0673 / KWH		January-October 2012 Average Retail Price for Industrial Users: http://www.eia.doe.gov
Natural Gas			$ 363,884	= kCF/hr * Cost / kCF * 8760 hr/yr
MMBtu/hr Input		9.5		Vendor quote
kCF/hr (based on 9.5 MMBtu/hr)		9.3		kCF/hr = MMBtu/hr * (1 MMCF/1020 MMBtu) * (1000 kcf/MMCF)
Cost/kCF		$4.46 / kCF		January 2011-October 2012 Average Natural Gas Price for Industrial Users: http://www.eia.doe.gov
Total Direct Annual Costs (DAC):			**$ 601,473**	
Indirect (fixed) Annual Costs:				
Overhead	60% of O & M labor/materials		$ 28,974	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.10
Administrative Charges	2% of total capital costs		$ 47,541	
Property Tax	1% of total capital costs		$ 23,771	
Insurance	1% of total capital costs		$ 23,771	
Capital Recovery CRF=	0.1424	7% for 10 years	$ 338,493	
Total Indirect Annual Costs (IAC):			**$ 462,549**	
TOTAL ANNUALIZED COSTS:			**$ 1,064,022**	= DAC + IAC
Uncontrolled Emissions Rate (tons/year) =			**33.73**	
Control System Efficiency =			98.0%	
Controlled Emissions Rate (tons/year) =			0.67	= Uncontrolled Rate * (1 - Control Efficiency)
VOC Emissions Controlled (tons/year) =			33.05	= Uncontrolled Rate - Controlled Rate
Cost ($/ton) =			**$32,193**	= Total Annualized Cost / VOC Emissions Controlled

"EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual, Sixth Edition", EPA-452-02-001, January 2002.

* For Direct and Indirect Capital Costs, Cost = Cost Factor * Cost Factor Multiplier

Cost Effectiveness for Ducting to the Existing RTOs				
Cost Item	**Cost Factor**	**Cost Factor Multiplier**	**Cost ($)**	**Basis of Costs**
Direct Capital Costs:				
Purchased Equipment Costs (PEC):				
Control System and auxiliary equipment (A)			**$ -**	
Total Purchased Equipment Costs (B):			**$ -**	
Direct Installation Costs:				
Fan and Ductwork			$ 905,445	Based on engineering estimates provided to GPC by CECO for the ductwork to get from the VOC concentrator to the existing RTOs and the required fan
Total Direct Installation Costs (C):			**$ 905,445**	
Total Direct Capital Costs (DC):			**$ 905,445**	= B + C + SP + Bldg
Indirect Installation Costs:				
Engineering	0.10	B	$ -	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.8 *
Construction/field expenses	0.05	B	$ -	
Construction fee	0.10	B	$ -	
Start-up	0.02	B	$ -	
Performance Test	0.01	B	$ -	
Contingencies	0.03	B	$ -	
Total Indirect Capital Costs (IC):			**$ -**	
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS:			**$ 905,445**	= DC + IC
Direct Annual Operating Costs:				
Operating Labor:				
Operator	0.5 hr/shift	$28/hr	$ 15,330	
Supervision (15% of labor)			$ 2,300	
Operating Materials				
Maintenance:				
Maintenance Labor	0.5 hr/shift	$28/hr	$ 15,330	
Maintenance Materials (100% of labor)			$ 15,330	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.10
Replacement parts (as required)				
Utilities:				
Electricity			$ 89,611	= KW Requirements * Cost / KWH * 8760 hr/yr
KW Requirements		152		Vendor quote for fan requirements
Cost/KWH		$0.0673 / KWH		January-October 2012 Average Retail Price for Industrial Users: http://www.eia.doe.gov
Natural Gas				= kCF/hr * Cost / kCF * 8760 hr/yr
MMBtu/hr Input				Vendor quote
kCF/hr				= MMBtu/hr * (1 MMCF/1020 MMBtu) * (1000 kcf/MMCF)
Cost/kCF				January 2010 Natural Gas Price for Industrial Users: http://www.eia.doe.gov
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC):			**$ 137,901**	
Indirect Operating (fixed) Annual Costs:				
Overhead	60% of O & M labor/materials		$ 28,974	EPA Cost Manual, Table 2.10
Administrative Charges	2% of total capital costs		$ 18,109	
Property Tax	1% of total capital costs		$ 9,054	
Insurance	1% of total capital costs		$ 9,054	
Capital Recovery CRF=	0.1424	7% for 10 years	$ 128,935	
Total Indirect Operating Costs (IOC):			**$ 194,127**	
TOTAL ANNUALIZED COSTS:			**$ 332,028**	= DOC + IOC
Uncontrolled Emissions Rate (tons/year) =			**33.73**	
Control System Efficiency =			98.0%	
Controlled Emissions Rate (tons/year) =			0.67	= Uncontrolled Rate * (1 - Control Efficiency)
VOC Emissions Controlled (tons/year) =			33.05	= Uncontrolled Rate - Controlled Rate
Cost ($/ton) =			**$10,046**	= Total Annualized Cost / VOC Emissions Controlled

"EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual, Sixth Edition", EPA-452-02-001, January 2002.

* For Direct and Indirect Capital Costs, Cost = Cost Factor * Cost Factor Multiplier

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: October 3, 2013

RE: Grain Processing Corporation / 027-33369-00046

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

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:
http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room at:

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 6/13/2013

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Wendy Bouvier
Environmental Service Manager
Grain Processing Corporation
1443 South 300 West
Washington, IN 47501

DATE: October 3, 2013

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Significant Permit Modification
027-33369-00046

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:
Ken Jones – Plant Manager
Alic Bent – August Mack Environmental, Inc.
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 6/13/2013

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

October 3, 2013

TO: Washington Carnegie Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Grain Processing Corporation
Permit Number: 027-33369-00046

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 6/13/2013

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	GHOTOPP 10/3/2013 Grain Processing Corporation 027-33369-00046 Final			AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

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1		Wendy Bouvier Grain Processing Corporation 1443 S 300 W Washington IN 47501 (Source CAATS) via confirmed delivery									
2		Ken Jones Plant Mgr Grain Processing Corporation 1443 S 300 W Washington IN 47501 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Ms. Alice Hofmann c/o Ulrich Hofmann 2850 Classic Drive, Unit 2707 Highlands Ranch CO 80126-5805 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Mr. Ralph Lane 10 West Market Street, Suite 1180 Indianapolis IN 46204-2964 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Mr. Amos M. Wittmer R. R. 2, Box 456 Montgomery IN 47558 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mr. Jerry A. Church Citizens State Bank P.O. Box 98 Petersburg IN 47567 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Mr. Larry Holscher R. R. #4, Box 190 Vincennes IN 47591 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Mr. Dennis Carnahan R. R. 3, Box 157A Vincennes IN 47591 *(Affected Party)*									
9		The Honorable Richard Lugar 306 Hart Senate Office Building Washington DC 20510-1401 *(Legislator)*									
10		Mr. Daniel Alsman 1076 S 300 W Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mr. Hubert Etienne 2333 S 300 W Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Mr. Gerald Frette 2692 W 150 S Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Mr. Daniel Grannan P. O. Box 2308 Washington IN 47501 (Affected Party)									
14		Washington City Council and Mayors Office 101 N.E. 3rd St. Washington IN 47501 *(Local Official)*									
15		Mr. Art Biddinger 212 Green Acres Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Executive Director Daviess County Chamber of Commerce 1 Train Depot Washington IN 47501 (Affected Party)									
2		Mr. Randy Burks 21 Douglas Drive Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Mr. Steven M. Cox 700 S. E. 2nd Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Mr. David Cox Daviess County Growth Council 1 Depot Street Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Ms. Debbie Fidler 315 W. Viola Avenue Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mr. John B. Graham P.O. Box 560 Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Mr. David Gray 1909 Knepp Drive Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Mr. John J. Holfling 2 Green Acres Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Ms. Donna Kenworthy P.O. Box 284 Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Dr. Tom Miller Washington Community Schools 301 East South Street Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mr. Tim Pinkham Washington Times-Herald 102 East Van Trees South Drive Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Mr. Dewayne Shake P.O. Box 616 Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Mr. Tony Showalter 1901 Knepp Drive Washington IN 47501 (Affected Party)									
14		Mr. Joe Singleton United Southwest Bank P.O. Box 499 Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Mr. Joel B. Smith Peoples National Bank 103 Hendron Hills Drive Vincennes IN 47591-3638 *(Affected Party)*									

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1		Dean A. Sobecki P.O. Box 249 Washington IN 47501 (Affected Party)									
2		Daviess County Commissioners 200 East Walnut Washington IN 47501 *(Local Official)*									
3		Mr. Mike Mitchell 2 White Ridge Court Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Ms. Tiana Riker 1615 W 400 S Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Ms. Sue Mitchell 2107 Park Avenue Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Ms. Linda Wichman 2109 N 75 E Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Washington Carnegie Public Library 300 W Main St Washington IN 47501-2698 *(Library)*									
8		Davies County Health Department 303 East Hefron Street Washington IN 47501 *(Health Department)*									
9		Mr. Joe Dickson 6363 East SR 56 Winslow IN 47598 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Mr. Mark Myers 105 East Van Trees South Drive Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Look Forward 3 Sullivan Drive Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Tom & Beverly Bouchie 2503 S 300 W Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Randy & Connie Bouchie R. R. 2, Box 214A Washington IN 47501 (Affected Party)									
14		Mr. David Crooks Indiana State Representative 1205 Winbrook Lane Washington IN 47501 *(Legislator)*									
15		Mr. Steve Dyer 1412 State Street Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									

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Name and address of Sender	▶	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**	

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee Remarks
1		Harry W. Hanson P.O. Box 469 Washington IN 47501 (Affected Party)									
2		Mr. Marc Chircop Cheif Executive Officer Daviess County Hospital 1314 Grand Avenue Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Elnora Town Council P.O. Box 336 Elnora IN 47529 *(Local Official)*									
4		Mr. Mark Wilson Evansville Courier & Press P.O. Box 268 Evansville IN 47702-0268 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Mr. James Jones 209 S.E. 11th Street Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
6		Mr. Robert Rang 1306 Bedford Washington IN 47501 *(Affected Party)*									
7		John Blair 800 Adams Ave Evansville IN 47713 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Alic Bent August Mack Environmental, Inc. 1302 N Meridian Street, Suite 300 Indianapolis, IN 46202 (Consultant)									
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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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