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: November 26, 2013

RE: Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – a contractor of ArcelorMittal / 089-33376-00382

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.

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November 26, 2013

John Hudson, Environmental Manager
Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. - a contractor of ArcelorMittal
3210 Watling Street, P. O. Box 240
East Chicago, IN 46312

Re: 089-33376-00382
Significant Permit Modification to
Administrative Part 70 (Renewal) No.: T089-30043-00382

Dear Mr. Hudson:

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. - a contractor of ArcelorMittal was issued an Administrative Part 70 Operating Permit (Renewal) No. T089-30043-00382 on December 20, 2011 for a stationary heat recovery coal carbonization (HRCC) facility located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, IN 46312. An application requesting changes to this permit was received on July 2, 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 Administrative Part 70 Operating Permit (Renewal) 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 Madhurima Moulik of my staff, at 317-233-0868 or 1-800-451-6027, and ask for extension 3-0868.

Sincerely,

Chrystal A. Wagner, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachment(s): Updated Permit, Technical Support Document and Appendices

CW/MDM

cc: File - Lake County
Lake County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Billing, Licensing and Training Section
Northwest Regional Office

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PART 70 ADMINSTATIVE OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P.
a contractor of ArcelorMittal
3210 Watling Street
East Chicago, Indiana 46312

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T089-30043-00382	
Issued by: *Original signed by:* Chrystal Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: December 20, 2011 Expiration Date: December 20, 2016

Administrative Amendment No. 089-31755-00382 issued on May 16, 2012

Significant Permit Modification No.: 089-33376-00382	
Issued by: Chrystal Wagner, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: November 26, 2013 Expiration Date: December 20, 2016

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Attachments

Attachment A Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Plan, ISPAT INLAND, Inc., Indiana Harbor Works, East Chicago, Indiana (ISPAT INLAND, Inc., Indiana Harbor Works, is now known as ArcelorMittal)

Attachment B 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y - Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants

Attachment C 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Oven Batteries

Attachment D 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks

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, A.3 through A.4 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(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a heat recovery coal carbonization facility (HRCC).

Source Address:	3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
SIC Code:	3312
County Location:	Lake
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for 8-hr Ozone
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. is a contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.

The source, an integrated steel mill, includes the primary operation, ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Source ID 089-00316), at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana, collocated with the secondary operation, ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Source ID 089-00318), at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana, and onsite contractors:

	Company Name	Source ID	Operation Description
1	ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.	089-00316	Integrated steel mill
2	ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC	089-00318	Integrated steel mill
	Onsite Contractors		
3	Beemsterboer Slag Corp.	089-00356	Slag crushing and sizing
4	Beemsterboer Slag Corp.	089-00537	Metallurgical coke screening
5	Cokenergy LLC	089-00383	Heated gas steam from coal carbonization
6	Edward C. Levy Co. Inc.	089-00339	Slag processing
7	Fritz Enterprises, Inc.	089-00465	Iron and steel recycling process and coke screening
8	Harsco Metals Americas	089-00358	Briquetting facility
9	Indiana Harbor Coke Company LP	089-00382	Heat recovery coal carbonization
10	Ironside Energy, LLC	089-00448	Industrial steam and electric power cogeneration
11	Lafarge North America	089-00458	Slag granulator and pelletizer
12	Mid-Continent Coal & Coke	089-00371	Metallurgical coke separation
13	Oil Technology, Inc.	089-00375	Used oil recycling
14	Oil Technology, Inc.	089-00369	Used oil recycling
15	Phoenix Services, LLC	089-00538	Slag and kish processing
16	Phoenix Services, LLC, dba Metal Services LLC	089-00536	Slag and kish processing
17	Tube City IMS	089-00353	Steel slab scarfer

A Part 70 permit was issued to ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Source ID 089-00316). Separate Administrative Part 70 permits were issued to ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Source ID 089-00318), the secondary operation, and each of the onsite contractors, solely for administrative purposes. The companies may maintain separate reporting and compliance certification.

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

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal, consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

(a) One (1) coal thaw shed/rail car dump, identified as ES210, approved in 1998 for construction, with a heat input capacity of 35.2 million Btu per hour and a maximum coal throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(b) Three (3) enclosed coal transfer towers and coal conveying system with three (3) transfer points, identified as ES211, ES213 and ES214, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a maximum throughput of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day. With the exception of the yard belt conveyor #2, all conveyors running above ground are covered on top and sides such that emissions generated during conveying are directed to the transfer points controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(c) One (1) coal storage pile stacking unit, identified as ES212, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day, with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant, exhausting directly to the air. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(d) Seven (7) coal storage piles, identified as ES240 through ES245 and ES247, approved in 1998 for storage, with a combined pile acreage of approximately 6.26 acres and a storage capacity of 125,000 tons, all controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant, exhausting directly to the air. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(e) One (1) coal crusher and screening station, identified as ES230, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed and controlled by dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(f) One (1) active coal bin, with a storage capacity of 3,000 tons, or an alternate coal bin with a capacity of 2,000 tons, identified as ES246, approved in 1998 for construction, enclosed and controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. An emergency storage pile, located southwest of the coal crusher screening building (ES230), will also be used periodically for emergency purposes only. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(g) Two (2) coal weigh belts/diverter gates, identified as ES233 and ES234, approved in 1998 for construction, with a combined maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, each equipped with complete enclosures (except for the belts above the ovens which are not enclosed due to safety reasons) for particulate control, and exhausting to atmosphere. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(h) Two (2) coal silos, identified as ES231 and ES232, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a storage capacity of 13,600 cubic feet, each enclosed, and exhausting to atmosphere. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(i) Four (4) coke oven charging/pushing units, identified as ES202 ES202B, ES203, and ES203D, each having a maximum capacity of 2,794.5 tons of dry coal per day for charging and 2,013.7 tons of coke per day for pushing. ES202 and ES202B shall be used interchangeably with respect to "A" and "B" batteries, provided that any time only one of these units shall be in use. ES203 and ES203D shall be used interchangeably with respect to "C" and "D" batteries, provided that any time only one of these units shall be in use. During charging each unit has emissions captured by a hood and controlled by one (1) baghouse, each exhausting through one (1) stack, and each identified as 202, 202B, 203 and 203D, respectively. During pushing all units have emissions captured in a shed and controlled by one (1) baghouse, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 204. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, these are considered existing affected sources.]

(j) Two hundred sixty-eight (268) nonrecovery coke ovens, identified as ES201, distributed in four batteries identified as A, B, C and D, with a maximum capacity of 5,589.0 tons of dry coal per day, heated by recirculating combusted gas, under constant negative pressure, with emissions controlled by one (1) lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and one (1) baghouse, with waste gas emissions exhausting through one (1) main stack, identified as 201 and occasionally through some of the sixteen (16) vent stacks distributed over 4 batteries. Cokenergy LLC (Permit No. 089-11135-00383) is responsible for SO_2, PM_{10} and TSP emissions from the lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and baghouse. There is a continuous emissions monitoring (CEMs) for SO_2 installed on stack 201, which is controlled by Cokenergy LLC. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart L, this is considered an existing affected source] [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source.]

(k) Two (2) quench towers, identified as ES206 and ES207, each with a maximum capacity of 2,013.7 tons of dry coke per day, used for quenching coke by spraying water from Lake Michigan, quench tower recycle, non-contact charging unit cooling water, non-contact blowdown water from the sixteen (16) heat exchangers, and clean-up water for charging unit within enclosed tower, each controlled by baffles, each exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 206 and 207, respectively. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, these are considered existing affected sources.]

(l) Three (3) coke transfer towers and coke conveying system with nine (9) transfer points, approved in 1998 for construction, with each tower having a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, all conveyors running above ground are covered, and all transfer points are enclosed within the towers, and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) Coke transfer tower No. 1, with three (3) transfer points, identified as ES260, ES261, and ES262.

(2) One (1) Coke transfer tower No. 2, with four (4) transfer points, identified as ES263, ES264, ES263A, and ES264A.

(3) One (1) Coke transfer tower No. 3, with two (2) transfer points, identified as ES266 and ES267.

(m) One (1) run of oven coke storage pile, identified as ES280, approved in 1998 for storage, with a pile acreage of approximately 3.0 acres and a storage capacity of 4,500 tons, with emissions controlled by a wet dust suppressant as needed, exhausting directly to the air.

(n) One (1) coke conveying to the coke crusher and screening station, identified as ES301, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, partially enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(o) One (1) coke crusher and screening station, identified as ES265, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and controlled by one (1) baghouse, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 265.

(p) One (1) coke transfer tower No. 4, identified as ES265A, approved for construction in 1998, associated with the coke crusher and screening station, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(q) One (1) coke fines storage pile, identified as ES281, approved in 1998 for storage, with a pile acreage of approximately 0.21 acres and a storage capacity of 450 tons, with emissions controlled by a wet dust suppressant as needed, exhausting directly to the air.

(r) One (1) rail car coke loadout station, identified as ES250, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, controlled by a wet dust suppressant as needed, exhausting directly to the air.

(s) One (1) coke transfer tower No. 5, identified as ES250A, approved for construction in 1998, associated with the rail car coke loadout station, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(t) Paved roads and parking lots controlled by periodic washing and unpaved roads controlled by watering.

(u) The following coal storage and transfer facilities:

(1) Three (3) coal storage piles (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7 and Coal Storage Pile #8).
(2) Two (2) bins (Madison Coal Bin, Coal Pile C2 Bin) and
(3) One (1) conveyor (Madison Coal Conveyor).

[Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

A.4 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal, also includes the following insignificant activities which are specifically regulated, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

(a) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

(b) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

(1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000 gallons. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

(c) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5] [326 IAC 8-3-8]

(d) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6.8-1-2]

A.5 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, T089-30043-00382, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (13)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)][326 IAC 1-6-3]

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, or Northwest 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
Northwest Regional Office phone: (219) 757-0265; fax: (219) 757-0267.

(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)(9) 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 T089-30043-00382 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

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

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

(b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

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

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

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

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),(c), or (e) 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),(c), or (e). 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), (c)(1), and (e)(2).

(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 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 twenty percent (20%) 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.2 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.3 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.4 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.5 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.8-10-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (Lake County Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Requirements), the particulate matter emissions from source wide activities shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a paved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(b) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from an unpaved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(c) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from exposed areas shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.

(d) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from continuous transfer of material onto and out of storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a three (3) minute average.

(e) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from storage piles shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.

(f) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations of a material during the inplant transportation of material by truck or rail at any time.

(g) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the inplant transportation of material by front end loaders and skip hoists shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(h) Material processing facilities shall include the following:

(1) There shall be a zero (0) percent frequency of visible emission observations from a building enclosing all or part of the material processing equipment, except from a vent in the building.

(2) The PM_{10} emissions from building vents shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.

(3) The PM_{10} stack emissions from a material processing facility shall not exceed twenty-two thousandths (0.022) grains per dry standard cubic foot and ten percent (10%) opacity.

(4) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the material processing facilities, except a crusher at which a capture system is not used, shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity.

(5) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a crusher at which a capture system is not used shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%).

(i) The opacity of particulate emissions from dust handling equipment shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(j) Material transfer limits shall be as follows:

(1) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from batch transfer shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(2) Where adequate wetting of the material for fugitive particulate emissions control is prohibitive to further processing or reuse of the material, the opacity shall not exceed ten percent (10%), three (3) minute average.

(3) Slag and kish handling activities at integrated iron and steel plants shall comply with the following particulate emissions limits:

(A) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pots and trucks into pits shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) on a six (6) minute average.

(B) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pits into front end loaders and from transfer from front end loaders into trucks shall comply with the fugitive particulate emission limits in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3(9).

(k) Any facility or operation not specified in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 shall meet a twenty percent (20%), three (3) minute average opacity standard.

The Permittee shall achieve these limits by controlling fugitive particulate matter emissions according to the attached updated Fugitive Dust Control Plan (submitted on August 26, 2013) or any subsequent submitted revision to the Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

C.6 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.7 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.8 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.9 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.10 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.11 Continuous Compliance Plan [326 IAC 6.8-8-1] [326 IAC 6.8-8-8]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 326 IAC 6.8-8-1, the Permittee shall submit to IDEM and maintain at source a copy of the Continuous Compliance Plan (CCP). The Permittee shall perform the inspections, monitoring and record keeping in accordance with the information in 326 IAC 6.8-8-5 through 326 IAC 6.8-8-7 or applicable procedures in the CCP.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-8-8, the Permittee shall update the CCP, as needed, retain a copy of any changes and updates to the CCP at the source and make the updated CCP available for inspection by the department. The Permittee shall submit the updated CCP, if required to IDEM, OAQ within thirty (30) days of the update.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-8, failure to submit a CCP, maintain all information required by the CCP at the source, or submit update to a CCP is a violation of 326 IAC 6.8-8.

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

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

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

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

C.13 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]
Pursuant to 326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans; Submission):

(a) The Permittee shall maintain the most recently submitted written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

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

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) 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(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

(1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) 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(rr)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (mm)(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(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll)) 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(ee) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(z)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(rr) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(mm)), 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][326 IAC 2-3]

(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 steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

(b) The address for report submittal is:

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

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

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

(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 (qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (ll)) 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 (xx) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (qq), 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(15)]

(a) One (1) coal thaw shed/rail car dump, identified as ES210, approved in 1998 for construction, with a heat input capacity of 35.2 million Btu per hour and a maximum coal throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant.

(b) Three (3) enclosed coal transfer towers and coal conveying system with three (3) transfer points, identified as ES211, ES213 and ES214, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a maximum throughput of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day. With the exception of the yard belt conveyor #2, all conveyors running above ground are covered on top and sides such that emissions generated during conveying are directed to the transfer points controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant.

(c) One (1) coal storage pile stacking unit, identified as ES212, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day, with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant, exhausting directly to the air.

(d) Seven (7) coal storage piles, identified as ES240 through ES245 and ES247, approved in 1998 for storage, with a combined pile acreage of approximately 6.26 acres and a storage capacity of 125,000 tons, all controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant, exhausting directly to the air.

(e) One (1) coal crusher and screening station, identified as ES230, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed and controlled by dust suppressant.

(f) One (1) active coal bin, with a storage capacity of 3,000 tons, or an alternate coal bin with a capacity of 2,000 tons, identified as ES246, approved in 1998 for construction, enclosed and controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. An emergency storage pile, located southwest of the coal crusher screening building (ES230), will also be used periodically for emergency purposes only.

(g) Two (2) coal weigh belts/diverter gates, identified as ES233 and ES234, approved in 1998 for construction, with a combined maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, each equipped with complete enclosures (except for the belts above the ovens which are not enclosed due to safety reasons) for particulate control, and exhausting to atmosphere.

(h) Two (2) coal silos, identified as ES231 and ES232, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a storage capacity of 13,600 cubic feet, each enclosed, and exhausting to atmosphere.

(i) Four (4) coke oven charging/pushing units, identified as ES202 ES202B, ES203, and ES203D, each having a maximum capacity of 2,794.5 tons of dry coal per day for charging and 2,013.7 tons of coke per day for pushing. ES202 and ES202B shall be used interchangeably with respect to “A” and “B” batteries, provided that any time only one of these units shall be in use. ES203 and ES203D shall be used interchangeably with respect to “C” and “D” batteries, provided that any time only one of these units shall be in use. During charging each unit has emissions captured by a hood and controlled by one (1) baghouse, each exhausting through one (1) stack, and each identified as 202, 202B, 203 and 203D, respectively. During pushing all units have emissions captured in a shed and controlled by one (1) baghouse, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 204.

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(j) Two hundred sixty-eight (268) nonrecovery coke ovens, identified as ES201, distributed in four batteries identified as A, B, C and D, with a maximum capacity of 5,589.0 tons of dry coal per day, heated by recirculating combusted gas, under constant negative pressure, with emissions controlled by one (1) lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and one (1) baghouse, with waste gas emissions exhausting through one (1) main stack, identified as 201 and occasionally through some of the sixteen (16) vent stacks distributed over 4 batteries. Cokenergy LLC (Permit No. 089-11135-00383) is responsible for SO_2, PM_{10} and TSP emissions from the lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and baghouse. There is a continuous emissions monitoring (CEMs) for SO_2 installed on stack 201, which is controlled by Cokenergy LLC.

(k) Two (2) quench towers, identified as ES206 and ES207, each with a maximum capacity of 2,013.7 tons of dry coke per day, used for quenching coke by spraying water from Lake Michigan, quench tower recycle, non-contact charging unit cooling water, non-contact blowdown water from the sixteen (16) heat exchangers, and clean-up water for charging unit within enclosed tower, each controlled by baffles, each exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 206 and 207, respectively.

(l) Three (3) coke transfer towers and coke conveying system with nine (9) transfer points, approved in 1998 for construction, with each tower having a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, all conveyors running above ground are covered, and all transfer points are enclosed within the towers, and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) Coke transfer tower No. 1, with three (3) transfer points, identified as ES260, ES261, and ES262.
(2) One (1) Coke transfer tower No. 2, with four (4) transfer points, identified as ES263, ES264, ES263A, and ES264A.
(3) One (1) Coke transfer tower No. 3, with two (2) transfer points, identified as ES266 and ES267.

(m) One (1) run of oven coke storage pile, identified as ES280, approved in 1998 for storage, with a pile acreage of approximately 3.0 acres and a storage capacity of 4,500 tons, with emissions controlled by a wet dust suppressant as needed, exhausting directly to the air.

(n) One (1) coke conveying to the coke crusher and screening station, identified as ES301, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, partially enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(o) One (1) coke crusher and screening station, identified as ES265, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and controlled by one (1) baghouse, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 265.

(p) One (1) coke transfer tower No. 4, identified as ES265A, approved for construction in 1998, associated with the coke crusher and screening station, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(q) One (1) coke fines storage pile, identified as ES281, approved in 1998 for storage, with a pile acreage of approximately 0.21 acres and a storage capacity of 450 tons, with emissions controlled by a wet dust suppressant as needed, exhausting directly to the air.

(r) One (1) rail car coke loadout station, identified as ES250, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, controlled by a wet dust suppressant as needed, exhausting directly to the air.

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(s) One (1) coke transfer tower No. 5, identified as ES250A, approved for construction in 1998, associated with the rail car coke loadout station, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(t) Paved roads and parking lots controlled by periodic washing and unpaved roads controlled by watering.

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 Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations [326 IAC 6.8-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), the particulate matter emissions from the HRCC waste gas stack (Stack ID 201) and 16 vent stacks, the HRCC charging unit stacks (Stack IDs 202, 202B, 203 and 203D), the HRCC pushing stack (Stack ID 204), the quench towers stacks (Stack IDs 206 and 207), the openings at the east and west coal silos (231 and 232), the openings at the coke transfer towers for conveyors, the coke crusher and screening station baghouse (Stack ID 265), and shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf). Compliance with this limit will be determined through a weighted average of the gases exhausted from the vent stack(s) and main stack.

D.1.2 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Emission Offset Minor Source Limits [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, in order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable, the amount of dry coal processed through the nonrecovery coke oven facility shall be limited to less than or equal to 2,040,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

D.1.3 Emission Offset VOC Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-3]

The VOC emissions shall be limited, in order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable, as follows:

(a) Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382 issued on November 30, 2001, and 326 IAC 2-3, the HRCC waste gas stack (Stack ID 201) and 16 vent stacks shall be limited to 2.28 pounds per hour, averaged over a 24 hour period,

(b) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, and 326 IAC 2-3, the HRCC charging unit stacks (Stack IDs 202, 202B, 203 and 203D) shall be limited to 0.000032 pounds per ton of dry coal charged,

(c) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, and 326 IAC 2-3, the HRCC pushing stack (Stack ID 204) shall be limited to 0.000076 pounds per ton of dry coal charged, and

(d) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, and 326 IAC 2-3, the quench towers stacks (Stack IDs 206 and 207) shall be limited to 0.001 pounds per ton of dry coal charged.

D.1.4 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Lead Minor Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]

The lead emissions from the coke oven facility shall be limited, in order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 not applicable, as follows:

(a) Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382 issued on November 30, 2001, the HRCC waste gas stack (Stack ID 201) and 16 vent stacks shall be limited to 0.19 pounds per hour, averaged over a six (6) hour period,

(b) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998 as amended by 089-11485 issued on October 28, 1999, and 326 IAC 2-2, the HRCC charging unit stacks (Stack IDs 202, 202B, 203 and 203D) shall be limited to 0.0000012 pounds per ton of dry coal charged,

(c) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998 as amended by 089-11485 issued on October 28, 1999, and 326 IAC 2-2, the HRCC pushing stack (Stack ID 204) shall be limited to 0.00000285 pounds per ton of dry coal charged, and

(d) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998 as amended by 089-11485 issued on October 28, 1999, and 326 IAC 2-2, the quench towers stacks (Stack IDs 206 and 207) shall be limited to 0.0 pounds per ton of dry coal charged.

D.1.5 Emission Offset Particulate Matter (PM and PM_{10}) Minor Limits [326 IAC 2-3]

(a) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 (issued February 26, 1998), and as revised by Part 70 Operating Renewal Permit 089-30043-00382, in order to make the requirements of 326 IAC 2-3 not applicable, particulate matter (PM) (where PM includes filterable components) emissions from the coal and coke handling equipment and vent stacks shall be limited as follows:

(1) The coal rail car dump (Stack ID 210) shall be limited to 0.01 pounds per hour, averaged over a 24 hour period.

(2) The coal transfer towers transfer points, identified as ES211, ES213, and ES214, shall each be limited to 0.05 pound per kton of coal throughput.

(3) The coal pile stacking unit, identified as ES212, shall be limited to 0.505 pound per kton of coal throughput.

(4) The active coal bin, identified as ES246, shall be limited to 0.05 pound per kton of coal throughput.

(5) The coal crusher and screening station, identified as ES230, shall be limited to 3.25 lb/kton of coal throughput.

(6) The east coal silo, identified as ES231, the west coal silo, identified as ES232, and the coal weigh belts/diverter gates, identified as ES233 and ES234, shall each be limited to 0.05 pound per kton of coal throughput.

(7) The coke transfer towers coke transfer points, identified as ES260, ES261, ES263, ES264, ES266, ES263A and ES264A, shall each be limited to 0.094 pound per kton of coke throughput.

(8) The coke transfer towers transfer points, identified as ES262 and ES267, shall each be limited to 0.281 pound per kton of coke throughput.

(9) The coke crusher and screening station (Stack ID 265) shall be limited to 1.34 pounds per hour.

(10) The rail car coke loadout station, identified as ES250, shall be limited to 0.937 pound per kton of coke throughput.

(11) The coke transfer towers No. 4 and No. 5, identified as ES265A and ES250A, shall each be limited to 0.094 lb per kton of coke throughput.

(b) Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382 issued on November 30, 2001, each vent stack shall be limited to 11.875 lb/hour (both filterable and condensable), averaged over a 24 hour period, and

(c) Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382 issued on November 30, 2001,combined PM from the 16 vent stacks shall be limited to 36.1 lb/hour (both filterable and condensable), averaged over a 24 hour period. This is equivalent to exhaust waste gases being vented from the coke ovens from 19% of vent stacks in a 24 hour period.

(d) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, particulate matter (PM) emissions from each HRCC charging stack (Stack IDs 202, 202B, 203 and 203D) shall be limited to 0.0081 pounds per ton of dry coal charged.

D.1.6 Particulate Matter [326 IAC 6.8-9-1]

(a) Each coke battery shall comply with the following applicable requirements contained in 326 IAC 6.8-9-1:

(1) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-9-3(3)(C), the particulate emissions from the pushing shed stack (Stack ID 204) shall not exceed 0.04 pounds per ton of coke pushed. Compliance with this emission limit shall be determined by 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5.

(2) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-9-3(2) and construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, charging emissions which escape the oven door shall be minimized by collecting in a mobile hood, which is connected to the charging/pushing unit, and exhausting through the charging stacks (Stack IDs 202, 202B, 203 and 203D).

(3) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-9-3(6) and construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, no visible emissions shall be permitted from the waste gas common duct or its associated piping.

(b) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 (issued February 26, 1998), pushing emissions which escape the cokeside oven door shall be minimized by collecting in a stationary shed, which runs the length of the coke oven battery, and exhausted through the pusher stack (Stack ID 204).

(1) Visible emissions escaping the shed shall not exceed an average of twenty percent (20%) over a three (3) minute time period. Compliance with this limit shall satisfy the requirement of 326 IAC 6.8-9-3(3)(B).

(c) Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 (issued February 26, 1998), the water used in the quenching process shall come only from surface water, specifically Lake Michigan, quench tower recycle water, non-contact charging unit cooling water, non-contact blowdown water from the sixteen (16) heat exchangers and clean-up water for charging unit surface water. The total dissolved solids (TDS) shall not exceed an average of 1,100 milligrams per liter and the quench tower baffles shall cover 95% or more of the cross sectional area of the exhaust to ensure particulate emissions do not exceed 0.43 pounds per ton of coal.

D.1.7 NO_X Limit

Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382 (issued November 30, 2001), the combined NO_X emissions from the main stack (Stack ID 201) and 16 vent stacks shall not exceed 304.7 pounds per hour, averaged over a 24 hour period.

D.1.8 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Emission Offset Work Practice Requirements [326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3, the sixteen (16) heat exchangers shall not utilize waste gas from the coke ovens as a combustion source to produce steam for the steam generators.

D.1.9 Sulfur Dioxide Limit [326 IAC 7-4.1-8]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-4.1-8:

(a) IHCC (Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P.), Source ID # 382, shall comply with the sulfur dioxide emission limits in pounds per ton, pounds per hour and other requirements as follows:

(1) IHCC Coal Carbonization charging shall be limited to 0.0069 lb/ton each and 1.57 lb/hr total
(2) IHCC Coal Carbonization pushing shall be limited to 0.0084 lb/ton and 1.96 lb/hr
(3) IHCC Coal Carbonization quenching shall be limited to 0.0053 lb/ton and 1.322 lb/hr total
(4) IHCC Coal Carbonization thaw shed shall be limited to 0.0006 lb/1,000 cubic feet natural gas
(5) IHCC Vent Stacks (16 total) in combination with Cokenergy LLC's heat recovery coke carbonization was gas stack identified as Stack ID 201 shall be limited to 1,656 lbs/hr total for a 24 hour average

(b) The coke ovens shall recycle the gases emitted during the coking process and utilize it as the only fuel source for the ovens during normal operations. The gases shall not be routed directly to the atmosphere unless they first pass through the common tunnel afterburner. A maximum of nineteen percent (19%) of the coke oven waste gases leaving the common tunnel shall be allowed to be vented to the atmosphere on a twenty-four (24) hour basis and fourteen percent (14%) on an annual basis.

D.1.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.11 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.5(c), the Permittee shall perform PM and PM_{10} testing of a representative number of the sixteen vent stacks, using methods as approved by the Commissioner, at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382, the PM limits for the main stack, vent stacks and charging operations include both filterable and condensable particulate matter. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

(b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee and Cokenergy LLC shall perform NO_X testing on the HRCC waste gas main stack (stack ID 201) using 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.

(c) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall perform SO_2 testing of four (4) of the sixteen vent stacks, using methods as approved by the Commissioner, by combining SO_2 emissions from vent stacks with the SO_2 emissions from the main stack (stack ID 201). Testing shall be conducted 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.

D.1.12 Particulate Control [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998:

(a) The baghouses for the charging and pushing equipment (Stack IDs 202 through 204) shall be operated at all times when its associated process is in operation, except during times of required facility maintenance as long as PM emission limits found in conditions D.1.5 and D.1.6 are not exceeded. Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the facility maintenance required by this condition.

(b) The charging unit baghouses (Stack IDs 202, 202B, 203 and 203D) shall be operated within the pressure drop ranges in the work practice plan. The fans associated with these baghouses shall be operated at minimum fan amperage in the work practice plan. In addition, oven damper adjustments shall be made to maximize oven draft during charging operations. Monitoring of these parameters shall be performed during charging to assure that the systems are working correctly and at design capacity. These procedures shall be documented in the Permittee's Work Practice Plan as required by 40 CFR 63.306. These procedures along with the requirements established in D.1.6 shall satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 6.8-9-3(c)(2) (formerly 326 IAC 6-1-10.2(c)(2)).

(c) The shed for collecting pushing emissions shall be visually examined weekly for areas potentially needing repair. The pushing unit baghouse (Stack ID 204) shall be operated within the pressure drop range in the work practice plan. The fan associated with the baghouse shall be operated at minimum fan amperage in the work practice plan. In addition, adjustments shall be made to oven dampers closest to the oven being pushed to maximize oven draft during pushing operations. Monitoring of these parameters shall be performed during pushing to assure that the systems are working correctly and at design capacity. These procedures shall be documented in the Permittee's Work Practice Plan as required by 40 CFR 63.306.

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

D.1.13 Duct Temperature

Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, the Permittee shall operate and maintain common duct temperatures in a range of 1200-2400 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

D.1.14 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

(a) Visible emission notations of the coal and coke handling conveyors, transfer points, and coke tower openings (ES231 through ES234, ES260 through 264, ES266, ES267) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

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

D.1.15 Parametric Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouses for ES202 through ES204 and ES265 at least once per day when units ES202 through ES204 and ES265 are in operation when venting to the atmosphere. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 1.0 - 8.0 inches of water, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C -Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months or other time period specified by the manufacturer. The Permittee shall maintain records of the manufacturer specifications, if used.

D.1.16 Broken or Failed Bag Detection [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

For a single compartment baghouse 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.1.17 Duct Temperature Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

The temperature of the common tunnel duct shall be monitored at least once per day. When for any one reading, the temperature of the common tunnel duct is outside the normal range of 1200-2400 degrees Fahrenheit, the Permittee shall take reasonable response Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A reading that is outside the range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.18 Emission Tracking Program

Pursuant to Significant Modification 089-14241-00382 issued on November 30, 2001, an emission tracking program that quantifies the combined emissions of SO_2 and of PM (filterable and condensable) from the coke oven waste gas main stack (stack 201) and the 16 vent stacks shall be maintained. This program shall also track the percentage of waste gas vented. Information calculated by this program shall be made available to Cokenergy LLC.

D.1.19 Quench Tower Water Testing

Pursuant to construction permit 089-9236-00382 issued on February 26, 1998, the Permittee shall perform tests of total dissolved solids (TDS) in the quench water on a weekly basis. When for any one reading the TDS exceeds the amount stated in D.1.6(c), the Permittee shall take reasonable response Section C- Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation

with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.1.20 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.14, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the coal and coke handling conveyors, transfer points, and coke tower openings (ES231 through ES234, ES260 through 264, ES266, ES267) at least once per day. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(b) In order to document the compliance status with condition D.1.15, the Permittee shall maintain records of the pressure drop across the baghouses once per day, during normal operation when venting to the atmosphere. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of the reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(c) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the tons of coal charged per month.

(d) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.6 (c) and D.1.19, the Permittee shall maintain records of the total dissolved solids in the quench water as determined by the test protocol required in Condition D.1.19.

(e) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.17, the Permittee shall maintain records of the temperature of the common tunnel ducts once per day. The Permittee shall include in its once per day record when a temperature notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of temperature notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).

(f) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.1.18, the Permittee shall maintain records that quantifies the combined emissions of SO_2 and of PM (filterable and condensable) from the coke oven waste gas main stack (stack 201) and the 16 vent stacks.

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

D.1.21 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with condition D.1.2 and D.1.20(c) shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee’s obligation with to the reporting required by this condition. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

Insignificant Activities:

(a) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

(b) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

(1) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughput less than 12,000 gallons. [326 IAC 8-9-1]

(c) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5] [326 IAC 8-3-8]

(d) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6.8-1-2]

(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 Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations [326 IAC 6.8-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-1-2 (formerly 326 IAC 6-1-2) (Nonattainment Area Particulate Limitations), the particulate matter emissions from the brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment and welding equipment shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf).

D.2.2 Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels [326 IAC 8-9-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9-1, the Permittee is required to keep records of the information in 326 IAC 8-9-6(a)-(b) for all storage vessels.

D.2.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operations), for cold cleaning operations built after January 1, 1980, located in Lake County and which have potential emissions of one hundred (100) tons per year or greater of VOC, the Permittee shall:

(a) Equip the cleaner with a cover;

(b) Equip the cleaner with a facility for draining cleaned parts;

(c) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner;

(d) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;

(e) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing the operation requirements;

(f) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a manner that greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

D.2.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs built after July 1, 1990, located in Lake County, the Permittee shall ensure that the following requirements are met:

(1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:

(A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38^{o}C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^{o}F));

(B) The solvent is agitated; or

(C) The solvent is heated.

(2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38^{o}C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^{o}F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).

(4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.

(5) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38^{o}C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100^{o}F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9^{o}C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120^{o}F)):

(A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
(B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
(C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller of carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

D.2.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material requirements for cold cleaning degreasers), the users, providers, and manufacturers of solvents for use in cold cleaning degreasers in Lake County, except for solvents intended to be used to clean electronic components shall do the following:

(a) On and after May 1, 2001, no person shall Operate a cold cleaning degreaser with a solvent vapor pressure that exceeds one (1) millimeter of mercury (nineteen-thousandths (0.019) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

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

D.2.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-9 (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels), the Permittee must keep records of the following:

(1) The vessel identification number;

(2) The vessel dimensions; and

(3) The vessel capacity.

Records shall be maintained for the life of the vessel.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material requirements for Cold Cleaning Degreasers), on and after November 1, 1999, the Permittee shall maintain each of the following records for each purchase:

(1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.

(2) The date of purchase.

(3) The type of solvent.

(4) The volume of each unit of solvent.

(5) The total volume of the solvent.

(6) The true vapor pressure of the solvent measured in millimeters of mercury at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

All records required by 326 IAC 8-3-8 (d) shall be retained on-site for the most recent three (3) year period and shall be reasonably accessible for an additional two (2) year period.

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

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(a) One (1) coal thaw shed/rail car dump, identified as ES210, approved in 1998 for construction, with a heat input capacity of 35.2 million Btu per hour and a maximum coal throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(b) Three (3) enclosed coal transfer towers and coal conveying system with three (3) transfer points, identified as ES211, ES213 and ES214, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a maximum throughput of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day. With the exception of the yard belt conveyor #2, all conveyors running above ground are covered on top and sides such that emissions generated during conveying are directed to the transfer points controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(c) One (1) coal storage pile stacking unit, identified as ES212, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day, with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant, exhausting directly to the air. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(d) Seven (7) coal storage piles, identified as ES240 through ES245 and ES247, approved in 1998 for storage, with a combined pile acreage of approximately 6.26 acres and a storage capacity of 125,000 tons, all controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant, exhausting directly to the air. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(e) One (1) coal crusher and screening station, identified as ES230, approved in 1998 for construction, with a maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed and controlled by dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(f) One (1) active coal bin, with a storage capacity of 3,000 tons, or an alternate coal bin with a capacity of 2,000 tons, identified as ES246, approved in 1998 for construction, enclosed and controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. An emergency storage pile, located southwest of the coal crusher screening building (ES230), will also be used periodically for emergency purposes only. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(g) Two (2) coal weigh belts/diverter gates, identified as ES233 and ES234, approved in 1998 for construction, with a combined maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, each equipped with complete enclosures (except for the belts above the ovens which are not enclosed due to safety reasons) for particulate control, and exhausting to atmosphere. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(h) Two (2) coal silos, identified as ES231 and ES232, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a storage capacity of 13,600 cubic feet, each enclosed, and exhausting to atmosphere. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(i) The following coal storage and transfer facilities:

(1) Three (3) coal storage piles (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7 and Coal Storage Pile #8).
(2) Two (2) bins (Madison Coal Bin, Coal Pile C2 Bin) and
(3) One (1) conveyor (Madison Coal Conveyor).

[Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, 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) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.19, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the Standard of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants (included as Attachment B of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, as specified as follows:

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 27, 1974, and on or before April 28, 2008:

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (b)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(a)
(d) 40 CFR 60.255(a)
(e) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3)(i), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(3)(iii)

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after April 28, 2008 (Madison Coal Bin and C2 Coal Bin):

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (c)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(b)
(d) 40 CFR 60.255(b)
(e) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)
(f) 40 CFR 60.258

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after May 27, 2009 (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7, and Coal Storage Pile #8):

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (d)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(c)
(d) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)
(e) 40 CFR 60.258

SECTION E.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(j) Two hundred sixty-eight (268) nonrecovery coke ovens, identified as ES201, distributed in four batteries identified as A, B, C and D, with a maximum capacity of 5,589.0 tons of dry coal per day, heated by recirculating combusted gas, under constant negative pressure, with emissions controlled by one (1) lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and one (1) baghouse, with waste gas emissions exhausting through one (1) main stack, identified as 201 and occasionally through some of the sixteen (16) vent stacks distributed over 4 batteries. Cokenergy LLC (Permit No. 089-11135-00383) is responsible for SO_2, PM_{10} and TSP emissions from the lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and baghouse. There is a continuous emissions monitoring (CEMs) for SO_2 installed on stack 201, which is controlled by Cokenergy LLC. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart L, this is considered an existing affected source] [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source.]

(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 [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [40 CFR 63, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart L, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L.

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

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

E.2.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Oven Batteries [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L] [326 IAC 20-3]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Oven Batteries (included as Attachment C of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-3, as specified as follows:

(a) 40 CFR 63.300 (a)(4), (b), (e), and (f)
(b) 40 CFR 63.301
(c) 40 CFR 63.303 (b) and (c)
(d) 40 CFR 63.306 (a), (b)(1), (b)(6), (b)(7), (b)(8), (c)
(e) 40 CFR 63.310
(f) 40 CFR 63.311 (a), (d)(1) through (d)(5), (f)(1)(i) through (f)(1)(v), (f)(3), (f)(4), (f)(6), and (g)
(g) 40 CFR 63.312
(h) 40 CFR 63.313
(i) Appendix A to Subpart L of Part 63 - Operating Coke Oven Batteries as of April 1, 1992

SECTION E.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(i) Four (4) coke oven charging/pushing units, identified as ES202 ES202B, ES203, and ES203D, approved in 1998 for construction, each having a maximum capacity of 2,794.5 tons of dry coal per day for charging and 2,013.7 tons of coke per day for pushing. ES202 and ES202B shall be used interchangeably with respect to "A" and "B" batteries, provided that any time only one of these units shall be in use. ES203 and ES203D shall be used interchangeably with respect to "C" and "D" batteries, provided that any time only one of these units shall be in use. During charging each unit has emissions captured by a hood and controlled by one (1) baghouse, each exhausting through one (1) stack, and each identified as 202, 202B, 203 and 203D, respectively. During pushing all units have emissions captured in a shed and controlled by one (1) baghouse, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 204. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, these are considered existing affected sources.]

(j) Two hundred sixty-eight (268) nonrecovery coke ovens, identified as ES201, approved in 1998 for construction, distributed in four batteries identified as A, B, C and D, with a maximum capacity of 5,589.0 tons of dry coal per day, heated by recirculating combusted gas, under constant negative pressure, with emissions controlled by one (1) lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and one (1) baghouse, with waste gas emissions exhausting through one (1) main stack, identified as 201 and occasionally through some of the sixteen (16) vent stacks distributed over 4 batteries. Cokenergy LLC (Permit No. 089-11135-00383) is responsible for SO_2, PM_{10} and TSP emissions from the lime spray dryer desulfurization unit and baghouse. There is a continuous emissions monitoring (CEMs) for SO_2 installed on stack 201, which is controlled by Cokenergy LLC. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart L, this is considered an existing affected source] [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source.]

(k) Two (2) quench towers, identified as ES206 and ES207, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a maximum capacity of 2,013.7 tons of dry coke per day, used for quenching coke by spraying water from Lake Michigan, quench tower recycle, non-contact charging unit cooling water, non-contact blowdown water from the sixteen (16) heat exchangers, and clean-up water for charging unit within enclosed tower, each controlled by baffles, each exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as 206 and 207, respectively. [Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, these are considered existing affected sources.]

(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 [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

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

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCC, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC.

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

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

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC] [326 IAC 20-27]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks (included as Attachment D of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-74, as specified as follows:

(a) 40 CFR 63.7280
(b) 40 CFR 63.7281
(c) 40 CFR 63.7282
(d) 40 CFR 63.7283 (a) and (d)
(e) 40 CFR 63.7290 (a)(1) and (b)(3)(i)
(f) 40 CFR 63.7293(a)
(g) 40 CFR 63.7295 (a)(1)(i), (a)(2), (b)(1), (b)(2)(i), (b)(2)(ii), (b)(3), (b)(4), and (c)
(h) 40 CFR 63.7300 (a), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(vi)
(i) 40 CFR 63.7310
(j) 40 CFR 63.7320 (a), (b), and (c)
(k) 40 CFR 63.7321
(l) 40 CFR 63.7322
(m) 40 CFR 63.7323(c)(2)
(n) 40 CFR 63.7326 (a)(1) and (a)(4)(ii)
(o) 40 CFR 63.7327 (c), (e)(1), (e)(2), and (f)
(p) 40 CFR 63.7328
(q) 40 CFR 63.7330 (a)(1) through (a)(8)
(r) 40 CFR 63.7331 (a)(1) through (a)(7), and (h)
(s) 40 CFR 63.7332
(t) 40 CFR 63.7333 (a)(1), (a)(2), (d)(2)(i), (d)(2)(ii), (f)(1), and (f)(2)
(u) 40 CFR 63.7334 (c) and (e)
(v) 40 CFR 63.7335 (b)(1) through (b)(3), (c), and (d)
(w) 40 CFR 63.7336 (a), (b)(1), and (b)(2)
(x) 40 CFR 63.7340 (a), (b), (d), (e)(1), and (e)(2)
(y) 40 CFR 63.7341 (a)(2), (a)(4), (c)(1) through (c)(6), (c)(7)(i) and (c)(7)(ii)
(z) 40 CFR 63.7341 (c)(8)(i) through (c)(8)(xii), (d), and (e)
(aa) 40 CFR 63.7342 (a)(1) through (a)(3) and (d)
(bb) 40 CFR 63.7343
(cc) 40 CFR 63.7350
(dd) 40 CFR 63.7351
(ee) 40 CFR 63.7352
(ff) Table 1 to Subpart CCCCC of Part 63 - Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart CCCCC

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal
Source Address: 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T089-30043-00382

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

Please check what document is being certified:

☐ Annual Compliance Certification Letter

☐ Test Result (specify)

☐ Report (specify)

☐ Notification (specify)

☐ Affidavit (specify)

☐ Other (specify)

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

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

100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-0178
Fax: 317-233-6865

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal
Source Address: 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T089-30043-00382

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form Completed by:

Title / Position:

Date:

Phone:

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal
Source Address: 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T089-30043-00382
Source/Facility: HRCC
Limit: 2,040,000 tons of dry coal charged per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

Quarter:_____ Year:

Month	Tons of coal charged	1st Quarter Tons	2nd Quarter Tons	3rd Quarter Tons	4th Quarter Tons
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

☐ No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal
Source Address: 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Part 70 Permit Renewal No.: T089-30043-00382

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. A deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of the permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".

☐ NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

☐ THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

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

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

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

Form Completed By:

Title/Position:

Date:

Phone:

SunCoke Energy

Indiana Harbor Operations

Fugitive Dust Plan

Original Issue: 6/ 98
Revisions: 8
Fugitive Dust Plan revised 8-2013.doc

Indiana Harbor Operations
Fugitive Dust Plan
Table of Contents

ATTACHMENTS:

1 Facility Drawing

2 Back up Material

Indiana Harbor Operations
Fugitive Dust Plan

1. Introduction

The following control plan is designed to reduce uncontrolled fugitive dust, based on a PM_{10} mass emission basis, from paved and unpaved roadways, parking lots, unpaved traveled open areas, coal and coke storage piles and material transfer points.

This plan is implemented on a year-round basis to reduce uncontrolled fugitive dust.

The General Manager of Operations and the Environmental Manager are responsible for implementing the plan for Indiana Harbor Operations (IHO).

2. Name and address of source

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P.
3210 Watling Street
East Chicago, Indiana 46312
Lake County, North Township
(219) 397-3900

3. Name and address of owner

SunCoke Energy, Inc.
Arboretum Lakes, West
1011 Warrenville Road
Lisle, IL
Telephone (865) 288-5200

4. Indiana State Implementation Plan Requirements

The Indiana State Implementation Plan Requirements (SIP) section of the fugitive dust control plan addresses plan requirements listed in 326 IAC 6.8-10-4. Although Section 5 of this document constitutes a fugitive coal dust emissions control plan pursuant to the requirements of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60 (40 CFR 60), Subpart Y (NSPS Y), the control techniques, procedures, and requirements described in Section 4 of this document are intended solely to satisfy the requirements of the Indiana SIP and should not be considered part of the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan required under NSPS Y.

4.1. Facility Descriptions

4.1.1. General Areas

Visible emissions from any paved or unpaved area shall not exceed an instantaneous 10-percent opacity as averaged over any 12 consecutive readings, taken for 4 vehicle passes and 3 opacity readings for each vehicle pass. The 3 readings for each vehicle pass include:

1. Initial reading at emission generation;
2. Second reading 5 seconds later; and
3. Third reading an additional 5 seconds later.

All visible emission observations shall be determined in accordance with 326 IAC 6.8-4-1(3) and will be conducted following EPA Method 9, as required.

If opacity readings are greater than 10%, IHO shall provide supplemental dust suppressant treatment of roads and parking lots and open areas within 24 hours except as provided for in sections 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.1.2 of this plan.

Speed limits shall be posted to be 15 mph.

Compliance with these speed limits shall be monitored by plant security guards. Upon violation, employees shall receive a written warning, followed by progressive discipline for subsequent violations. Visitors to the plant shall be denied access if repeated violations occur.

4.1.1.1. Paved Roads & Parking Lots

Fugitive dust from paved roads and parking lots is controlled by flushing with water and is performed on an as needed basis. IHO will provide supplemental cleaning of paved road sections found to exceed the 10% fugitive particulate emissions as specified by subsection 326 IAC 6.8-10-3(1) of acceptable silt surface loading or opacity.

The paved road surface silt loading for the Iron and Steel Industry is 9.7 g/m^2 with an associated control measure consisting of periodic washings that can be implemented to achieve 50% control efficiency of TSP and PM_{10}. (AP-42, Section 13.2.1, Table 13.2.1-3)

Flushing of road segments and parking lots is delayed when:

- 0.1 or more inches of rain have accumulated during the 24-hour period prior to the scheduled cleaning.

- The road segment is closed or abandoned. Abandoned roads will be barricaded to prevent vehicle access.

- It is raining at the time of the scheduled flushing.

4.1.1.2.Unpaved Roads & Open Areas

Unpaved roads and areas are treated with a wet dust suppressant by outside contractors on an as needed basis. Fugitive dust emissions are reduced by at least 90 percent instantaneous control on a PM_{10} mass emission basis through the use of the wet dust suppressant based on engineering judgment. This control is used to prevent the average instantaneous opacity of unpaved road fugitive particulate emissions from exceeding 10% pursuant to subsection 326 IAC 6.8-10-3(2).

The unpaved road silt content of surface material is 6% for the Iron and Steel Industry with an estimated surface material moisture of 0.2%. The control is wet dust suppression applied as needed to provide an overall 50% control efficiency for TSP and PM_{10}.

Treating of unpaved areas is delayed when:

- 0.1 or more inches of rain have accumulated during the 24-hour period prior to the scheduled treatment.

- Unpaved areas are frozen or covered by ice, snow, or standing water.

- The area is closed or abandoned.

- It is raining at the time of the scheduled treatment.

4.1.1.3.Coal and Coke Storage Pile Transfer Points

IHO adds a wet dust suppressant at designated coal unloading and transfer points to control fugitive dust emissions to control opacity of fugitive particulate emissions.

4.1.1.4.Front End Loaders

Front end loaders are used to transport coal and coke at various areas around the facility. Water applied at storage piles and transfer points is sufficient to serve as control of fugitive particulate matter emissions from the front end loaders.

4.1.1.5.Dust Handling Equipment

Dust collected by the baghouses at the facility is stored in the coke fines storage pile and is handled in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

4.1.2. Specific Fugitive Emission Sources

The following table contains the general emission limitations listed in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3. IHO will comply with these requirements for each emission unit as applicable.

Table 1 – Particulate Matter Emission Limitations

Activity	Emission Limit	Averaging Period
Batch transfer	10% opacity	Three (3) readings at five (5) second intervals
Material transfer for which additional wetting is not feasible	10% opacity	3 minutes (or an average of 15 second intervals if the activity lasts less than 3 minutes)
Transfer of material onto and out of storage piles	10% opacity	3 minutes
Wind erosion from storage piles and exposed areas	10% opacity	6 minutes
In plant transportation of material by truck or rail	0% opacity	N/A – EPA Method 22
In plant transportation of material by front end loaders	10% opacity	Three (3) readings at five (5) second intervals
Stack emissions from material processing facility	0.022 gr/dscf 10% opacity	Not Specified
Fugitive emissions from material processing facility (except uncontrolled crushers)	10% opacity	Not Specified
Fugitive emissions from uncontrolled crushers	15% opacity	Not Specified
Building enclosing all or part of material processing equipment (except for building vent)	0% opacity	N/A – EPA Method 22
Building vent (stack emissions)	0.022 gr/dscf 10% opacity	Not Specified
Dust handling equipment	10% opacity	Not Specified
Operations not specified in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3	20% opacity	3 minutes

4.1.2.1.Coal Thaw Shed/Rail Car Dump

There is one (1) coal thaw shed/rail car dump at the IHO facility. It has a heat input of 35.2 million Btu/hr and a maximum coal throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day. The coal thaw shed/rail car dump emissions are controlled by a wet dust suppressant and an enclosure, exhausting through one (1) vent, identified as ES210 on the facility drawing.

4.1.2.2.Coal Crusher and Screening Station

One (1) coal crusher and screening station, identified as ES230, with a maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed and controlled by dust suppressant.

4.1.2.3.Coal Weigh Belts/Diverter Gates

Two (2) coal weigh belts/diverter gates, identified as ES233 and ES234, with a combined maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, each equipped with complete enclosures (except for the belts above the ovens which are not enclosed due to safety reasons) for particulate control, and exhausting through a baghouse.

4.1.2.4.Coal Silos

Two (2) coal silos, identified as ES231 and ES232, approved in, each with a storage capacity of 13,600 cubic feet, each enclosed, and exhausting through a baghouse.

4.1.2.5.Coal Transfer Tower

There are three (3) coal transfer towers at the IHO facility. Each has a maximum throughput of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day. Each Transfer Tower is enclosed; emissions are controlled by a wet dust suppressant. Each Transfer Tower exhausts through one (1) vent, identified as ES211, ES213 and ES214, respectively.

4.1.2.6.Coal Storage Pile Stacking Unit

There is one (1) coal storage pile-stacking unit at the IHO facility. It has a maximum capacity of 6,811 tons of dry coal per day. The coal storage pile emissions are controlled by a wet dust suppressant to control opacity of fugitive particulate emissions.

4.1.2.7.Coal Storage Piles

There are ten (10) coal storage piles at the IHO facility. Six (6) of the piles each have an acreage of approximately 0.96 acres. One (1) of the piles is an emergency coal storage pile and has an acreage of approximately 0.5 acres. These seven (7) piles have a combined storage capacity of 125,000 tons. The remaining three (3) coal storage piles each have an acreage of approximately 0.65

acres each and a total storage capacity of 48,000 tons. Coal in the storage piles has a silt content of 4.6% per AP-42 Section 13.2.4, Table 13.2.4-1 and has an average moisture content of 8.2% based on an average of 2 years of test data. Emissions from the piles are controlled by a wet dust suppressant at the car dumper. In addition, an automatic water spraying system is used to apply water on the piles as needed to control opacity of fugitive particulate emissions attributable to wind erosion. See the Dust Suppression Water Cannon Locations Drawing located in the drawings tab.

The emergency storage pile, discussed above, and located southwest of the coal crusher screening building (ES230), will also be used periodically for emergency purposes only.

4.1.2.8.Coal Conveying System

There is one (1) coal conveying system at the IHO facility. The coal conveying system has a maximum throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day. With the exception of the yard belt conveyor #2 and the Madison coal conveyor (associated with the Madison coal bin and Madison coal pile), all conveyors running above ground are covered on top and sides such that emissions generated during conveying are directed to the transfer points where they are controlled by a wet dust suppressant to control opacity of fugitive particulate emissions.

4.1.2.9.Active Coal Bins

There are a total of four (4) active coal bins at the IHO facility. One (1) active coal bin at the IHO facility that is used for blending coal and an alternate coal bin. The main bin has a storage capacity of 3,000 tons, and the alternate bin has a capacity of 2,000 tons. The primary bin is enclosed and controlled by a wet dust suppressant, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as ES246. There are two (2) additional active coal bins named the Madison Coal Bin and The C2 Coal bin, which serve as the entry point for coal from these piles to the coal conveyor system.

4.1.2.10.Coke Conveying System

There is one (1) coke conveying system at the IHO facility. The coke conveying system has a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day. All conveyors running above ground are covered such that emissions generated during conveying are directed to the transfer points where they are enclosed and controlled by dust collectors.

4.1.2.11.Coke Crusher and Screening Station

One (1) coke crusher and screening station, identified as ES265, ton, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and controlled by one (1) baghouse, exhausting through one (1) stack, identified as ES265.

4.1.2.12.Coke Transfer Towers

Five (5) coke transfer towers and coke conveying system with eleven (11) transfer points, with each tower having a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, all conveyors running above ground are covered, and all transfer points are enclosed within the towers which exhaust through baghouses.

4.1.2.13.Run of Oven Coke Storage Pile

There is one (1) coke oven storage pile at the IHO facility. The pile has an acreage of approximately 3.0 acres. Fugitive particulate emissions attributable to wind erosion are controlled by applying wet dust suppressant as needed.

4.1.2.14.Coke Fine Storage Pile

There is one (1) coke fine storage pile at the IHO facility. The coke fines storage pile has an approximate acreage of 0.21 acres and a storage capacity of 450 tons. The emissions are controlled by the use of rubber conveyor belt that funnels material to the ground and wet dust suppressant. These measures control opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from the transfer of coke to the pile and control fugitive emissions attributable to wind erosion.

4.1.2.15.Rail Car Coke Loadout Station

There is one (1) rail car coke loadout station at the IHO facility. The rail car coke loadout station has a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day. The emissions are controlled by a wet dust suppressant.

4.2. Documentation Requirements

Records are kept within a log, which is updated on a routine basis. The log includes road spraying and dust suppressant application frequency and amount. Also, the log contains the dates when water/chemical dust suppressants are sprayed on the coal piles. The logs are kept in storage for a minimum of 5 years and are available for inspection or copying upon reasonable prior notice. A quarterly report will be submitted for any dates in which required controls were not implemented in accordance with 326 IAC 6.8-10-4(4)(G).

4.3. Material Spill Control

Incidents of material spillage on plant property shall be investigated by the Turn Manager on duty at that time. The Turn Manager shall arrange for prompt cleanup and shall contact the Environmental Manager to insure that appropriate corrective action is taken.

5. 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y Plan Requirements

This section lists requirements for sources that are subject to the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan requirements in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants. Sources subject to these requirements include open storage piles, including equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of the affected facility, constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009. IHO does not consider any of the control techniques, procedures, or requirements described in Section 4 of this document to be part of the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan required under NSPS Y.

5.1. Facility Description

There are seven (7) open coal storage piles constructed before May 27, 2009 at the IHO facility. These seven (7) piles have a total acreage of approximately 6.26 acres and a storage capacity of 125,000 tons. These storage piles are not subject to the 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y fugitive coal dust emission control plan requirements. There are three (3) coal storage piles constructed after May 27, 2009 that are required to operate in accordance with a fugitive coal dust emission control plan as required by 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y. Each of these three (3) piles has acreage of approximately 0.65 acres and a storage capacity of 16,000 tons. One of these piles (i.e., the Madison Coal Pile) also includes a conveyor (i.e., the Madison Coal Conveyor) which is considered part of the open storage pile pursuant to 40 CFR 60.254(c).

5.2. Control Measures

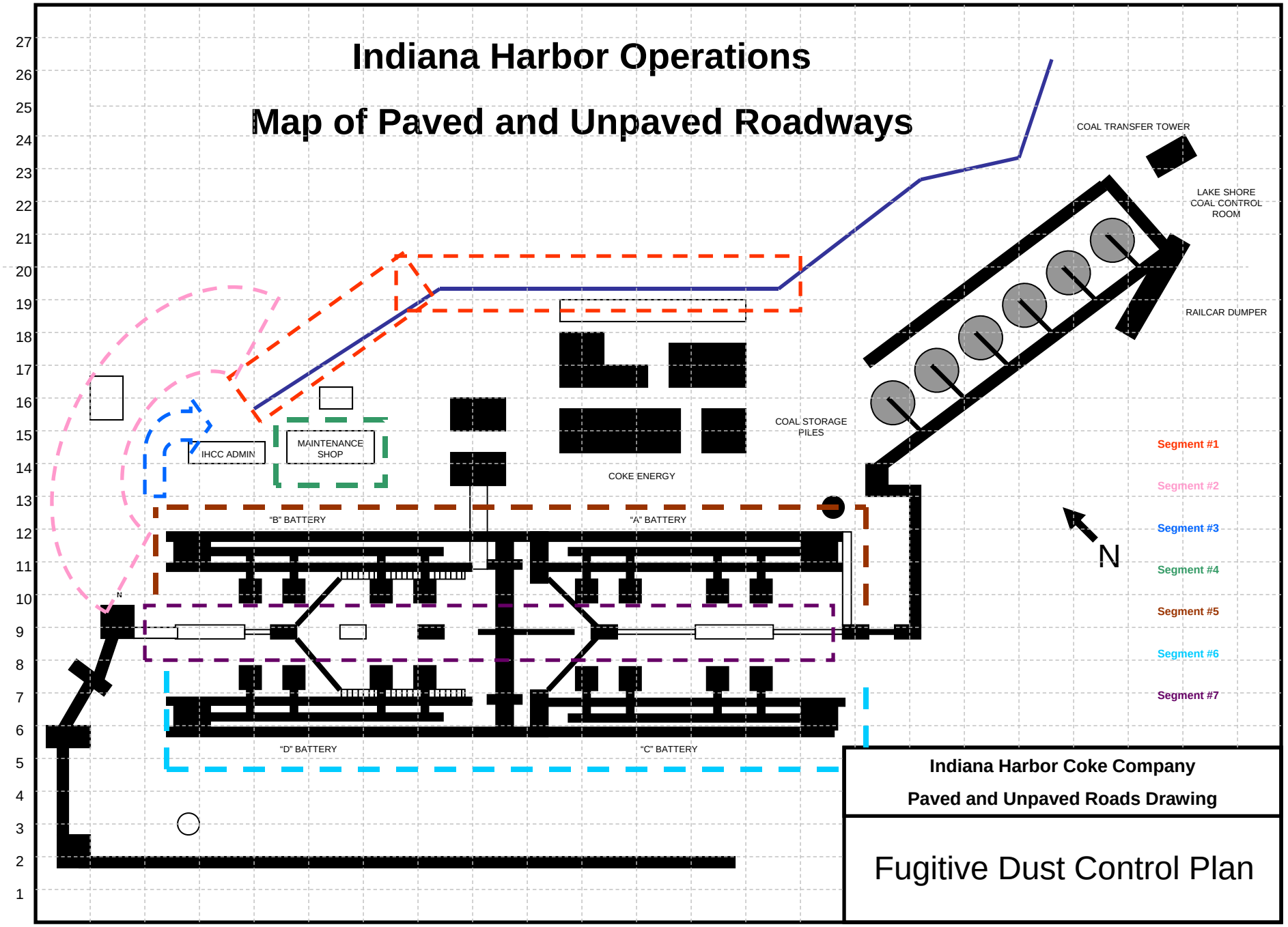
Emissions from the piles are controlled by a wet dust suppressant at the car dumper. In addition, an automatic water spraying system is used to apply water on the piles as needed to minimize fugitive coal dust emissions. Spraying the piles with water to control fugitive dust emissions is the most appropriate control method for the IHO facility. The piles are large enough that partial enclosures

or wind barriers are impractical and have sufficient coal throughput to discount compaction or a vegetative cover.

6. FUGITIVE DUST PLAN DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

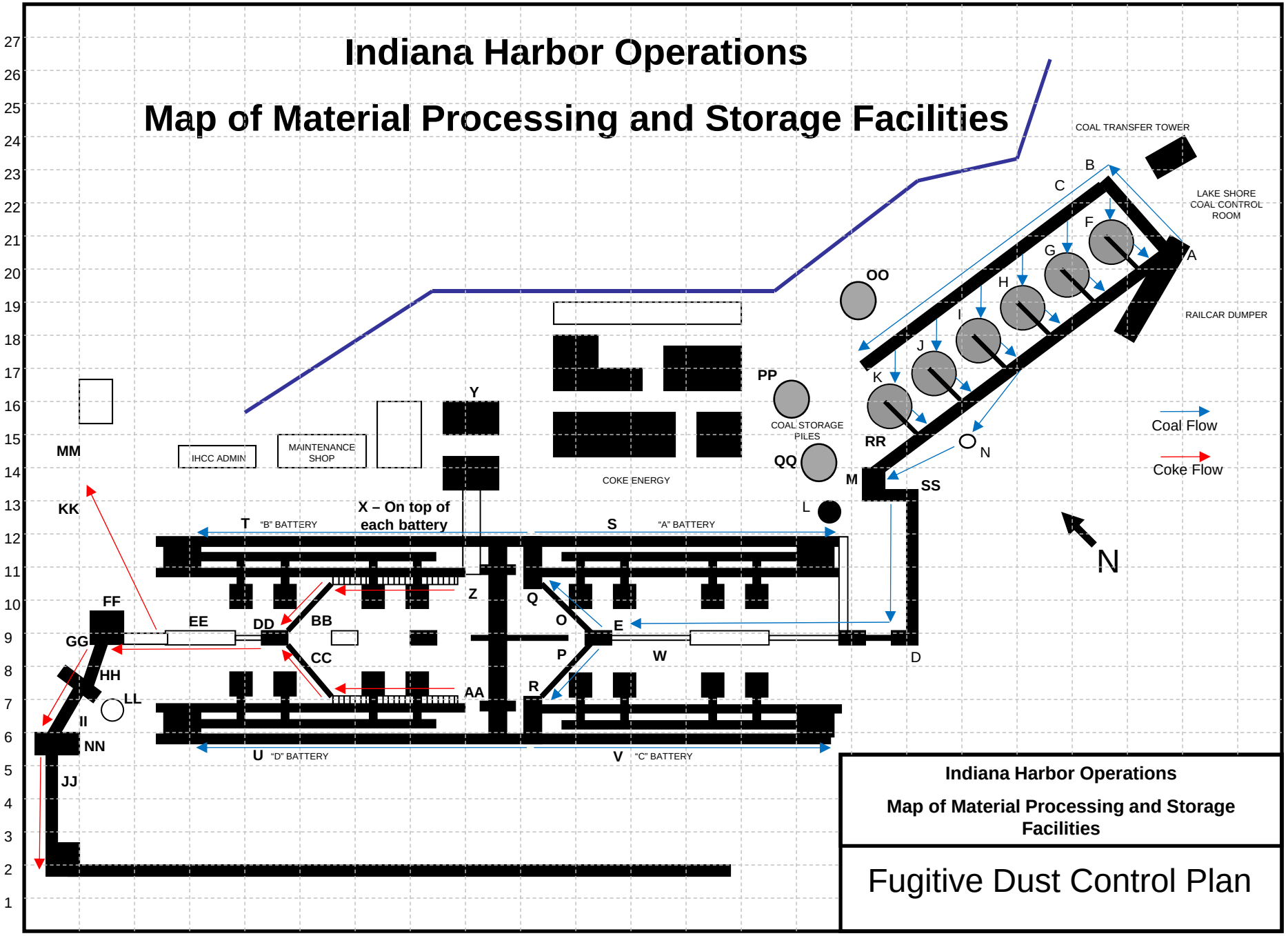
- To be completed every time the Plan is revised
- Provide reference to sections that has been revised under “Details of Revision”

Issue	Date	Authorized	Details of Revision
Revision 0	6/98	G. Bradley	First issue
Revision 1	9/99	G. Bradley	
Revision 2	8/00	G. Bradley	
Revision 3	4/03	G. Bradley	
Revision 4	11/05	G. Bradley	
Revision 5	4/07	G. Bradley	Incorporated Title V requirements for opacity and capabilities
Revision 6	3/10	G. Bradley	Changed address of Parent Company and Titles
Revision 7	3/11	K. Harmon	Updated address of Parent Company, minor administrative changes.
Revision 8	8/13	J. Hudson	Added new coal storage piles and bins, updated plan for NSPS Y compliance


Indiana Harbor Operations
Map of Paved and Unpaved Roadways
COAL TRANSFER TOWER
LAKE SHORE
COAL CONTROL
ROOM
RAILCAR DUMPER
IHCC ADMIN
MAINTENANCE
SHOP
COAL STORAGE
PILES
COKE ENERGY
"B" BATTERY
"A" BATTERY
"D" BATTERY
"C" BATTERY
N
Segment #1
Segment #2
Segment #3
Segment #4
Segment #5
Segment #6
Segment #7
Indiana Harbor Coke Company
Paved and Unpaved Roads Drawing
Fugitive Dust Control Plan

Paved and Unpaved Road Lengths and Widths

Segment	Total Length (feet)	Average Road Width (feet)
#1	1,900	35
#2	2,100	45
#3	1,100	25
#4	800	20
#5	3,100	60
#6	3,100	60
#7	5,400	50


Indiana Harbor Operations
Map of Material Processing and Storage Facilities
COAL TRANSFER TOWER
LAKE SHORE COAL CONTROL ROOM
RAILCAR DUMPER
A
B
C
F
G
H
I
J
K
OO
PP
QQ
RR
N
M
SS
L
COAL STORAGE PILES
COKE ENERGY
Coal Flow
Coke Flow
MM
IHCC ADMIN
MAINTENANCE SHOP
Y
KK
T "B" BATTERY
X – On top of each battery
S "A" BATTERY
Z
Q
O
E
D
W
P
R
AA
FF
EE
DD
BB
CC
GG
HH
LL
II
NN
JJ
U "D" BATTERY
V "C" BATTERY
N
Indiana Harbor Operations
Map of Material Processing and Storage Facilities
Fugitive Dust Control Plan

Map ID	Unit ID	Machine/Area		Map ID	Unit ID	Machine/Area		Map ID	Unit ID	Machine/Area
A	ES210	Coal thaw shed/rail		P	ES234	C/D Coal diverter		EE	ES263	Coke Transfer T2 (#5 belt)
B	ES211	Coal TT#1		Q	ES231	A/B Coal Silo		FF	ES264	Coke Transfer Tower T2 (#7 belt)
C	ES212	Coal Pile stacking unit		R	ES232	C/D Coal Silo		GG	ES263A	Coke Transfer Point T2 (#6A belt)
D	ES213	Coal TT#2		S	ES202	A PCM		HH	ES264A	Coke Transfer T2 (#7A belt)
E	ES214	Coal TT#3		T	ES202B	B PCM		II	ES266	Coke Transfer T3 (#8 belt)
F	ES240	Coal Storage Pile #1		U	ES203	C PCM		JJ	ES267	Coke Transfer T3 (#10 belt)
G	ES241	Coal Storage Pile #2		V	ES203D	D PCM		KK	ES280	Coke Pile
H	ES242	Coal Storage Pile #3		W	ES204	Pushing Baghouse		LL	ES265	Coke Crusher/Screening Tower
I	ES243	Coal Storage Pile #4		X	ES201	16 Battery Stacks-Emergency Vents		MM	ES281	Coke Fines Pile
J	ES244	Coal Storage Pile #5		Y	201	Coke Energy Stack		NN	ES250	Coke Rail Loadout Tower
K	ES245	Coal Storage Pile #6		Z	ES206	A/B Quench Tower		OO		Madison Coal Pile
L	ES247	Emergency Coal Pile		AA	ES207	C/D Quench Tower		PP		Coal Storage Pile #7
M	ES230	Coal Crusher/Screening		BB	ES260	A/B head coke transfer T1(#3 belt)		QQ		Coal Storage Pile #8
N	ES246	Active Coal Bin		CC	ES261	C/D head coke transfer T1 (#4 belt)		RR		Madison Coal Bin
O	ES233	A/B Coal diverter		DD	ES262	Coke Transfer T1 (#5A belt)		SS		C2 Coal Bin

Table 1. Point ID 024 - Unpaved Roadway Emissions

$$E(tpy) = \left[k \left(\frac{s}{12} \right)^a \left(\frac{W}{3} \right)^b \right] \left(\frac{365 - P}{365} \right) \left(\frac{VMT}{2000} \right)$$

AP-42, Section 13.2.2, 11/06

Unpaved Roadways

Total Vehicle Miles Traveled	25,000	miles/yr	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
VMT - Heavy Trucks	25%	% of VMT	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
VMT - Maintenance	5%	% of VMT	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
VMT - Personnel	70%	% of VMT	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*

Site Parameters

Heavy Truck Weight	35.0		
Maintenance Truck Weight	7.5		
Personnel Vehicle Weight	1.3		
Weighted Average Vehicle Weight (W)	10.04		*Weighted against percentage of time each vehicle is onsite.*
Miles traveled per year (VMT):	25,000		*Conservative estimate based on historical vehicle traffic. Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
Days w/ at least 0.01" of Precipitation (P)	125	Number of Wet days/yr	*AP-42 Section 13.2, Figure 13.2.2-1*
Number of Days in Averaging Period (N)	366	Number of days/yr	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
Silt Loading (sL)	6	Silt content (%)[1]	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-1, 11/06*
Control Efficiency - Watering	50%	Control Efficiency	*Based on watering roads on an as needed basis*

Emission Parameters

k (PM)	4.9	lb/VMT	*Particle size multiplier, AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
k (PM_{10})	1.5	lb/VMT	*Particle size multiplier, AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
k ($PM_{2.5}$)	0.15	lb/VMT	*Particle size multiplier, AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
a (PM)	0.7	Empirical Constants	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
a (PM_{10})	0.9	Empirical Constants	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
a ($PM_{2.5}$)	0.9	Empirical Constants	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
b (PM)	0.45	Empirical Constants	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
b (PM_{10})	0.45	Empirical Constants	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
b ($PM_{2.5}$)	0.45	Empirical Constants	*AP-42, Table 13.2.2-2, 11/06*
PM Emission Factor	1.71E-03	ton/VMT	
PM_{10} Emission Factor	4.56E-04	ton/VMT	
$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor	4.56E-05	ton/VMT	

[1]From AP-42 Section 13.2 for Iron and Steel Industry roads.

Annual Actual Emissions

PM Emissions	21.3732	tons	*= PM Emission Factor (lb/VMT) * Vehicle Miles Travelled (miles/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency) / 2,000 (lb/ton)*
PM_{10} Emissions	5.6958	tons	*= PM_{10} Emission Factor (lb/VMT) * Vehicle Miles Travelled (miles/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency) / 2,000 (lb/ton)*
$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions	0.5696	tons	*= $PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor (lb/VMT) * Vehicle Miles Travelled (miles/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency) / 2,000 (lb/ton)*

Table 2. Point ID 025 - Paved Roadway Emissions

$E = [k (sL)^{0.91} (W)^{1.02} + C] (1-P/4N)$

Paved Roadways and Parking Lots

Total Vehicle Miles Traveled	43,920	miles/yr	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
VMT - Heavy Trucks	10%	% of VMT	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
VMT - Maintenance	10%	% of VMT	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*
VMT - Personnel	80%	% of VMT	*Information confirmed by John Hudson (IHCC Environmental Manager)*

Site Parameters

Heavy Truck Weight	35.0	tons	
Maintenance Truck Weight	7.5	tons	
Personnel Vehicle Weight	1.3	tons	
Weighted Average Vehicle Weight (W)	5	tons	*Weighted against percentage of time each vehicle is onsite.*
Total Vehicle Miles Traveled	43,920	miles	
Silt Loading (sL)	9.7	g/m^2	*AP-42, Section 13.2.1, Table 13.2.1-3 for Iron and Steel Facilities*
Days w/ at least 0.01" of Precipitation (P)	125	days	*AP-42, Section 13.2.1, Figure 13.2.1-2*
Number of Days in Averaging Period (N)	366	days	
Control Efficiency - Watering	50%	Control Efficiency	*Based on watering roads on an as needed basis*

Emission Parameters

Particle Size Multiplier - PM (k)	0.011	lb/VMT	*AP-42, Section 13.2.1, Table 13.2.1-1*
Particle Size Multiplier - PM_{10} (k)	0.0022	lb/VMT	*AP-42, Section 13.2.1, Table 13.2.1-1*
Particle Size Multiplier - $PM_{2.5}$ (k)	0.00054	lb/VMT	*AP-42, Section 13.2.1, Table 13.2.1-1*
C-factor - PM	0.00047	lb/VMT	*Background Document to AP-42, Section 13.2.1*
C-factor - PM_{10}	0.00047	lb/VMT	*Background Document to AP-42, Section 13.2.1*
C-factor - $PM_{2.5}$	0.00036	lb/VMT	*Background Document to AP-42, Section 13.2.1*
PM Emission Factor	0.44	lb/VMT	*Calculated according to Eqn. 3 of AP-42, Section 13.2.1*
PM_{10} Emission Factor	0.09	lb/VMT	*Calculated according to Eqn. 3 of AP-42, Section 13.2.1*
$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor	0.02	lb/VMT	*Calculated according to Eqn. 3 of AP-42, Section 13.2.1*

Annual Actual Emissions

PM Emissions	4.7813	tons	*= PM Emission Factor (lb/VMT) * Vehicle Miles Travelled (miles/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency) / 2,000 (lb/ton)*
PM_{10} Emissions	0.9600	tons	*= PM_{10} Emission Factor (lb/VMT) * Vehicle Miles Travelled (miles/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency) / 2,000 (lb/ton)*
$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions	0.2381	tons	*= $PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor (lb/VMT) * Vehicle Miles Travelled (miles/yr) * (1 - Control Efficiency) / 2,000 (lb/ton)*

Table 3. Design Parameters for Transfer Points

Stack ID	Point ID	Description	Annual Throughput (tons)	Controlled by Enclosure	Control Efficiency (%)[1]
210	005	Thaw Shed/Rail Car Dump	1,812,498	Yes	95%
211	006	Coal Transfer Point - Tower No.1 to Conveyor No. 2	1,812,498	Yes	95%
212	007	Transfer to Active Coal Piles	1,812,498	No	50%
213	008	Coal Transfer Point - Tower No.2 to Conveyor No. 7	1,812,498	Yes	95%
214	009	Coal Transfer Point - Conveyor No. 7 to Tower No. 3	1,812,498	Yes	95%
TBD	TBD	Transfer to Madison Coal Bin	525,600	No	50%
TBD	TBD	Transfer to Madison Coal Conveyor	525,600	No	50%
TBD	TBD	Transfer to C2 Coal Pile Bin	876,000	No	50%
250	015	Rail Car Coke Loadout	255,850	No	50%
246	014	3000 Ton Coal Bin[2]	1,721,873	Yes	95%
247	029	Drop into the Emergency Pile	90,625	No	50%

1. Transfer points with partial enclosures and using wet suppression are assumed to have a control efficiency of 95%. Control efficiency for transfer points with only wet suppression is assumed to be 50%

2. Coal normally is sent to the 3000 Ton Coal Bin. It is assumed that 5% of the coal will go to the emergency coal pile.

Table 4. Design Parameters for Coal and Coke Handling Sources Controlled by Baghouses

Emissions Parameters

Annual Operating Hours	5,840		
Baghouse Flowrate	1,750	acfm	*From baghouse design specifications*
Particulate Grain Loading	0.005	grain/acf	*From baghouse design specifications*
Coke Crusher/Screening Baghouse Flowrate	27,200	acfm	*From baghouse design specifications*
Coke Crusher/Screening Particulate Grain Loading	0.002	grain/acf	*From baghouse design specifications*
Grains to Pounds Conversion Factor	7,000	grains/lb	

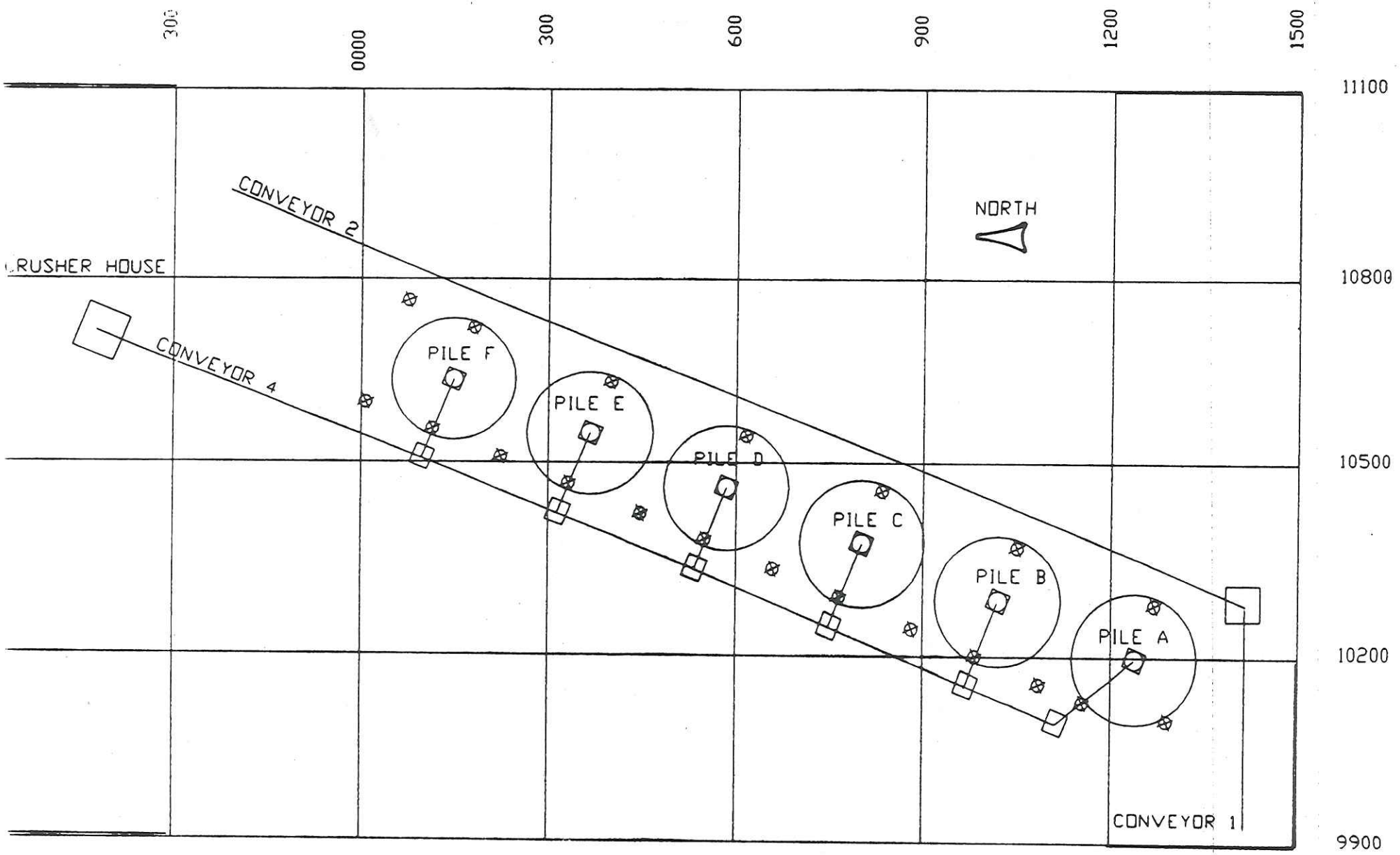
All baghouses associated with these activities have the same design specifications with the exception of the crushing/screening baghouse.

Emission Points

Stack ID	Point ID	Description
231		West Coal Silo
232		East Coal Silo
	011	East/West Coal Silo
233		Coal Weigh Belt/Diverter Gate - Battery C&D
234		Coal Weigh Belt/Diverter Gate - Battery A&B
	012	Coal Weigh Belts/Diverter
260		Coal Transfer Tower 1 - Battery A&B Transfer (Head End)
261		Coal Transfer Tower 1 - Battery C&D Transfer (Head End)
262		Coal Transfer Tower 1 - Tail End
	016	Coke Tower #1
263		Coke Transfer Tower 2 - Conveyor Drop to Diverter Gate
264		Coke Transfer Tower 2 - Drop from Diverter Gate to Crusher/Screening Conveyor
	017	Coke Tower #2
263A	027	Transfer Point 263A
264A	028	Transfer Point 264A
265	018	Coke Crusher/Screening
266		Coke Transfer Tower 3 - Head End
267		Coke Transfer Tower 3 - Tail End
	019	Coke Tower #3
268	030	Coke Tower #4
250A	031	Coke Tower #5

LAKESHORE COAL HANDLING COMPANY COAL FIELD

DUST SUPPRESSION WATER CANON LOCATIONS



Attachment B - NSPS for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants

Source Name:	Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.
Source Location:	3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	3312
Operation Permit No.:	T089-30043-00382

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Y—Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants

SOURCE: 74 FR 51977, Oct. 8, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.250 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to affected facilities in coal preparation and processing plants that process more than 181 megagrams (Mg) (200 tons) of coal per day.

(b) The provisions in § 60.251, § 60.252(a), § 60.253(a), § 60.254(a), § 60.255(a), and § 60.256(a) of this subpart are applicable to any of the following affected facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 27, 1974, and on or before April 28, 2008: Thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), and coal storage systems, transfer and loading systems.

(c) The provisions in § 60.251, § 60.252(b)(1) and (c), § 60.253(b), § 60.254(b), § 60.255(b) through (h), § 60.256(b) and (c), § 60.257, and § 60.258 of this subpart are applicable to any of the following affected facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after April 28, 2008, and on or before May 27, 2009: Thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), and coal storage systems, transfer and loading systems.

(d) The provisions in § 60.251, § 60.252(b)(1) through (3), and (c), § 60.253(b), § 60.254(b) and (c), § 60.255(b) through (h), § 60.256(b) and (c), § 60.257, and § 60.258 of this subpart are applicable to any of the following affected facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after May 27, 2009: Thermal dryers, pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment (air tables), coal processing and conveying equipment (including breakers and crushers), coal storage systems, transfer and loading systems, and open storage piles.

§ 60.251 Definitions.

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

(a) *Anthracite* means coal that is classified as anthracite according to the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 60.17).

(b) *Bag leak detection system* means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust loadings) in the exhaust of a fabric filter to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

(c) *Bituminous coal* means solid fossil fuel classified as bituminous coal by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference— *see* § 60.17).

(d) *Coal* means:

(1) For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before May 27, 2009, all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference— *see* § 60.17).

(2) For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009, all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference— *see* § 60.17), and coal refuse.

(e) *Coal preparation and processing plant* means any facility (excluding underground mining operations) which prepares coal by one or more of the following processes: breaking, crushing, screening, wet or dry cleaning, and thermal drying.

(f) *Coal processing and conveying equipment* means any machinery used to reduce the size of coal or to separate coal from refuse, and the equipment used to convey coal to or remove coal and refuse from the machinery. This includes, but is not limited to, breakers, crushers, screens, and conveyor belts. Equipment located at the mine face is not considered to be part of the coal preparation and processing plant.

(g) *Coal refuse* means waste products of coal mining, physical coal cleaning, and coal preparation operations (*e.g.* culm, gob, *etc.*) containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material.

(h) *Coal storage system* means any facility used to store coal except for open storage piles.

(i) *Design controlled potential PM emissions rate* means the theoretical particulate matter (PM) emissions (Mg) that would result from the operation of a control device at its design emissions rate (grams per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm)), multiplied by the maximum design flow rate (dry standard cubic meter per minute (dscm/min)), multiplied by 60 (minutes per hour (min/hr)), multiplied by 8,760 (hours per year (hr/yr)), divided by 1,000,000 (megagrams per gram (Mg/g)).

(j) *Indirect thermal dryer* means a thermal dryer that reduces the moisture content of coal through indirect heating of the coal through contact with a heat transfer medium. If the source of heat (the source of combustion or furnace) is subject to another subpart of this part, then the furnace and the associated emissions are not part of the affected facility. However, if the source of heat is not subject to another subpart of this part, then the furnace and the associated emissions are part of the affected facility.

(k) *Lignite* means coal that is classified as lignite A or B according to the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 60.17).

(l) *Mechanical vent* means any vent that uses a powered mechanical drive (machine) to induce air flow.

(m) *Open storage pile* means any facility, including storage area, that is not enclosed that is used to store coal, including the equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of the facility.

(n) *Operating day* means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which coal is prepared or processed at any time by the affected facility. It is not necessary that coal be prepared or processed the entire 24-hour period.

(o) *Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment* means:

(1) For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before May 27, 2009, any facility which classifies bituminous coal by size or separates bituminous coal from refuse by application of air stream(s).

(2) For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009, any facility which classifies coal by size or separates coal from refuse by application of air stream(s).

(p) *Potential combustion concentration* means the theoretical emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) heat input) that would result from combustion of a fuel in an uncleaned state without emission control systems, as determined using Method 19 of appendix A-7 of this part.

(q) *Subbituminous coal* means coal that is classified as subbituminous A, B, or C according to the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 60.17).

(r) *Thermal dryer* means:

(1) For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before May 27, 2009, any facility in which the moisture content of bituminous coal is reduced by contact with a heated gas stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere.

(2) For units constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009, any facility in which the moisture content of coal is reduced by either contact with a heated gas stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere or through indirect heating of the coal through contact with a heated heat transfer medium.

(s) *Transfer and loading system* means any facility used to transfer and load coal for shipment.

§ 60.252 Standards for thermal dryers.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of a thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before April 28, 2008, subject to the provisions of this subpart must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the thermal dryer any gases which contain PM in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf)); and

(2) The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the thermal dryer any gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of a thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified after April 28, 2008, subject

to the provisions of this subpart must meet the applicable standards for PM and opacity, as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. In addition, and except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of a thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 29, 2009, subject to the provisions of this subpart must also meet the applicable standards for sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and combined nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) as specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must meet the requirements for PM emissions in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, as applicable to the affected facility.

(i) For each thermal dryer constructed or reconstructed after April 28, 2008, the owner or operator must meet the requirements of (b)(1)(i)(A) and (b)(1)(i)(B).

(A) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the thermal dryer any gases that contain PM in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (0.010 grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf)); and

(B) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the thermal dryer any gases that exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

(ii) For each thermal dryer modified after April 28, 2008, the owner or operator must meet the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) and (b)(1)(ii)(B) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases which contain PM in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf); and

(B) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section, for each thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009, the owner or operator must meet the requirements for SO_2 emissions in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (b)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 85 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or

(ii) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that either contain SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J (1.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or contain SO_2 in excess of 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (*i.e.,* the facility must achieve at least a 90 percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration and may not exceed a maximum emissions rate of 1.2 lb/MMBtu (520 ng/J)).

(iii) Thermal dryers that receive all of their thermal input from a source other than coal or residual oil, that receive all of their thermal input from a source subject to an SO_2 limit under another subpart of this part, or that use waste heat or residual from the combustion of coal or residual oil as their only thermal input are not subject to the SO_2 limits of this section.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section, the owner or operator must meet the requirements for combined NO_x and CO emissions in paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of this section, as applicable to the affected facility.

(i) For each thermal dryer constructed after May 27, 2009, the owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases which contain a combined concentration of NO_x and CO in excess of 280 ng/J (0.65 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(ii) For each thermal dryer reconstructed or modified after May 27, 2009, the owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases which contain combined concentration of NO_x and CO in excess of 430 ng/J (1.0 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(iii) Thermal dryers that receive all of their thermal input from a source other than coal or residual oil, that receive all of their thermal input from a source subject to a NO_x limit and/or CO limit under another subpart of this part, or that use waste heat or residual from the combustion of coal or residual oil as their only thermal input, are not subject to the combined NO_x and CO limits of this section.

(c) Thermal dryers receiving all of their thermal input from an affected facility covered under another 40 CFR Part 60 subpart must meet the applicable requirements in that subpart but are not subject to the requirements in this subpart.

§ 60.253 Standards for pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before April 28, 2008, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment any gases that contain PM in excess of 0.040 g/dscm (0.017 gr/dscf); and

(2) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment any gases that exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment constructed, reconstructed, or modified after April 28, 2008, must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner of operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment any gases that contain PM in excess or 0.023 g/dscm (0.010 gr/dscf); and

(2) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment any gases that exhibit greater than 5 percent opacity.

§ 60.254 Standards for coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage systems, transfer and loading systems, and open storage piles.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before April 28, 2008, gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal constructed,

reconstructed, or modified after April 28, 2008, must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the affected facility.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

(2) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any mechanical vent on an affected facility gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (0.010 gr/dscf).

(3) Equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of open storage piles are not subject to the opacity limitations of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator of an open storage pile, which includes the equipment used in the loading, unloading, and conveying operations of the affected facility, constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009, must prepare and operate in accordance with a submitted fugitive coal dust emissions control plan that is appropriate for the site conditions as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) The fugitive coal dust emissions control plan must identify and describe the control measures the owner or operator will use to minimize fugitive coal dust emissions from each open storage pile.

(2) For open coal storage piles, the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan must require that one or more of the following control measures be used to minimize to the greatest extent practicable fugitive coal dust: Locating the source inside a partial enclosure, installing and operating a water spray or fogging system, applying appropriate chemical dust suppression agents on the source (when the provisions of paragraph (c)(6) of this section are met), use of a wind barrier, compaction, or use of a vegetative cover. The owner or operator must select, for inclusion in the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan, the control measure or measures listed in this paragraph that are most appropriate for site conditions. The plan must also explain how the measure or measures selected are applicable and appropriate for site conditions. In addition, the plan must be revised as needed to reflect any changing conditions at the source.

(3) Any owner or operator of an affected facility that is required to have a fugitive coal dust emissions control plan may petition the Administrator to approve, for inclusion in the plan for the affected facility, alternative control measures other than those specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section as specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The petition must include a description of the alternative control measures, a copy of the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan for the affected facility that includes the alternative control measures, and information sufficient for EPA to evaluate the demonstrations required by paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator must either demonstrate that the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan that includes the alternate control measures will provide equivalent overall environmental protection or demonstrate that it is either economically or technically infeasible for the affected facility to use the control measures specifically identified in paragraph (c)(2).

(iii) While the petition is pending, the owner or operator must comply with the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan including the alternative control measures submitted with the petition. Operation in accordance with the plan submitted with the petition shall be deemed to constitute compliance with the requirement to operate in accordance with a fugitive coal dust emissions control plan that contains one of the control measures specifically identified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section while the petition is pending.

(iv) If the petition is approved by the Administrator, the alternative control measures will be approved for inclusion in the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan for the affected facility. In lieu of amending this subpart, a letter will be sent to the facility describing the specific control measures approved. The facility shall make any such letters and the applicable fugitive coal dust emissions control plan 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.

(4) The owner or operator must submit the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan to the Administrator or delegated authority as specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) and (c)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) The plan must be submitted to the Administrator or delegated authority prior to startup of the new, reconstructed, or modified affected facility, or 30 days after the effective date of this rule, whichever is later.

(ii) The plan must be revised as needed to reflect any changing conditions at the source. Such revisions must be dated and submitted to the Administrator or delegated authority before a source can operate pursuant to these revisions. The Administrator or delegated authority may also object to such revisions as specified in paragraph (c)(5) of this section.

(5) The Administrator or delegated authority may object to the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan as specified in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) and (c)(5)(ii) of this section.

(i) The Administrator or delegated authority may object to any fugitive coal dust emissions control plan that it has determined does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) If an objection is raised, the owner or operator, within 30 days from receipt of the objection, must submit a revised fugitive coal dust emissions control plan to the Administrator or delegated authority. The owner or operator must operate in accordance with the revised fugitive coal dust emissions control plan. The Administrator or delegated authority retain the right, under paragraph (c)(5) of this section, to object to the revised control plan if it determines the plan does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(6) Where appropriate chemical dust suppression agents are selected by the owner or operator as a control measure to minimize fugitive coal dust emissions, (1) only chemical dust suppressants with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-compliant material safety data sheets (MSDS) are to be allowed; (2) the MSDS must be included in the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan; and (3) the owner or operator must consider and document in the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan the site-specific impacts associated with the use of such chemical dust suppressants.

§ 60.255 Performance tests and other compliance requirements.

(a) An owner or operator of each affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before April 28, 2008, must conduct all performance tests required by § 60.8 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards using the methods identified in § 60.257.

(b) An owner or operator of each affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, must conduct performance tests according to the requirements of § 60.8 and the methods identified in § 60.257 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions standards in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For each affected facility subject to a PM, SO_2 , or combined NO_x and CO emissions standard, an initial performance test must be performed. Thereafter, a new performance test must be conducted according the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) If the results of the most recent performance test demonstrate that emissions from the affected facility are greater than 50 percent of the applicable emissions standard, a new performance test must be conducted within 12 calendar months of the date that the previous performance test was required to be completed.

(ii) If the results of the most recent performance test demonstrate that emissions from the affected facility are 50 percent or less of the applicable emissions standard, a new performance test must be conducted within 24 calendar months of the date that the previous performance test was required to be completed.

(iii) An owner or operator of an affected facility that has not operated for the 60 calendar days prior to the due date of a performance test is not required to perform the subsequent performance test until 30 calendar days after the next operating day.

(2) For each affected facility subject to an opacity standard, an initial performance test must be performed. Thereafter, a new performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as applicable, except as provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section. Performance test and other compliance requirements for coal truck dump operations are specified in paragraph (h) of this section.

(i) If any 6-minute average opacity reading in the most recent performance test exceeds half the applicable opacity limit, a new performance test must be conducted within 90 operating days of the date that the previous performance test was required to be completed.

(ii) If all 6-minute average opacity readings in the most recent performance test are equal to or less than half the applicable opacity limit, a new performance test must be conducted within 12 calendar months of the date that the previous performance test was required to be completed.

(iii) An owner or operator of an affected facility continuously monitoring scrubber parameters as specified in § 60.256(b)(2) is exempt from the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) if opacity performance tests are conducted concurrently with (or within a 60-minute period of) PM performance tests.

(c) If any affected coal processing and conveying equipment (*e.g.,* breakers, crushers, screens, conveying systems), coal storage systems, or coal transfer and loading systems that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, are enclosed in a building, and emissions from the building do not exceed any of the standards in *§* 60.254 that apply to the affected facility, then the facility shall be deemed to be in compliance with such standards.

(d) An owner or operator of an affected facility (other than a thermal dryer) that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, is subject to a PM emission standard and uses a control device with a design controlled potential PM emissions rate of 1.0 Mg (1.1 tons) per year or less is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section provided that the owner or operator meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section. This exemption does not apply to thermal dryers.

(1) PM emissions, as determined by the most recent performance test, are less than or equal to the applicable limit,

(2) The control device manufacturer's recommended maintenance procedures are followed, and

(3) All 6-minute average opacity readings from the most recent performance test are equal to or less than half the applicable opacity limit or the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section are followed.

(e) For an owner or operator of a group of up to five of the same type of affected facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, that are subject to PM emissions standards and use identical control devices, the Administrator or delegated authority may allow the owner or operator to use a single PM performance test for one of the affected control devices to demonstrate that the group of affected facilities is in compliance with the applicable emissions standards provided that the owner or operator meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) PM emissions from the most recent performance test for each individual affected facility are 90 percent or less of the applicable PM standard;

(2) The manufacturer's recommended maintenance procedures are followed for each control device; and

(3) A performance test is conducted on each affected facility at least once every 5 calendar years.

(f) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, may elect to comply with the requirements in paragraph (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) Monitor visible emissions from each affected facility according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Conduct one daily 15-second observation each operating day for each affected facility (during normal operation) when the coal preparation and processing plant is in operation. Each observation must be recorded as either visible emissions observed or no visible emissions observed. Each observer determining the presence of visible emissions must meet the training requirements specified in § 2.3 of Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part. If visible emissions are observed during any 15-second observation, the owner or operator must adjust the operation of the affected facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that no visible emissions are observed from the affected facility. If visible emissions are observed, a Method 9, of appendix A-4 of this part, performance test must be conducted within 45 operating days.

(ii) Conduct monthly visual observations of all process and control equipment. If any deficiencies are observed, the necessary maintenance must be performed as expeditiously as possible.

(iii) Conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part at least once every 5 calendar years for each affected facility.

(2) Prepare a written site-specific monitoring plan for a digital opacity compliance system for approval by the Administrator or delegated authority. The plan shall require observations of at least one digital image every 15 seconds for 10-minute periods (during normal operation) every operating day. An approvable monitoring plan must include a demonstration that the occurrences of visible emissions are not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period. 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 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. The monitoring plan approved by the Administrator or delegated authority shall be implemented by the owner or operator.

(g) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, subject to a visible emissions standard under this subpart may install, operate, and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Each COMS used to comply with provisions of this subpart must be installed, calibrated, maintained, and continuously operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The COMS must meet Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) The COMS must comply with the quality assurance requirements in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator must automatically (intrinsic to the opacity monitor) check the zero and upscale (span) calibration drifts at least once daily. For particular COMS, the acceptable range of zero and upscale calibration materials is as defined in the applicable version of Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) The owner or operator must adjust the zero and span whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds 4 percent opacity. The COMS must allow for the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified. The optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases must be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments, except for systems using automatic zero adjustments. For systems using automatic zero adjustments, the optical surfaces must be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

(iii) The owner or operator must apply a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. All procedures applied must provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photodetector assembly.

(iv) Except during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, the COMS must be in continuous operation and must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(v) The owner or operator must reduce all data from the COMS to 6-minute averages. Six-minute opacity averages must be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments must not be included in the data averages. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected coal truck dump operation that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, must meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conduct an initial performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1)(i) and(ii).

(i) Opacity readings shall be taken during the duration of three separate truck dump events. Each truck dump event commences when the truck bed begins to elevate and concludes when the truck bed returns to a horizontal position.

(ii) Compliance with the applicable opacity limit is determined by averaging all 15-second opacity readings made during the duration of three separate truck dump events.

(2) Conduct monthly visual observations of all process and control equipment. If any deficiencies are observed, the necessary maintenance must be performed as expeditiously as possible.

(3) Conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part at least once every 5 calendar years for each affected facility.

§ 60.256 Continuous monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or before April 28, 2008, must meet the monitoring requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, as applicable to the affected facility.

(1) The owner or operator of any thermal dryer shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices as follows:

(i) A monitoring device for the measurement of the temperature of the gas stream at the exit of the thermal dryer on a continuous basis. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1.7 °C (±3 °F).

(ii) For affected facilities that use wet scrubber emission control equipment:

(A) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1 inch water gauge.

(B) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the water supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design water supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap must be located close to the water discharge point. The Administrator shall have discretion to grant requests for approval of alternative monitoring locations.

(2) All monitoring devices under paragraph (a) of this section are to be recalibrated annually in accordance with procedures under § 60.13(b).

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility constructed, reconstructed, or modified after April 28, 2008, that has one or more mechanical vents must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the monitoring devices specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the mechanical vent and any control device installed on the vent.

(1) For mechanical vents with fabric filters (baghouses) with design controlled potential PM emissions rates of 25 Mg (28 tons) per year or more, a bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) For mechanical vents with wet scrubbers, monitoring devices according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±1 inch water gauge.

(ii) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the water supply flow rate to the control equipment. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design water supply flow rate.

(iii) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pH of the wet scrubber liquid. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design pH.

(iv) An average value for each monitoring parameter must be determined during each performance test. Each monitoring parameter must then be maintained within 10 percent of the value established during the most recent performance test on an operating day average basis.

(3) For mechanical vents with control equipment other than wet scrubbers, a monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the reagent injection flow rate to the control equipment, as applicable. The monitoring device is to be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±5 percent of design injection flow rate. An average reagent injection flow rate value must be determined during each performance test. The reagent injection flow rate must then be maintained within 10 percent of the value established during the most recent performance test on an operating day average basis.

(c) Each bag leak detection system used to comply with provisions of this subpart must be installed, calibrated, maintained, and continuously operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator must not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section.

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

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

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

(2) The owner or operator must develop and submit to the Administrator or delegated authority for approval a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. This plan must be submitted to the Administrator or delegated authority 30 days prior to startup of the affected facility. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

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

(iv) Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment;

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

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

§ 60.257 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The owner or operator must determine compliance with the applicable opacity standards as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in § 60.11 must be used to determine opacity, with the exceptions specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii).

(i) The duration of the Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(ii) If, during the initial 30 minutes of the observation of a Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, all of the 6-minute average opacity readings are less than or equal to half the applicable opacity limit, then the observation period may be reduced from 1 hour to 30 minutes.

(2) To determine opacity for fugitive coal dust emissions sources, the additional requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) must be used.

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 5.0 meters (16 feet), and the sun shall be oriented in the 140-degree sector of the back.

(ii) The observer shall select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive coal dust emissions sources and make observations such that the line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume and wind direction.

(iii) The observer shall make opacity observations at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. Water vapor is not considered a visible emission.

(3) A visible emissions observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section are met.

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

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

(iii) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emissions points is within 5 percent opacity from the applicable standard (excluding readings of zero opacity), then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

(b) The owner or operator must conduct all performance tests required by § 60.8 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emissions standards specified in § 60.252 according to the requirements in § 60.8 using the applicable test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points in each stack or duct. Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device (or at the outlet of the emissions source if no control device is present) prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(2) Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(3) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas. The owner or operator may use ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, “Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses (incorporated by reference— *see* § 60.17) as an alternative to Method 3B of appendix A-2 of this part.

(4) Method 4 of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(5) Method 5, 5B or 5D of appendix A-4 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-7 of this part shall be used to determine the PM concentration as follows:

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). Sampling shall begin no less than 30 minutes after startup and shall terminate before shutdown procedures begin. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise a PM performance test.

(ii) Method 5 of appendix A of this part shall be used only to test emissions from affected facilities without wet flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part is to be used only after wet FGD systems.

(iv) Method 5D of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used for positive pressure fabric filters and other similar applications (*e.g.,* stub stacks and roof vents).

(v) 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.

(6) Method 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise an SO_2 performance test.

(7) Method 7 or 7E of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to determine the NO_x concentration. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise an NO_x performance test.

(8) Method 10 of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used to determine the CO concentration. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise a CO performance test. CO performance tests are conducted concurrently (or within a 60-minute period) with NO_x performance tests.

§ 60.258 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) The owner or operator of a coal preparation and processing plant that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after April 28, 2008, shall maintain in a logbook (written or electronic) on-site and make it available upon request. The logbook shall record the following:

(1) The manufacturer's recommended maintenance procedures and the date and time of any maintenance and inspection activities and the results of those activities. Any variance from manufacturer recommendation, if any, shall be noted.

(2) The date and time of periodic coal preparation and processing plant visual observations, noting those sources with visible emissions along with corrective actions taken to reduce visible emissions. Results from the actions shall be noted.

(3) The amount and type of coal processed each calendar month.

(4) The amount of chemical stabilizer or water purchased for use in the coal preparation and processing plant.

(5) Monthly certification that the dust suppressant systems were operational when any coal was processed and that manufacturer's recommendations were followed for all control systems. Any variance from the manufacturer's recommendations, if any, shall be noted.

(6) Monthly certification that the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan was implemented as described. Any variance from the plan, if any, shall be noted. A copy of the applicable fugitive coal dust emissions control plan and any letters from the Administrator providing approval of any alternative control measures shall be maintained with the logbook. Any actions, *e.g.* objections, to the plan and any actions relative to the alternative control measures, *e.g.* approvals, shall be noted in the logbook as well.

(7) For each bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

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

(8) A copy of any applicable monitoring plan for a digital opacity compliance system and monthly certification that the plan was implemented as described. Any variance from plan, if any, shall be noted.

(9) During a performance test of a wet scrubber, and each operating day thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss, water supply flow rate, and pH of the wet scrubber liquid.

(10) During a performance test of control equipment other than a wet scrubber, and each operating day thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of the reagent injection flow rate, as applicable.

(b) For the purpose of reports required under section 60.7(c), any owner operator subject to the provisions of this subpart also shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions as follow:

(1) The owner or operator of an affected facility with a wet scrubber shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator or delegated authority of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss, water supply flow rate, or pH of the wet scrubber liquid vary by more than 10 percent from the average determined during the most recent performance test.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility with control equipment other than a wet scrubber shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator or delegated authority of occurrences when the measurements of the reagent injection flow rate, as applicable, vary by more than 10 percent from the average determined during the most recent performance test.

(3) All 6-minute average opacities that exceed the applicable standard.

(c) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the results of initial performance tests to the Administrator or delegated authority, consistent with the provisions of section 60.8. The owner or operator who elects to comply with the reduced performance testing provisions of sections 60.255(c) or (d) shall include in the performance test report identification of each affected facility that will be subject to the reduced testing. The owner or operator electing to comply with section 60.255(d) shall also include information which demonstrates that the control devices are identical.

(d) After July 1, 2011, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, the owner or operator of the affected facility must submit the test data to EPA by successfully entering the data electronically into EPA's WebFIRE data base available at *http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main.* For performance tests that cannot be entered into WebFIRE (*i.e.,* Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part opacity performance tests) the owner or operator of the affected facility must mail a summary copy to United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; mail code: D243-01; RTP, NC 27711.

Attachment C - NESHAP for Coke Oven Batteries

Source Name:	Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.
Source Location:	3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	3312
Operation Permit No.:	T089-30043-00382

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart L—National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries

SOURCE: 58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.300 Applicability.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in §§ 63.306, 63.307, and 63.311, the provisions of this subpart apply to existing by-product coke oven batteries at a coke plant and to existing nonrecovery coke oven batteries at a coke plant on and after the following dates:

(1) December 31, 1995, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.302(a)(1) or existing nonrecovery coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.303(a);

(2) January 1, 2003, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.302(a)(2);

(3) July 14, 2005, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.302(a)(3) and for nonrecovery coke oven batteries subject to the emission limitations and requirements in § 63.303(b)(3) or (c);

(4) Upon startup for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery subject to the emission limitations and requirements in § 63.303(b), (c), and (d). A new nonrecovery coke oven battery subject to the requirements in § 63.303(d) is one for which construction or reconstruction commenced on or after August 9, 2004;

(5) November 15, 1993, for existing by-product and nonrecovery coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.304(b)(1) or 63.304(c);

(6) January 1, 1998, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.304(b)(2) or 63.304(b)(7); and

(7) January 1, 2010, for existing by-product coke oven batteries subject to emission limitations in § 63.304(b)(3) or 63.304(b)(7).

(b) The provisions for new sources in §§ 63.302(b), 63.302(c), and 63.303(b) apply to each greenfield coke oven battery and to each new or reconstructed coke oven battery at an existing coke

plant if the coke oven battery results in an increase in the design capacity of the coke plant as of November 15, 1990, (including any capacity qualifying under § 63.304(b)(6), and the capacity of any coke oven battery subject to a construction permit on November 15, 1990, which commenced operation before October 27, 1993.

(c) The provisions of this subpart apply to each brownfield coke oven battery, each padup rebuild, and each cold-idle coke oven battery that is restarted.

(d) The provisions of §§ 63.304(b)(2)(i)(A) and 63.304(b)(3)(i) apply to each foundry coke producer as follows:

(1) A coke oven battery subject to § 63.304(b)(2)(i)(A) or § 63.304(b)(3)(i) must be a coke oven battery that on January 1, 1992, was owned or operated by a foundry coke producer; and

(2)(i) A coke oven battery owned or operated by an integrated steel producer on January 1, 1992, and listed in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section, that was sold to a foundry coke producer before November 15, 1993, shall be deemed for the purposes of paragraph (d)(1) of this section to be owned or operated by a foundry coke producer on January 1, 1992.

(ii) The coke oven batteries that may qualify under this provision are the following:

(A) The coke oven batteries at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Lackawanna, New York facility; and

(B) The coke oven batteries at the Rouge Steel Company's Dearborn, Michigan facility.

(e) The emission limitations set forth in this subpart shall apply at all times except during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The startup period shall be determined by the Administrator and shall not exceed 180 days.

(f) After October 28, 1992, rules of general applicability promulgated under section 112 of the Act, including the General Provisions, may apply to coke ovens provided that the topic covered by such a rule is not addressed in this subpart.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20012, Apr. 15, 2005]

§ 63.301 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act or in this section as follows:

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this subpart or its designated agent).

Brownfield coke oven battery means a new coke oven battery that replaces an existing coke oven battery or batteries with no increase in the design capacity of the coke plant as of November 15, 1990 (including capacity qualifying under § 63.304(b)(6), and the capacity of any coke oven battery subject to a construction permit on November 15, 1990, which commenced operation before October 27, 1993.

Bypass/bleeder stack means a stack, duct, or offtake system that is opened to the atmosphere and used to relieve excess pressure by venting raw coke oven gas from the collecting main to the atmosphere from a by-product coke oven battery, usually during emergency conditions.

By-product coke oven battery means a source consisting of a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under positive pressure to produce coke and coke oven gas, from which by-products are recovered. Coke oven batteries in operation as of April 1, 1992, are identified in appendix A to this subpart.

Certified observer means a visual emission observer, certified under (if applicable) Method 303 and Method 9 (if applicable) and employed by the Administrator, which includes a delegated enforcement agency or its designated agent. For the purpose of notifying an owner or operator of the results obtained by a certified observer, the person does not have to be certified.

Charge or *charging period* means, for a by-product coke oven battery, the period of time that commences when coal begins to flow into an oven through a topside port and ends when the last charging port is recapped. For a nonrecovery coke oven battery, *charge or charging period* means the period of time that commences when coal begins to flow into an oven and ends when the push side door is replaced.

Coke oven battery means either a by-product or nonrecovery coke oven battery.

Coke oven door means each end enclosure on the pusher side and the coking side of an oven. The chuck, or leveler-bar, door is part of the pusher side door. A *coke oven door* includes the entire area on the vertical face of a coke oven between the bench and the top of the battery between two adjacent buckstays.

Cold-idle coke oven battery means an existing coke oven battery that has been shut down, but is not dismantled.

Collecting main means any apparatus that is connected to one or more offtake systems and that provides a passage for conveying gases under positive pressure from the by-product coke oven battery to the by-product recovery system.

Collecting main repair means any measure to stop a collecting main leak on a long-term basis. A repair measure in general is intended to restore the integrity of the collecting main by returning the main to approximately its design specifications or its condition before the leak occurred. A repair measure may include, but is not limited to, replacing a section of the collecting main or welding the source of the leak.

Consecutive charges means charges observed successively, excluding any charge during which the observer's view of the charging system or topside ports is obscured.

Design capacity means the original design capacity of a coke oven battery, expressed in megagrams per year of furnace coke.

Foundry coke producer means a coke producer that is not and was not on January 1, 1992, owned or operated by an integrated steel producer and had on January 1, 1992, an annual design capacity of less than 1.25 million megagrams per year (1.38 million tons per year) (not including any capacity satisfying the requirements of § 63.300(d)(2) or § 63.304(b)(6)).

Greenfield coke oven battery means a coke oven battery for which construction is commenced at a plant site (where no coke oven batteries previously existed) after December 4, 1992.

Integrated steel producer means a company or corporation that produces coke, uses the coke in a blast furnace to make iron, and uses the iron to produce steel. These operations may be performed at different plant sites within the corporation.

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 caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not *malfunctions.*

New shed means a shed for which construction commenced after September 15, 1992. The shed at Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Bethlehem plant on Battery A is deemed not to be a *new shed* .

Nonrecovery coke oven battery means a source consisting of a group of ovens connected by common walls and operated as a unit, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under negative pressure to produce coke, and which is designed for the combustion of the coke oven gas from which by-products are not recovered.

Offtake system means any individual oven apparatus that is stationary and provides a passage for gases from an oven to a coke oven battery collecting main or to another oven. Offtake system components include the standpipe and standpipe caps, goosenecks, stationary jumper pipes, mini-standpipes, and standpipe and gooseneck connections.

Oven means a chamber in the coke oven battery in which coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce coke.

Padup rebuild means a coke oven battery that is a complete reconstruction of an existing coke oven battery on the same site and pad without an increase in the design capacity of the coke plant as of November 15, 1990 (including any capacity qualifying under § 63.304(b)(6), and the capacity of any coke oven battery subject to a construction permit on November 15, 1990, which commenced operation before October 27, 1993. The Administrator may determine that a project is a *padup rebuild* if it effectively constitutes a replacement of the battery above the pad, even if some portion of the brickwork above the pad is retained.

Pushing, for the purposes of § 63.305, means that coke oven operation that commences when the pushing ram starts into the oven to push out coke that has completed the coking cycle and ends when the quench car is clear of the coke side shed.

Run means the observation of visible emissions from topside port lids, offtake systems, coke oven doors, or the charging of a coke oven that is made in accordance with and is valid under Methods 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part.

Shed means a structure for capturing coke oven emissions on the coke side or pusher side of the coke oven battery, which routes the emissions to a control device or system.

Short coke oven battery means a coke oven battery with ovens less than 6 meters (20 feet) in height.

Shutdown means the operation that commences when pushing has occurred on the first oven with the intent of pushing the coke out of all of the ovens in a coke oven battery without adding coal, and ends when all of the ovens of a coke oven battery are empty of coal or coke.

Standpipe cap means an apparatus used to cover the opening in the gooseneck of an offtake system.

Startup means that operation that commences when the coal begins to be added to the first oven of a coke oven battery that either is being started for the first time or that is being restarted and ends when

the doors have been adjusted for maximum leak reduction and the collecting main pressure control has been stabilized. Except for the first startup of a coke oven battery, a startup cannot occur unless a shutdown has occurred.

Tall coke oven battery means a coke oven battery with ovens 6 meters (20 feet) or more in height.

Temporary seal means any measure, including but not limited to, application of luting or packing material, to stop a collecting main leak until the leak is repaired.

Topside port lid means a cover, removed during charging or decarbonizing, that is placed over the opening through which coal can be charged into the oven of a by-product coke oven battery.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 62215, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 20456, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.302 Standards for by-product coke oven batteries.

(a) Except as provided in § 63.304 or § 63.305, on and after the dates specified in this paragraph, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere, coke oven emissions from each affected existing by-product coke oven battery that exceed any of the following emission limitations or requirements:

(1) On and after December 31, 1995;

(i) For coke oven doors;

(A) 6.0 percent leaking coke oven doors for each tall by-product coke oven battery, as determined according to the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(B) 5.5 percent leaking coke oven doors for each short by-product coke oven battery, as determined according to the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(ii) 0.6 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(iii) 3.0 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(iv) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

(2) On and after January 1, 2003, unless the Administrator promulgates more stringent limits pursuant to section 112(f) of the Act;

(i) 5.5 percent leaking coke oven doors for each tall by-product coke oven battery, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(ii) 5.0 percent leaking coke oven doors for each short by-product coke oven battery, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1).

(3) On and after July 14, 2005;

(i) 4.0 percent leaking coke oven doors for each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(ii) 3.3 percent leaking coke oven doors for each by-product coke oven battery not subject to the emission limitation in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(iii) 0.4 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(iv) 2.5 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(v) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere, coke oven emissions from a by-product coke oven battery subject to the applicability requirements in § 63.300(b) that exceed any of the following emission limitations:

(1) 0.0 percent leaking coke oven doors, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(2) 0.0 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(3) 0.0 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(4) 34 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

(c) The emission limitations in paragraph (b) of this section do not apply to the owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery that utilizes a new recovery technology, including but not limited to larger size ovens, operation under negative pressure, and processes with emission points different from those regulated under this subpart. An owner or operator constructing a new by-product coke oven battery or reconstructing an existing by-product recovery battery that utilizes a new recovery technology shall:

(1) Notify the Administrator of the intention to do so, as required in § 63.311(c); and

(2) Submit, for the determination under section 112(g)(2)(B) of the Act, and as part of the application for permission to construct or reconstruct, all information and data requested by the Administrator for the determination of applicable emission limitations and requirements for that by-product coke oven battery.

(d) Emission limitations and requirements applied to each coke oven battery utilizing a new recovery technology shall be less than the following emission limitations or shall result in an overall annual emissions rate for coke oven emissions for the battery that is lower than that obtained by the following emission limitations:

(1) 4.0 percent leaking coke oven doors on tall by-product coke oven batteries, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(2) 3.3 percent leaking coke oven doors on short by-product coke oven batteries, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(3) 2.5 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(4) 0.4 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(5) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20013, Apr. 15, 2005]

§ 63.303 Standards for nonrecovery coke oven batteries.

(a) Except as provided in § 63.304, on and after December 31, 1995, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from each affected existing nonrecovery coke oven battery that exceed any of the following emission limitations or requirements:

(1) For coke oven doors;

(i) 0.0 percent leaking coke oven doors, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); or

(ii) The owner or operator shall monitor and record, once per day for each day of operation, the pressure in each oven or in a common battery tunnel to ensure that the ovens are operated under a negative pressure.

(2) For charging operations, the owner or operator shall implement, for each day of operation, the work practices specified in § 63.306(b)(6) and record the performance of the work practices as required in § 63.306(b)(7).

(b) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from each affected new nonrecovery coke oven battery subject to the applicability requirements in § 63.300(b) that exceed any of the following emission limitations or requirements:

(1) For coke oven doors;

(i) 0.0 percent leaking coke oven doors, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); or

(ii) The owner or operator shall monitor and record, once per day for each day of operation, the pressure in each oven or in a common battery tunnel to ensure that the ovens are operated under a negative pressure;

(2) For charging operations, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain an emission control system for the capture and collection of emissions in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions from the charging operation;

(3) For charging operations, the owner or operator shall implement, for each day of operation, the work practices specified in § 63.306(b)(6) and record the performance of the work practices as required in § 63.306(b)(7).

(4) 0.0 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1) (if applicable to the new nonrecovery coke oven battery); and

(5) 0.0 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1) (if applicable to the new nonrecovery coke oven battery).

(c) Except as provided in § 63.304, the owner or operator of any nonrecovery coke oven battery shall meet the work practice standards in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall observe each coke oven door after charging and record the oven

number of any door from which visible emissions occur. Emissions from coal spilled during charging or from material trapped within the seal area of the door are not considered to be a door leak if the owner or operator demonstrates that the oven is under negative pressure, and that no emissions are visible from the top of the door or from dampers on the door.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, if a coke oven door leak is observed at any time during the coking cycle, the owner or operator shall take corrective action and stop the leak within 15 minutes from the time the leak is first observed. No additional leaks are allowed from doors on that oven for the remainder of that oven's coking cycle.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator may take corrective action and stop the leak within 45 minutes (instead of 15 minutes) from the time the leak is first observed for a maximum of two times per battery in any semiannual reporting period.

(ii) If a worker must enter a cokeside shed to stop a leaking door under the cokeside shed, the owner or operator shall take corrective action and stop the door leak within 45 minutes (instead of 15 minutes) from the time the leak is first observed. The evacuation system and control device for the cokeside shed must be operated at all times there is a leaking door under the cokeside shed.

(d) The owner or operator of a new nonrecovery coke oven battery shall meet the emission limitations and work practice standards in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall not discharge or cause to be discharged to the atmosphere from charging operations any fugitive emissions that exhibit an opacity greater than 20 percent, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(j).

(2) The owner or operator shall not discharge or cause to be discharged to the atmosphere any emissions of particulate matter (PM) from a charging emissions control device that exceed 0.0081 pounds per ton (lbs/ton) of dry coal charged, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(k).

(3) The owner or operator shall observe the exhaust stack of each charging emissions control device at least once each day of operation during charging to determine if visible emissions are present and shall record the results of each daily observation or the reason why conditions did not permit a daily observation. If any visible emissions are observed, the owner or operator must:

(i) Take corrective action to eliminate the presence of visible emissions;

(ii) Record the cause of the problem creating the visible emissions and the corrective action taken;

(iii) Conduct visible emission observations according to the procedures in § 63.309(m) within 24 hours after detecting the visible emissions; and

(iv) Report any 6-minute average, as determined according to the procedures in § 63.309(m), that exceeds 10 percent opacity as a deviation in the semiannual compliance report required by § 63.311(d).

(4) The owner or operator shall develop and implement written procedures for adjusting the oven uptake damper to maximize oven draft during charging and for monitoring the oven damper setting during each charge to ensure that the damper is fully open.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20013, Apr. 15, 2005]

§ 63.304 Standards for compliance date extension.

(a) An owner or operator of an existing coke oven battery (including a cold-idle coke oven battery), a padup rebuild, or a brownfield coke oven battery, may elect an extension of the compliance date for emission limits to be promulgated pursuant to section 112(f) of the Act in accordance with section 112(i)(8). To receive an extension of the compliance date from January 1, 2003, until January 1, 2020, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator as described in § 63.311(c) that the battery will comply with the emission limitations and requirements in this section in lieu of the applicable emission limitations in § 63.302 or 63.303.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(4), (b)(5), and (b)(7) of this section and in § 63.305, on and after the dates specified in this paragraph, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from a by-product coke oven battery that exceed any of the following emission limitations:

(1) On and after November 15, 1993;

(i) 7.0 percent leaking coke oven doors, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(ii) 0.83 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(iii) 4.2 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(iv) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

(2) On and after January 1, 1998;

(i) For coke oven doors:

(A) 4.3 percent leaking coke oven doors for each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(B) 3.8 percent leaking coke oven doors on each by-product coke oven battery not subject to the emission limitation in paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this section, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(ii) 0.4 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(iii) 2.5 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(iv) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

(3) On and after January 1, 2010, unless the Administrator promulgates more stringent limits pursuant to section 112(i)(8)(C) of the Act;

(i) 4.0 percent leaking coke oven doors on each tall by-product coke oven battery and for each by-product coke oven battery owned or operated by a foundry coke producer, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(ii) 3.3 percent leaking coke oven doors for each by-product coke oven battery not subject to the

emission limitation in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1).

(4) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from a brownfield or padup rebuild by-product coke oven battery, other than those specified in paragraph (b)(4)(v) of this section, that exceed any of the following emission limitations:

(i) For coke oven doors;

(A) 4.0 percent leaking coke oven doors for each tall by-product coke oven battery, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(B) 3.3 percent leaking coke oven doors on each short by-product coke oven battery, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(ii) 0.4 percent leaking topside port lids, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1);

(iii) 2.5 percent leaking offtake system(s), as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(1); and

(iv) 12 seconds of visible emissions per charge, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(2).

(v) The requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section shall not apply and the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section do apply to the following brownfield or padup rebuild coke oven batteries:

(A) Bethlehem Steel-Burns Harbor, Battery No. 2;

(B) National Steel-Great Lakes, Battery No. 4; and

(C) Koppers-Woodward, Battery No. 3.

(vi) To retain the exclusion provided in paragraph (b)(4)(v) of this section, a coke oven battery specified in paragraph (b)(4)(v) of this section shall commence construction not later than July 1, 1996, or 1 year after obtaining a construction permit, whichever is earlier.

(5) The owner or operator of a cold-idle coke oven battery that shut down on or after November 15, 1990, shall comply with the following emission limitations:

(i) For a brownfield coke oven battery or a padup rebuild coke oven battery, coke oven emissions shall not exceed the emission limitations in paragraph (b)(4) of this section; and

(ii) For a cold-idle battery other than a brownfield or padup rebuild coke oven battery, coke oven emissions shall not exceed the emission limitations in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section.

(6) The owner or operator of a cold-idle coke oven battery that shut down prior to November 15, 1990, shall submit a written request to the Administrator to include the battery in the design capacity of a coke plant as of November 15, 1990. A copy of the request shall also be sent to Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. The Administrator will review and approve or disapprove a request according to the following procedures:

(i) Requests will be reviewed for completeness in the order received. A complete request shall include:

(A) Battery identification;

(B) Design information, including the design capacity and number and size of ovens; and

(C) A brief description of the owner or operator's plans for the cold-idle battery, including a statement whether construction of a padup rebuild or a brownfield coke oven battery is contemplated.

(ii) A complete request shall be approved if the design capacity of the battery and the design capacity of all previous approvals does not exceed the capacity limit in paragraph (b)(6)(iii) of this section.

(iii) The total nationwide coke capacity of coke oven batteries that receive approval under paragraph (b)(6) of this section shall not exceed 2.7 million Mg/yr (3.0 million ton/yr).

(iv) If a construction permit is required, an approval shall lapse if a construction permit is not issued within 3 years of the approval date, or if the construction permit lapses.

(v) If a construction permit is not required, an approval will lapse if the battery is not restarted within 2 years of the approval date.

The owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery with fewer than 30 ovens may elect to comply with an emission limitation of 2 or fewer leaking coke oven doors, as determined by the procedures in § 63.309(d)(4), as an alternative to the emission limitation for coke oven doors in paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (b)(3) (i) through (ii), (b)(4)(i), (b)(5), and (b)(6) of this section.

(c) On and after November 15, 1993, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from an existing nonrecovery coke oven battery that exceed any of the emission limitations or requirements in § 63.303(a).

(d) Each owner or operator of an existing coke oven battery qualifying for a compliance date extension pursuant to this section shall make available, no later than January 1, 2000, to the surrounding communities the results of any risk assessment performed by the Administrator to determine the appropriate level of any emission standard established by the Administrator according to section 112(f) of the Act.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 62215, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 63.305 Alternative standards for coke oven doors equipped with sheds.

(a) The owner or operator of a new or existing coke oven battery equipped with a shed for the capture of coke oven emissions from coke oven doors and an emission control device for the collection of the emissions may comply with an alternative to the applicable visible emission limitations for coke oven doors in §§ 63.302 and 63.304 according to the procedures and requirements in this section.

(b) To qualify for approval of an alternative standard, the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a test plan for the measurement of emissions. A copy of the request shall also be sent to the Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. The plan shall describe the procedures to be used for the measurement of particulate matter; the parameters to be measured that affect the shed exhaust rate (e.g., damper settings, fan power) and the procedures for measuring such parameters; and if applicable

under paragraph (c)(5)(ii) of this section, the procedures to be used for the measurement of benzene soluble organics, benzene, toluene, and xylene emitted from the control device for the shed. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 30 days before any performance test is conducted.

(c) A complete test plan is deemed approved if no disapproval is received within 60 days of the submittal to the Administrator. After approval of the test plan, the owner or operator shall;

(1) Determine the efficiency of the control device for removal of particulate matter by conducting measurements at the inlet and the outlet of the emission control device using Method 5 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, with the filter box operated at ambient temperature and in a manner to avoid condensation, with a backup filter;

(2) Measure the visible emissions from coke oven doors that escape capture by the shed using Method 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. For the purpose of approval of an alternative standard, no visible emissions may escape capture from the shed.

(i) Visible emission observations shall be taken during conditions representative of normal operations, except that pushing shall be suspended and pushing emissions shall have cleared the shed; and

(ii) Method 22 observations shall be performed by an observer certified according to the requirements of Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter. The observer shall allow pushing emissions to be evacuated (typically 1 to 2 minutes) before making observations;

(3) Measure the opacity of emissions from the control device using Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter during conditions representative of normal operations, including pushing; and

(i) If the control device has multiple stacks, the owner or operator shall use an evaluation based on visible emissions and opacity to select the stack with the highest opacity for testing under this section;

(ii) The highest opacity, expressed as a 6-minute average, shall be used as the opacity standard for the control device.

(4) Thoroughly inspect all compartments of each air cleaning device prior to the performance test for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunction, including the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags; damaged seals; and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags; and

(5) Determine the allowable percent leaking doors under the shed using either of the following procedures:

(i) Calculate the allowable percent leaking doors using the following equation:

$$PLD = \left[\frac{1.4(PLD_{std})^{2.5}}{(1.4 - eff/100)}\right]^{0.4} \qquad (Eq.\ 1)$$

where

PLD=Allowable percent leaking doors for alternative standard.

PLD_{std} =Applicable visible emission limitation of percent leaking doors under this subpart that would otherwise apply to the coke oven battery, converted to the single-run limit according to Table 1.

eff=Percent control efficiency for particulate matter for emission control device as determined according to paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

TABLE 1—CONVERSION TO SINGLE-RUN LIMIT

30-run limit	Single-pass limit (98 percent level)
7.0	11.0
6.0	9.5
5.5	8.7
5.0	8.1
4.3	7.2
4.0	6.7
3.8	6.4
3.3	5.8

or;

(ii) Calculate the allowable percent leaking doors using the following procedures:

(A) Measure the total emission rate of benzene, toluene, and xylene exiting the control device using Method 18 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter and the emission rate of benzene soluble organics entering the control device as described in the test plan submitted pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section; or

(B) Measure benzene, toluene, xylene, and benzene soluble organics in the gas in the collector main as described in the test plan submitted pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section; and

(C) Calculate the ratio (R) of benzene, toluene, and xylene to benzene soluble organics for the gas in the collector main, or as the sum of the outlet emission rates of benzene, toluene, and xylene, divided by the emission rate of benzene soluble organics as measured at the inlet to the control device; and

(D) Calculate the allowable percent leaking doors limit under the shed using the following equation:

$$PLD = \left[\frac{(R+1)(PLD_{std})^{2.5}}{(R+1-eff/100)}\right]^{0.4} \quad (Eq.\ 2)$$

where

R=Ratio of measured emissions of benzene, toluene, and xylene to measured emissions of benzene soluble organics.

(iii) If the allowable percent leaking coke oven doors is calculated to exceed 15 percent leaking coke oven doors under paragraphs (c)(5)(i) or (c)(5)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator shall use 15 percent leaking coke oven doors for the purposes of this section.

(6) Monitor the parameters that affect the shed exhaust flow rate.

(7) The owner or operator may request alternative sampling procedures to those specified in paragraph (c)(5)(ii) (A) and (B) of this section by submitting details on the procedures and the rationale for their use to the Administrator. Alternative procedures shall not be used without approval from the Administrator.

(8) The owner or operator shall inform the Administrator of the schedule for conducting testing under the approved test plan and give the Administrator the opportunity to observe the tests.

(d) After calculating the alternative standard for allowable percent leaking coke oven doors, the owner or operator shall submit the following information to the Administrator:

(1) Identity of the coke oven battery;

(2) Visible emission limitation(s) for percent leaking doors currently applicable to the coke oven battery under this subpart and known future limitations for percent leaking coke oven doors;

(3) A written report including:

(i) Appropriate measurements and calculations used to derive the allowable percent leaking coke oven doors requested as the alternative standard;

(ii) Appropriate visible emission observations for the shed and opacity observations for the control device for the shed, including an alternative opacity standard, if applicable, as described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section based on the highest 6-minute average; and

(iii) The parameter or parameters (e.g., fan power, damper position, or other) to be monitored and recorded to demonstrate that the exhaust flow rate measured during the test required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section is maintained, and the monitoring plan for such parameter(s).

(iv) If the application is for a new shed, one of the following demonstrations:

(A) A demonstration, using modeling procedures acceptable to the Administrator, that the expected concentrations of particulate emissions (including benzene soluble organics) under the shed at the bench level, when the proposed alternative standard was being met, would not exceed the expected concentrations of particulate emissions (including benzene soluble organics) if the shed were not present, the regulations under this subpart were met, and the battery was in compliance with federally enforceable limitations on pushing emissions; or

(B) A demonstration that the shed (including the evacuation system) has been designed in accordance with generally accepted engineering principles for the effective capture and control of particulate emissions (including benzene soluble organics) as measured at the shed's perimeter, its control device, and at the bench level.

(e) The Administrator will review the information and data submitted according to paragraph (d) of this section and may request additional information and data within 60 days of receipt of a complete request.

(1) Except for applications subject to paragraph (e)(3) of this section, the Administrator shall approve or disapprove an alternative standard as expeditiously as practicable. The Administrator shall approve an alternative standard, unless the Administrator determines that the approved test plan has not

been followed, or any required calculations are incorrect, or any demonstration required under paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section does not satisfy the applicable criteria under that paragraph. If the alternative standard is disapproved, the Administrator will issue a written notification to the owner or operator within the 60-day period.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable visible emission limitation for coke oven doors and all other requirements in this subpart prior to approval of an alternative standard. The owner or operator may apply for an alternative standard at any time after December 4, 1992.

(3) An application for an alternative standard to the standard in § 63.304(b)(1)(i) for any shed that is not a new shed that is filed on or before June 15, 1993, is deemed approved if a notice of disapproval has not been received 60 days after submission of a complete request. An approval under paragraph (e)(3) of this section shall be valid for a period of 1 year.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section, no alternative standard shall be approved that exceeds 15 percent leaking coke oven doors (yard equivalent).

(f) After approval of an alternative standard, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall not discharge or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere coke oven emissions from coke oven doors under sheds that exceed an approved alternative standard for percent leaking coke oven doors under sheds.

(i) All visible emission observations for compliance determinations shall be performed by a certified observer.

(ii) Compliance with the alternative standard for doors shall be determined by a weekly performance test conducted according to the procedures and requirements in § 63.309(d)(5) and Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(iii) If the visible emission limitation is achieved for 12 consecutive observations, compliance shall be determined by monthly rather than weekly performance tests. If any exceedance occurs during a performance test, weekly performance tests shall be resumed.

(iv) Observations taken at times other than those specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(ii) and (f)(1)(iii) of this section shall be subject to the provisions of § 63.309(f).

(2) The certified observer shall monitor the visible coke oven emissions escaping capture by the shed on a weekly basis. The provision in paragraph (f)(6) of this section is applicable if visible coke oven emissions are observed during periods when pushing emissions have cleared the shed.

(3) The owner or operator shall not discharge or allow to be discharged to the atmosphere any visible emissions from the shed's control device exhibiting more than 0 percent opacity unless an alternative limit has been approved under paragraph (e) of this section.

(4) The opacity of emissions from the control device for the shed shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements of either paragraph (f)(4)(i) or (f)(4)(ii) of this section, at the election of the owner or operator.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a continuous opacity monitor, and record the output of the system, for the measurement of the opacity of emissions discharged from the

emission control system.

(A) Each continuous opacity monitoring system shall meet the requirements of Performance Specification 1 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter; and

(B) Each continuous opacity monitoring system shall be operated, calibrated, and maintained according to the procedures and requirements specified in part 52 of this chapter; or

(ii) A certified observer shall monitor and record at least once each day during daylight hours, opacity observations for the control device for the shed using Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.

(5) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the structural integrity of the shed at least once a quarter for defects, such as deterioration of sheet metal (e.g., holes in the shed), that may allow the escape of visible emissions.

(i) The owner or operator shall record the time and date a defect is first observed, the time and date the defect is corrected or repaired, and a brief description of repairs or corrective actions taken;

(ii) The owner or operator shall temporarily repair the defect as soon as possible, but no later than 5 days after detection of the defect;

(iii) Unless a major repair is required, the owner or operator shall perform a complete repair of the defect within 15 days of detection of the defect. If a major repair is required (e.g., replacement of large sections of the shed), the owner or operator shall submit a repair schedule to the enforcement agency.

(6) If the no visible emission limit for the shed specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section is exceeded, the Administrator may require another test for the shed according to the approved test plan as specified in paragraph (c) of this section. If the certified observer observes visible coke oven emissions from the shed, except during periods of pushing or when pushing emissions have not cleared the shed, the owner or operator shall check to ensure that the shed and control device are working properly.

(7) The owner or operator shall monitor the parameter(s) affecting shed exhaust flow rate, and record data, in accordance with the approved monitoring plan for these parameters.

(8) The owner or operator shall not operate the exhaust system of the shed at an exhaust flow rate lower than that measured during the test required under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, as indicated by the monitored parameters.

(g) Each side of a battery subject to an alternative standard for doors under this section shall be treated separately for purposes of §§ 63.306(c) (plan implementation) and 63.306(d) (plan revisions) of this subpart. In making determinations under these provisions for the side of the battery subject to an alternative standard, the requirement that exceedances be independent shall not apply. During any period when work practices for doors for both sides of the battery are required to be implemented, § 63.306(a)(3) shall apply in the same manner as if the provisions of a plan for a single emissions point were required to be implemented. Exceedances of the alternative standard for percent leaking doors under a shed is the only provision in this section implicating implementation of work practice requirements.

(h) Multiple exceedances of the visible emission limitation for door leaks and/or the provisions of an alternative standard under this section for door leaks at a battery on a single day shall be considered a single violation.

§ 63.306 Work practice standards.

(a) *Work practice plan.* On or before November 15, 1993, each owner or operator shall prepare and submit a written emission control work practice plan for each coke oven battery. The plan shall be designed to achieve compliance with visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations under this subpart, or, for a coke oven battery not subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart, other federally enforceable visible emission limitations for these emission points.

(1) The work practice plan must address each of the topics specified in paragraph (b) of this section in sufficient detail and with sufficient specificity to allow the reviewing authority to evaluate the plan for completeness and enforceability.

(2) The initial plan and any revisions shall be submitted to the Administrator or the delegated State, local, or Tribal authority. The Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) may require revisions to the initial plan only where the Administrator (or delegated State, local, or Tribal authority) finds either that the plan does not address each subject area listed in paragraph (b) of this section for each emission point subject to a visible emission standard under this subpart, or that the plan in unenforceable because it contains requirements that are unclear.

(3) During any period of time that an owner or operator is required to implement the provisions of a plan for a particular emission point, the failure to implement one or more obligations under the plan and/or any recordkeeping requirement(s) under § 63.311(f)(4) for the emission point during a particular day is a single violation.

(b) *Plan components.* The owner or operator shall organize the work practice plan to indicate clearly which parts of the plan pertain to each emission point subject to visible emission standards under this subpart. Each of the following provisions, at a minimum, shall be addressed in the plan:

(1) An initial and refresher training program for all coke plant operating personnel with responsibilities that impact emissions, including contractors, in job requirements related to emission control and the requirements of this subpart, including work practice requirements. Contractors with responsibilities that impact emission control may be trained by the owner or operator or by qualified contractor personnel; however, the owner or operator shall ensure that the contractor training program complies with the requirements of this section. The training program in the plan must include:

(i) A list, by job title, of all personnel that are required to be trained and the emission point(s) associated with each job title;

(ii) An outline of the subjects to be covered in the initial and refresher training for each group of personnel;

(iii) A description of the training method(s) that will be used (e.g., lecture, video tape);

(iv) A statement of the duration of initial training and the duration and frequency of refresher training;

(v) A description of the methods to be used at the completion of initial or refresher training to demonstrate and document successful completion of the initial and refresher training; and

(vi) A description of the procedure to be used to document performance of plan requirements pertaining to daily operation of the coke oven battery and its emission control equipment, including a copy of the form to be used, if applicable, as required under the plan provisions implementing paragraph (b)(7)

of this section.

(2) Procedures for controlling emissions from coke oven doors on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) A program for the inspection, adjustment, repair, and replacement of coke oven doors and jambs, and any other equipment for controlling emissions from coke oven doors, including a defined frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for identifying leaks that indicate a failure of the emissions control equipment to function properly, including a clearly defined chain of command for communicating information on leaks and procedures for corrective action;

(iii) Procedures for cleaning all sealing surfaces of each door and jamb, including identification of the equipment that will be used and a specified schedule or frequency for the cleaning of sealing surfaces;

(iv) For batteries equipped with self-sealing doors, procedures for use of supplemental gasketing and luting materials, if the owner or operator elects to use such procedures as part of the program to prevent exceedances;

(v) For batteries equipped with hand-luted doors, procedures for luting and reluting, as necessary to prevent exceedances;

(vi) Procedures for maintaining an adequate inventory of the number of spare coke oven doors and jambs located onsite; and

(vii) Procedures for monitoring and controlling collecting main back pressure, including corrective action if pressure control problems occur.

(3) Procedures for controlling emissions from charging operations on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection, including the frequency of inspections, and replacement or repair of equipment for controlling emissions from charging, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for ensuring that the larry car hoppers are filled properly with coal;

(iii) Procedures for the alignment of the larry car over the oven to be charged;

(iv) Procedures for filling the oven (e.g., procedures for staged or sequential charging);

(v) Procedures for ensuring that the coal is leveled properly in the oven; and

(vi) Procedures and schedules for inspection and cleaning of offtake systems (including standpipes, standpipe caps, goosenecks, dampers, and mains), oven roofs, charging holes, topside port lids, the steam supply system, and liquor sprays.

(4) Procedures for controlling emissions from topside port lids on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection and replacement or repair of topside port lids and port lid mating and sealing surfaces, including the frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances; and

(ii) Procedures for sealing topside port lids after charging, for identifying topside port lids that leak, and procedures for resealing.

(5) Procedures for controlling emissions from offtake system(s) on by-product coke oven batteries, including:

(i) Procedures for equipment inspection and replacement or repair of offtake system components, including the frequency of inspections, the method to be used to evaluate conformance with operating specifications for each type of equipment, and the method to be used to audit the effectiveness of the inspection and repair program for preventing exceedances;

(ii) Procedures for identifying offtake system components that leak and procedures for sealing leaks that are detected; and

(iii) Procedures for dampering off ovens prior to a push.

(6) Procedures for controlling emissions from nonrecovery coke oven batteries including:

(i) Procedures for charging coal into the oven, including any special procedures for minimizing air infiltration during charging, maximizing the draft on the oven, and for replacing the door promptly after charging;

(ii) If applicable, procedures for the capture and control of charging emissions;

(iii) Procedures for cleaning coke from the door sill area for both sides of the battery after completing the pushing operation and before replacing the coke oven door;

(iv) Procedures for cleaning coal from the door sill area after charging and before replacing the push side door;

(v) Procedures for filling gaps around the door perimeter with sealant material, if applicable; and

(vi) Procedures for detecting and controlling emissions from smoldering coal.

(7) Procedures for maintaining, for each emission point subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart, a daily record of the performance of plan requirements pertaining to the daily operation of the coke oven battery and its emission control equipment, including:

(i) Procedures for recording the performance of such plan requirements; and

(ii) Procedures for certifying the accuracy of such records by the owner or operator.

(8) Any additional work practices or requirements specified by the Administrator according to

paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) *Implementation of work practice plans.* On and after November 15, 1993, the owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall implement the provisions of the coke oven emission control work practice plan according to the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a coke oven battery subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart on and after November 15, 1993, shall:

(i) Implement the provisions of the work practice plan pertaining to a particular emission point following the second independent exceedance of the visible emission limitation for the emission point in any consecutive 6-month period, by no later than 3 days after receipt of written notification of the second such exceedance from the certified observer. For the purpose of this paragraph (c)(1)(i), the second exceedance is “independent” if either of the following criteria is met:

(A) The second exceedance occurs 30 days or more after the first exceedance;

(B) In the case of coke oven doors, topside port lids, and offtake systems, the 29-run average, calculated by excluding the highest value in the 30-day period, exceeds the value of the applicable emission limitation; or

(C) In the case of charging emissions, the 29-day logarithmic average, calculated in accordance with Method 303 in appendix A to this part by excluding the valid daily set of observations in the 30-day period that had the highest arithmetic average, exceeds the value of the applicable emission limitation.

(ii) Continue to implement such plan provisions until the visible emission limitation for the emission point is achieved for 90 consecutive days if work practice requirements are implemented pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. After the visible emission limitation for a particular emission point is achieved for 90 consecutive days, any exceedances prior to the beginning of the 90 days are not included in making a determination under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator of a coke oven battery not subject to visible emission limitations under this subpart until December 31, 1995, shall:

(i) Implement the provisions of the work practice plan pertaining to a particular emission point following the second exceedance in any consecutive 6-month period of a federally enforceable emission limitation for that emission point for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, or charging operations by no later than 3 days after receipt of written notification from the applicable enforcement agency; and

(ii) Continue to implement such plan provisions for 90 consecutive days after the most recent written notification from the enforcement agency of an exceedance of the visible emission limitation.

(d) *Revisions to plan.* Revisions to the work practice emission control plan will be governed by the provisions in this paragraph (d) and in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The reviewing authority is the Administrator or the delegated State, local, or Tribal authority.

(1) The reviewing authority may request the owner or operator to review and revise as needed the work practice emission control plan for a particular emission point if there are 2 exceedances of the applicable visible emission limitation in the 6-month period that starts 30 days after the owner or operator is required to implement work practices under paragraph (c) of this section. In the case of a coke oven battery subject to visual emission limitations under this subpart, the second exceedance must be

independent of the criteria in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) The reviewing authority may not request the owner or operator to review and revise the plan more than twice in any 12 consecutive month period for any particular emission point unless the reviewing authority disapproves the plan according to the provisions in paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(3) If the certified observer calculates that a second exceedance (or, if applicable, a second independent exceedance) has occurred, the certified observer shall notify the owner or operator. No later than 10 days after receipt of such a notification, the owner or operator shall notify the reviewing authority of any finding of whether work practices are related to the cause or the solution of the problem. The notification is subject to review by the reviewing authority according to the provisions in paragraph (d)(6) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall submit a revised work practice plan within 60 days of notification from the reviewing authority under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, unless the reviewing authority grants an extension of time to submit the revised plan.

(5) If the reviewing authority requires a plan revision, the reviewing authority may require the plan to address a subject area or areas in addition to those in paragraph (b) of this section, if the reviewing authority determines that without plan coverage of such an additional subject area, there is a reasonable probability of further exceedances of the visible emission limitation for the emission point for which a plan revision is required.

(6) The reviewing authority may disapprove a plan revision required under paragraph (d) of this section if the reviewing authority determines that the revised plan is inadequate to prevent exceedances of the visible emission limitation under this subpart for the emission point for which a plan revision is required or, in the case of a battery not subject to visual emission limitations under this subpart, other federally enforceable emission limitations for such emission point. The reviewing authority may also disapprove the finding that may be submitted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section if the reviewing authority determines that a revised plan is needed to prevent exceedances of the applicable visible emission limitations.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 37345, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.307 Standards for bypass/bleeder stacks.

(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, on or before March 31, 1994, the owner or operator of an existing by-product recovery battery for which a notification was not submitted under paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall install a bypass/bleeder stack flare system that is capable of controlling 120 percent of the normal gas flow generated by the battery, which shall thereafter be operated and maintained.

(2) Coke oven emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere through bypass/bleeder stacks, except through the flare system or the alternative control device as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of a brownfield coke oven battery or a padup rebuild shall install such a flare system before startup, and shall properly operate and maintain the flare system.

(b) Each flare installed pursuant to this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Each flare shall be designed for a net heating value of 8.9 MJ/scm (240 Btu/scf) if a flare is

steam-assisted or air-assisted, or a net value of 7.45 MJ/scm (200 Btu/scf) if the flare is non-assisted.

(2) Each flare shall have either a continuously operable pilot flame or an electronic igniter that meets the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section.

(3) Each electronic igniter shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Each flare shall be equipped with at least two igniter plugs with redundant igniter transformers;

(ii) The ignition units shall be designed failsafe with respect to flame detection thermocouples (i.e., any flame detection thermocouples are used only to indicate the presence of a flame, are not interlocked with the ignition unit, and cannot deactivate the ignition system); and

(iii) Integral battery backup shall be provided to maintain active ignition operation for a minimum of 15 minutes during a power failure.

(iv) Each electronic igniter shall be operated to initiate ignition when the bleeder valve is not fully closed as indicated by an “OPEN” limit switch.

(4) Each flare installed to meet the requirements of this paragraph (b) that does not have an electronic igniter shall be operated with a pilot flame present at all times as determined by § 63.309(h)(2).

(c) Each flare installed to meet the requirements of this section shall be operated with no visible emissions, as determined by the methods specified in § 63.309(h)(1), except for periods not to exceed a total of 5 minutes during any 2 consecutive hours.

(d) As an alternative to the installation, operation, and maintenance of a flare system as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of an alternative control device or system that achieves at least 98 percent destruction or control of coke oven emissions vented to the alternative control device or system.

(e) The owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery is exempt from the requirements of this section if the owner or operator:

(1) Submits to the Administrator, no later than November 10, 1993, a formal commitment to close the battery permanently; and

(2) Closes the battery permanently no later than December 31, 1995. In no case may the owner or operator continue to operate a battery for which a closure commitment is submitted, past December 31, 1995.

(f) Any emissions resulting from the installation of flares (or other pollution control devices or systems approved pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section) shall not be used in making new source review determinations under part C and part D of title I of the Act.

§ 63.308 Standards for collecting mains.

(a) On and after November 15, 1993, the owner or operator of a by-product coke oven battery shall inspect the collecting main for leaks at least once daily according to the procedures in Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(b) The owner or operator shall record the time and date a leak is first observed, the time and date the leak is temporarily sealed, and the time and date of repair.

(c) The owner or operator shall temporarily seal any leak in the collecting main as soon as possible after detection, but no later than 4 hours after detection of the leak.

(d) The owner or operator shall initiate a collecting main repair as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 5 calendar days after initial detection of the leak. The repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after initial detection of the leak unless an alternative schedule is approved by the Administrator.

§ 63.309 Performance tests and procedures.

(a) Except as otherwise provided, a daily performance test shall be conducted each day, 7 days per week for each new and existing coke oven battery, the results of which shall be used in accordance with procedures specified in this subpart to determine compliance with each of the applicable visible emission limitations for coke oven doors, topside port lids, offtake systems, and charging operations in this subpart. If a facility pushes and charges only at night, then that facility must, at its option, change their schedule and charge during daylight hours or provide adequate lighting so that visible emission inspections can be made at night. “Adequate lighting” will be determined by the enforcement agency.

(1) Each performance test is to be conducted according to the procedures and requirements in this section and in Method 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part or Methods 9 and 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter (where applicable).

(2) Each performance test is to be conducted by a certified observer.

(3) The certified observer shall complete any reasonable safety training program offered by the owner or operator prior to conducting any performance test at a coke oven battery.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator shall pay an inspection fee to the enforcement agency each calendar quarter to defray the costs of the daily performance tests required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(i) The inspection fee shall be determined according to the following formula:

$$F = H \times S \qquad (Eq.\ 3)$$

where

F=Fees to be paid by owner or operator.

H=Total person hours for inspections: 4 hours for 1 coke oven battery, 6.25 hours for 2 coke oven batteries, 8.25 hours for 3 coke oven batteries. For more than 3 coke oven batteries, use these hours to calculate the appropriate estimate of person hours.

S=Current average hourly rate for private visible emission inspectors in the relevant market.

(ii) The enforcement agency may revise the value for H in equation 3 within 3 years after October 27, 1993 to reflect the amount of time actually required to conduct the inspections required under paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator shall not be required to pay an inspection fee (or any part thereof) under paragraph (a)(4) of this section, for any monitoring or inspection services required by paragraph (a) of this section that the owner or operator can demonstrate are covered by other fees collected by the enforcement agency.

(iv) Upon request, the enforcement agency shall provide the owner or operator information concerning the inspection services covered by any other fees collected by the enforcement agency, and any information relied upon under paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section.

(5)(i) The EPA shall be the enforcement agency during any period of time that a delegation of enforcement authority is not in effect or a withdrawal of enforcement authority under § 63.313 is in effect, and the Administrator is responsible for performing the inspections required by this section, pursuant to § 63.313(c).

(ii) Within thirty (30) days of receiving notification from the Administrator that the EPA is the enforcement agency for a coke oven battery, the owner or operator shall enter into a contract providing for the inspections and performance tests required under this section to be performed by a Method 303 certified observer. The inspections and performance tests will be conducted at the expense of the owner or operator, during the period that the EPA is the implementing agency.

(b) The enforcement agency shall commence daily performance tests on the applicable date specified in § 63.300 (a) or (c).

(c) The certified observer shall conduct each performance test according to the requirements in this paragraph:

(1) The certified observer shall conduct one run each day to observe and record visible emissions from each coke oven door (except for doors covered by an alternative standard under § 63.305), topside port lid, and offtake system on each coke oven battery. The certified observer also shall conduct five runs to observe and record the seconds of visible emissions per charge for five consecutive charges from each coke oven battery. The observer may perform additional runs as needed to obtain and record a visible emissions value (or set of values) for an emission point that is valid under Method 303 or Method 303A in appendix A to this part. Observations from fewer than five consecutive charges shall constitute a valid set of charging observations only in accordance with the procedures and conditions specified in sections 3.8 and 3.9 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(2) If a valid visible emissions value (or set of values) is not obtained for a performance test, there is no compliance determination for that day. Compliance determinations will resume on the next day that a valid visible emissions value (or set of values) is obtained.

(3) After each performance test for a by-product coke oven battery, the certified observer shall check and record the collecting main pressure according to the procedures in section 6.3 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part.

(i) The owner or operator shall demonstrate pursuant to Method 303 in appendix A to this part the accuracy of the pressure measurement device upon request of the certified observer;

(ii) The owner or operator shall not adjust the pressure to a level below the range of normal operation during or prior to the inspection;

(4) The certified observer shall monitor visible emissions from coke oven doors subject to an alternative standard under § 63.305 on the schedule specified in § 63.305(f).

(5) If applicable, the certified observer shall monitor the opacity of any emissions escaping the control device for a shed covering doors subject to an alternative standard under § 63.305 on the schedule specified in § 63.305(f).

(6) In no case shall the owner or operator knowingly block a coke oven door, or any portion of a door for the purpose of concealing emissions or preventing observations by the certified observer.

(d) Using the observations obtained from each performance test, the enforcement agency shall compute and record, in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Method 303 or 303A in appendix A to this part, for each day of operations on which a valid emissions value (or set of values) is obtained:

(1) The 30-run rolling average of the percent leaking coke oven doors, topside port lids, and offtake systems on each coke oven battery, using the equations in sections 4.5.3.2, 5.6.5.2, and 5.6.6.2 of Method 303 (or section 3.4.3.2 of Method 303A) in appendix A to this part;

(2) For by-product coke oven battery charging operations, the logarithmic 30-day rolling average of the seconds of visible emissions per charge for each battery, using the equation in section 3.9 of Method 303 in appendix A to this part;

(3) For a battery subject to an alternative emission limitation for coke oven doors on by-product coke oven batteries pursuant to § 63.305, the 30-run rolling average of the percent leaking coke oven doors for any side of the battery not subject to such alternative emission limitation;

(4) For a by-product coke oven battery subject to the small battery emission limitation for coke oven doors pursuant to § 63.304(b)(7), the 30-run rolling average of the number of leaking coke oven doors;

(5) For an approved alternative emission limitation for coke oven doors according to § 63.305, the weekly or monthly observation of the percent leaking coke oven doors using Method 303 in appendix A to this part, the percent opacity of visible emissions from the control device for the shed using Method 9 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, and visible emissions from the shed using Method 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter;

(e) The certified observer shall make available to the implementing agency as well as to the owner or operator, a copy of the daily inspection results by the end of the day and shall make available the calculated rolling average for each emission point to the owner or operator as soon as practicable following each performance test. The information provided by the certified observer is not a compliance determination. For the purpose of notifying an owner or operator of the results obtained by a certified observer, the person does not have to be certified.

(f) Compliance shall not be determined more often than the schedule provided for performance tests under this section. If additional valid emissions observations are obtained (or in the case of charging, valid sets of emission observations), the arithmetic average of all valid values (or valid sets of values) obtained during the day shall be used in any computations performed to determine compliance under paragraph (d) of this section or determinations under § 63.306.

(g) Compliance with the alternative standards for nonrecovery coke oven batteries in § 63.303; shed inspection, maintenance requirements, and monitoring requirements for parameters affecting the shed exhaust flow rate for batteries subject to alternative standards for coke oven doors under § 63.305; work practice emission control plan requirements in § 63.306; standards for bypass/bleeder stacks in § 63.307; and standards for collecting mains in § 63.308 is to be determined by the enforcement agency based on review of records and inspections.

(h) For a flare installed to meet the requirements of § 63.307(b):

(1) Compliance with the provisions in § 63.307(c) (visible emissions from flares) shall be determined using Method 22 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, with an observation period of 2 hours; and

(2) Compliance with the provisions in § 63.307(b)(4) (flare pilot light) shall be determined using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device.

(i) No observations obtained during any program for training or for certifying observers under this subpart shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of this subpart or any other federally enforceable standard.

(j) The owner or operator of a new nonrecovery coke oven battery shall conduct a performance test once each week to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit in § 63.303(d)(1). The owner or operator shall conduct each performance test according to the procedures and requirements in paragraphs (j)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Using a certified observer, determine the average opacity of five consecutive charges per week for each charging emissions capture system if charges can be observed according to the requirements of Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), except as specified in paragraphs (j)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Instead of the procedures in section 2.4 of Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), record observations to the nearest 5 percent at 15-second intervals for at least five consecutive charges.

(ii) Instead of the procedures in section 2.5 of Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), determine and record the highest 3-minute average opacity for each charge from the consecutive observations recorded at 15-second intervals.

(2) Opacity observations are to start when the door is removed for charging and end when the door is replaced.

(3) Using the observations recorded from each performance test, the certified observer shall compute and record the average of the highest 3-minute averages for five consecutive charges.

(k) The owner or operator of a new nonrecovery coke oven battery shall conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations for a charging emissions control device in § 63.303(d)(2) within 180 days of the compliance date that is specified for the affected source in § 63.300(a)(4) and report the results in the notification of compliance status. The owner or operator shall prepare a site-specific test plan according to the requirements in § 63.7(c) and shall conduct each performance test according to the requirements in § 63.7(e)(1) and paragraphs (k)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of PM according to the following test methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas. You may also use as an alternative to Method 3B, the manual method for measuring the oxygen, carbon dioxide, and

carbon monoxide content of exhaust gas, ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, “Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses” (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 5 or 5D, as applicable, to determine the concentration of front half PM in the stack gas.

(2) During each PM test run, sample only during periods of actual charging when the capture system fan and control device are engaged. Collect a minimum sample volume of 30 dry standard cubic feet (dscf) during each test run. Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test. Each run must start at the beginning of a charge and finish at the end of a charge (i.e., sample for an integral number of charges).

(3) Determine and record the total combined weight of tons of dry coal charged during the duration of each test run.

(4) Compute the process-weighted mass emissions (E_p) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$E_p = \frac{C \times Q \times T}{P \times K} \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

E_p = Process weighted mass emissions of PM, lb/ton;

C = Concentration of PM, grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf);

Q = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dscf/hr;

T = Total time during a run that a sample is withdrawn from the stack during charging, hr;

P = Total amount of dry coal charged during the test run, tons; and

K = Conversion factor, 7,000 grains per pound (gr/lb).

(l) The owner or operator of a new nonrecovery coke oven battery shall conduct subsequent performance tests for each charging emissions control device subject to the PM emissions limit in § 63.303(d)(2) at least once during each term of their title V operating permit.

(m) Visible emission observations of a charging emissions control device required by § 63.303(d)(3)(iii) must be performed by a certified observer according to Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) for one 6-minute period.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 68 FR 37345, June 23, 2003; 70 FR 20013, Apr. 15, 2005]

§ 63.310 Requirements for startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

(a) At all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the coke oven battery and its pollution control equipment required under this subpart, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions to the levels required by any applicable performance standards under this subpart. Failure to adhere to the requirement of this paragraph shall not constitute a separate violation if a violation of an applicable

performance or work practice standard has also occurred.

(b) Each owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall develop, according to paragraph (c) of this section, a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that describes procedures for operating the battery, including associated air pollution control equipment, during a period of a startup, shutdown, or malfunction in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions, and procedures for correcting malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment as quickly as practicable.

(c) Malfunctions shall be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence.

(d) In order for the provisions of paragraph (i) of this section to apply with respect to the observation (or set of observations) for a particular day, notification of a startup, shutdown, or a malfunction shall be made by the owner or operator:

(1) If practicable, to the certified observer if the observer is at the facility during the occurrence; or

(2) To the enforcement agency, in writing, within 24 hours of the occurrence first being documented by a company employee, and if the notification under paragraph (d)(1) of this section was not made, an explanation of why no such notification was made.

(e) Within 14 days of the notification made under paragraph (d) of this section, or after a startup or shutdown, the owner or operator shall submit a written report to the applicable permitting authority that:

(1) Describes the time and circumstances of the startup, shutdown, or malfunction; and

(2) Describes actions taken that might be considered inconsistent with the startup, shutdown, or malfunction plan.

(f) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of internal reports which form the basis of each malfunction notification under paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) To satisfy the requirements of this section to develop a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator may use the standard operating procedures manual for the battery, provided the manual meets all the requirements for this section and is made available for inspection at reasonable times when requested by the Administrator.

(h) The Administrator may require reasonable revisions to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, if the Administrator finds that the plan:

(1) Does not address a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event that has occurred;

(2) Fails to provide for the operation of the source (including associated air pollution control equipment) during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions; or

(3) Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting malfunctioning process and/or air pollution control equipment as quickly as practicable.

(i) If the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has occurred, then an observation occurring during such startup, shutdown, or

malfunction shall not:

(1) Constitute a violation of relevant requirements of this subpart;

(2) Be used in any compliance determination under § 63.309; or

(3) Be considered for purposes of § 63.306, until the Administrator has resolved the claim that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has occurred. If the Administrator determines that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has not occurred, such observations may be used for purposes of § 63.306, regardless of whether the owner or operator further contests such determination. The owner's or operator's receipt of written notification from the Administrator that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction has not occurred will serve, where applicable under § 63.306, as written notification from the certified observer that an exceedance has occurred.

(j) The owner or operator of a nonrecovery coke oven battery subject to the work practice standards for door leaks in § 63.303(c) shall include the information specified in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(1) Identification of potential malfunctions that will cause a door to leak, preventative maintenance procedures to minimize their occurrence, and corrective action procedures to stop the door leak.

(2) Identification of potential malfunctions that affect charging emissions, preventative maintenance procedures to minimize their occurrence, and corrective action procedures.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20014, Apr. 15, 2005; 71 FR 20456, Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.311 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) After the effective date of an approved permit in a State under part 70 of this chapter, the owner or operator shall submit all notifications and reports required by this subpart to the State permitting authority. Use of information provided by the certified observer shall be a sufficient basis for notifications required under § 70.5(c)(9) of this chapter and the reasonable inquiry requirement of § 70.5(d) of this chapter.

(b) *Initial compliance certification.* The owner or operator of an existing or new coke oven battery shall provide a written statement(s) to certify compliance to the Administrator within 45 days of the applicable compliance date for the emission limitations or requirements in this subpart. The owner or operator shall include the following information in the initial compliance certification:

(1) Statement signed by the owner or operator, certifying that a bypass/bleeder stack flare system or an approved alternative control device or system has been installed as required in § 63.307.

(2) Statement, signed by the owner or operator, certifying that a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan has been prepared as required in § 63.310.

(3) Statement, signed by the owner or operator, certifying that all work practice standards for charging operations have been met as required in § 63.303(b)(3).

(4) Statement, signed by the owner or operator, certifying that all work practice standards for door leaks have been met as required in § 63.303(c).

(5) Statement, signed by the owner or operator, certifying that the information on potential

malfunctions has been added to the startup, shutdown and malfunction plan as required in § 63.310(j).

(6) Statement, signed by the owner or operator, that all applicable emission limitations in § 63.303(d)(1) and (2) for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery have been met. The owner or operator shall also include the results of the PM performance test required in § 63.309(k).

(7) Statement, signed by the owner or operator, certifying that all work practice standards in § 63.303(d)(3) and (4) for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery have been met.

(c) *Notifications.* The owner or operator shall provide written notification(s) to the Administrator of:

(1) Intention to construct a new coke oven battery (including reconstruction of an existing coke oven battery and construction of a greenfield coke oven battery), a brownfield coke oven battery, or a padup rebuild coke oven battery, including the anticipated date of startup.

(2) Election to meet emission limitation(s) in this subpart as follows:

(i) Notification of election to meet the emission limitations in § 63.304(b)(1) or § 63.304(c) either in lieu of or in addition to the applicable emission limitations in § 63.302(a) or § 63.303(a) must be received by the Administrator on or before November 15, 1993; or

(ii) Notification of election to meet the emission limitations in § 63.302(a)(1) or § 63.303(a), as applicable, must be received by the Administrator on or before December 31, 1995; and

(iii) Notification of election to meet the emission limitations in § 63.304(b) (2) through (4) and § 63.304(c) or election to meet residual risk standards to be developed according to section 112(f) of the Act in lieu of the emission standards in § 63.304 must be received on or before January 1, 1998.

(3) Intention to conduct a PM performance test for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery subject to the requirements in § 63.303(d)(2). The owner or operator shall provide written notification according to the requirements in § 63.7(b).

(d) *Semiannual compliance certification.* The owner or operator of a coke oven battery shall include the following information in the semiannual compliance certification:

(1) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that no coke oven gas was vented, except through the bypass/bleeder stack flare system of a by-product coke oven battery during the reporting period or that a venting report has been submitted according to the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that a startup, shutdown, or malfunction event did not occur for a coke oven battery during the reporting period or that a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event did occur and a report was submitted according to the requirements in § 63.310(e).

(3) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that work practices were implemented if applicable under § 63.306.

(4) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that all work practices for nonrecovery coke oven batteries were implemented as required in § 63.303(b)(3).

(5) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that all coke oven door leaks on a nonrecovery battery were stopped according to the requirements in § 63.303(c)(2) and (3). If a coke oven door leak

was not stopped according to the requirements in § 63.303(c)(2) and (3), or if the door leak occurred again during the coking cycle, the owner or operator must report the information in paragraphs (d)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The oven number of each coke oven door for which a leak was not stopped according to the requirements in § 63.303(c)(2) and (3) or for a door leak that occurred again during the coking cycle.

(ii) The total duration of the leak from the time the leak was first observed.

(iii) The cause of the leak (including unknown cause, if applicable) and the corrective action taken to stop the leak.

(6) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that the opacity of emissions from charging operations for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery did not exceed 20 percent. If the opacity limit in § 63.303(d)(1) was exceeded, the owner or operator must report the number, duration, and cause of the deviation (including unknown cause, if applicable), and the corrective action taken.

(7) Results of any PM performance test for a charging emissions control device for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery conducted during the reporting period as required in § 63.309(l).

(8) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that all work practices for a charging emissions control device for a new nonrecovery coke oven battery were implemented as required in § 63.303(d)(3). If a Method 9 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A) visible emissions observation exceeds 10 percent, the owner or operator must report the duration and cause of the deviation (including unknown cause, if applicable), and the corrective action taken.

(9) Certification, signed by the owner or operator, that all work practices for oven dampers on a new nonrecovery coke oven battery were implemented as required in § 63.303(d)(4).

(e) *Report for the venting of coke oven gas other than through a flare system.* The owner or operator shall report any venting of coke oven gas through a bypass/bleeder stack that was not vented through the bypass/bleeder stack flare system to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours after the beginning of the event. A written report shall be submitted within 30 days of the event and shall include a description of the event and, if applicable, a copy of the notification for a hazardous substance release required pursuant to § 302.6 of this chapter.

(f) *Recordkeeping.* The owner or operator shall maintain files of all required information in a permanent form suitable for inspection at an onsite location for at least 1 year and must thereafter be accessible within 3 working days to the Administrator for the time period specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) of this chapter. Copies of the work practice plan developed under § 63.306 and the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan developed under § 63.310 shall be kept onsite at all times. The owner or operator shall maintain the following information:

(1) For nonrecovery coke oven batteries,

(i) Records of daily pressure monitoring, if applicable according to § 63.303(a)(1)(ii) or § 63.303(b)(1)(ii).

(ii) Records demonstrating the performance of work practice requirements according to § 63.306(b)(7). This requirement applies to nonrecovery coke oven batteries subject to the work practice requirements in § 63.303(a)(2) or § 63.303(b)(3).

(iii) Design characteristics of each emission control system for the capture and collection of charging emissions, as required by § 63.303(b)(2).

(iv) Records to demonstrate compliance with the work practice requirement for door leaks in § 63.303(c). These records must include the oven number of each leaking door, total duration of the leak from the time the leak was first observed, the cause of the leak (including unknown cause, if applicable), the corrective action taken, and the amount of time taken to stop the leak from the time the leak was first observed.

(v) Records to demonstrate compliance with the work practice requirements for oven uptake damper monitoring and adjustments in § 63.303(c)(1)(iv).

(vi) Records of weekly performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the opacity limit for charging operations in § 63.303(d)(1). These records must include calculations of the highest 3-minute averages for each charge, the average opacity of five charges, and, if applicable, records demonstrating why five consecutive charges were not observed (e.g., the battery was charged only at night).

(vii) Records of all PM performance tests for a charging emissions control device to demonstrate compliance with the limit in § 63.303(d)(2).

(viii) Records of all daily visible emission observations for a charging emission control device to demonstrate compliance with the requirements limit in § 63.303(d)(3).

(ix) Records to demonstrate compliance with the work practice requirements for oven uptake damper monitoring and adjustments in § 63.303(d)(4).

(2) For an approved alternative emission limitation according to § 63.305;

(i) Monitoring records for parameter(s) that indicate the exhaust flow rate is maintained;

(ii) If applicable under § 63.305(f)(4)(i);

(A) Records of opacity readings from the continuous opacity monitor for the control device for the shed; and

(B) Records that demonstrate the continuous opacity monitoring system meets the requirements of Performance Specification 1 in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and the operation and maintenance requirements in part 52 of this chapter; and

(iii) Records of quarterly visual inspections as specified in § 63.305(f)(5), including the time and date a defect is detected and repaired.

(3) A copy of the work practice plan required by § 63.306 and any revision to the plan;

(4) If the owner or operator is required under § 63.306(c) to implement the provisions of a work practice plan for a particular emission point, the following records regarding the implementation of plan requirements for that emission point during the implementation period;

(i) Copies of all written and audiovisual materials used in the training, the dates of each class, the names of the participants in each class, and documentation that all appropriate personnel have successfully completed the training required under § 63.306(b)(1);

(ii) The records required to be maintained by the plan provisions implementing § 63.306(b)(7);

(iii) Records resulting from audits of the effectiveness of the work practice program for the particular emission point, as required under § 63.306(b)(2)(i), 63.306(b)(3)(i), 63.306(b)(4)(i), or 63.306(b)(5)(i); and

(iv) If the plan provisions for coke oven doors must be implemented, records of the inventory of doors and jambs as required under § 63.306(b)(2)(vi); and

(5) The design drawings and engineering specifications for the bypass/bleeder stack flare system or approved alternative control device or system as required under § 63.307.

(6) Records specified in § 63.310(f) regarding the basis of each malfunction notification.

(g) Records required to be maintained and reports required to be filed with the Administrator under this subpart shall be made available in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph by the owner or operator to the authorized collective bargaining representative of the employees at a coke oven battery, for inspection and copying.

(1) Requests under paragraph (g) of this section shall be submitted in writing, and shall identify the records or reports that are subject to the request with reasonable specificity;

(2) The owner or operator shall produce the reports for inspection and copying within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying (except for the first copy of any document), which shall not exceed the copying fee charged by the Administrator under part 2 of this chapter;

(3) Nothing in paragraph (g) of this section shall require the production for inspection or copying of any portion of a document that contains trade secrets or confidential business information that the Administrator would be prohibited from disclosing to the public under part 2 of this chapter; and

(4) The inspection or copying of a document under paragraph (g) of this section shall not in any way affect any property right of the owner or operator in such document under laws for the protection of intellectual property, including the copyright laws.

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 20014, Apr. 15, 2005]

§ 63.312 Existing regulations and requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall comply with all applicable State implementation plan emission limits and (subject to any expiration date) all federally enforceable emission limitations which are contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement for the control of emissions from offtake systems, topside port lids, coke oven doors, and charging operations in effect on September 15, 1992, or which have been modified according to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Nothing in this subpart shall affect the enforcement of such State implementation plan emission limitations (or, subject to any expiration date, such federally enforceable emission limitations contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement) in effect on September 15, 1992, or which have been modified according to the provisions in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) No such State implementation plan emission limitation (or, subject to any expiration date, such federally enforceable emission limitation contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement) in effect on September 15, 1992, may be modified under the Act unless:

(1) Such modification is consistent with all requirements of section 110 of the Act; and either

(i) Such modification ensures that the applicable emission limitations and format (e.g., single pass v. multiday average) in effect on September 15, 1992, will continue in effect; or

(ii) Such modification includes a change in the method of monitoring (except frequency unless frequency was indicated in the State implementation plan, or subject to any expiration date, other federally enforceable requirements contained in an order, decree, permit, or settlement agreement) that is more stringent than the method of monitoring in effect on September 15, 1992, and that ensures coke oven emission reductions greater than the emission reductions required on September 15, 1992. The burden of proof in demonstrating the stringency of the methods of monitoring is borne by the party requesting the modification and must be made to the satisfaction of the Administrator; or

(iii) Such modification makes the emission limitations more stringent while holding the format unchanged, makes the format more stringent while holding the emission limitations unchanged, or makes both more stringent.

(2) Any industry application to make a State implementation plan revision or other adjustment to account for differences between Method 303 in appendix A to this part and the State's method based on paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section shall be submitted within 12 months after October 27, 1993.

(d) Except as specified in § 63.307(f), nothing in this subpart shall limit or affect any authority or obligation of Federal, State, or local agencies to establish emission limitations or other requirements more stringent than those specified in this subpart.

(e) Except as provided in § 63.302(c), section 112(g) of the Act shall not apply to sources subject to this subpart.

§ 63.313 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under subpart E of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (d) of this section are retained by the Administrator and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) Withdrawal of authority:

(1) Whenever the Administrator learns that a delegated agency has not fully carried out the inspections and performance tests required under § 63.309 for each applicable emission point of each battery each day, the Administrator shall immediately notify the agency. Unless the delegated agency demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction within 15 days of notification that the agency is consistently carrying out the inspections and performance tests required under § 63.309 in the manner specified in the preceding sentence, the Administrator shall notify the coke oven battery owner or operator that inspections and performance tests shall be carried out according to § 63.309(a)(5). When the Administrator determines that the delegated agency is prepared to consistently perform all the required inspections and performance tests each day, the Administrator shall give the coke oven battery owner or operator at least 15 days notice that implementation will revert to the previously delegated

agency.

(2) In addition to the provisions in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Administrator may also withdraw delegation of authority pursuant to the provisions of § 63.96 of subpart E of this part.

(d) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.300 and 63.302 through 63.308 (except the authorities in 63.306(a)(2) and (d)).

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

(3) Approval of any changes to section 2 of Method 303 in appendix A of this part.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37346, June 23, 2003]

Appendix A to Subpart L of Part 63—Operating Coke Oven Batteries as of April 1, 1992

No.	Plant	Battery
1	ABC Coke, Tarrant, AL	A
		5
		6
2	Acme Steel, Chicago, IL	1
		2
3	Armco, Inc., Middletown, OH	1
		2
		3
4	Armco, Inc., Ashland, KY	3
		4
5	Bethlehem Steel, Bethlehem, PA	A
		2
		3
6	Bethlehem Steel, Burns Harbor, IN	1
		2

7	Bethlehem Steel, Lackawanna, NY	7
		8
8	Citizens Gas, Indianapolis, IN	E
		H
		1
9	Empire Coke, Holt, AL	1
		2
10	Erie Coke, Erie, PA	A
		B
11	Geneva Steel, Provo, UT	1
		2
		3
		4
12	Gulf States Steel, Gadsden, AL	2
		3
13	Inland Steel, East Chicago, IN	6
		7
		9
		10
		11
14	Jewell Coal and Coke, Vansant, VA	2
		3A
		3B
		3C
15	Koppers, Woodward, AL	1
		2A
		2B
		4A
		4B
		5
16	LTV Steel, Cleveland, OH	6
		7
17	LTV Steel, Pittsburgh, PA	P1

		P2
		P3N
		P3S
		P4
18	LTV Steel, Chicago, IL	2
19	LTV Steel, Warren, OH	4
20	National Steel, Ecorse, MI	5
21	National Steel, Granite City, IL	A
		B
22	New Boston Coke, Portsmouth, OH	1
23	Sharon Steel, Monessen, PA	1B
		2
24	Shenango, Pittsburgh, PA	1
		4
25	Sloss Industries, Birmingham, AL	3
		4
		5
26	Toledo Coke, Toledo, OH	C
27	Tonawanda Coke, Buffalo, NY	1
28	USX, Clairton, PA	1
		2
		3
		7
		8
		9
		13
		14
		15
		19
		20
		B
29	USX, Gary, IN	2
		3

		5
		7
30	Wheeling-Pittsburgh, E. Steubenville, WV	1 2
		3
		8

[58 FR 57911, Oct. 27, 1993; 59 FR 1992, Jan. 13, 1994]

Attachment D - NESHAP for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks

Source Name:	Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.
Source Location:	3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	3312
Operation Permit No.:	T089-30043-00382

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES

Subpart CCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks

SOURCE: 68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7280 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for pushing, soaking, quenching, and battery stacks at coke oven batteries. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with all applicable emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart.

§ 63.7281 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a coke oven battery at a coke plant that is (or is part of) a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. A major source of HAP is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year.

§ 63.7282 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source at your coke plant. The affected source is each coke oven battery.

(b) This subpart covers emissions from pushing, soaking, quenching, and battery stacks from each affected source.

(c) An affected source at your coke plant is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before July 3, 2001.

(d) An affected source at your coke plant is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or after July 3, 2001. An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the definition of “reconstruction” in § 63.2.

§ 63.7283 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you no later than April 14, 2006.

(b) If you have a new affected source and its initial startup date is on or before April 14, 2003, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you by April 14, 2003.

(c) If you have a new affected source and its initial startup date is after April 14, 2003, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you upon initial startup.

(d) You must meet the notification and schedule requirements in § 63.7340. Several of these notifications must be submitted before the compliance date for your affected source.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003; 68 FR 19885, Apr. 22, 2003]

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.7290 What emission limitations must I meet for capture systems and control devices applied to pushing emissions?

(a) You must not discharge to the atmosphere emissions of particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions from a new or existing coke oven battery that exceed the applicable limit in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) 0.01 grain per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) if a cokeside shed is used to capture emissions;

(2) 0.02 pound per ton (lb/ton) of coke if a moveable hood vented to a stationary control device is used to capture emissions;

(3) If a mobile scrubber car that does not capture emissions during travel is used:

(i) 0.03 lb/ton of coke for a control device applied to pushing emissions from a short battery, or

(ii) 0.01 lb/ton of coke for a control device applied to pushing emissions from a tall battery; and

(4) 0.04 lb/ton of coke if a mobile control device that captures emissions during travel is used.

(b) You must meet each operating limit in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section that applies to you for a new or existing coke oven battery.

(1) For each venturi scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you must maintain the daily average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate at or above the minimum levels established during the initial performance test.

(2) For each hot water scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you must maintain the daily average water pressure and water temperature at or above the minimum levels established during the initial performance test.

(3) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must maintain the daily average volumetric flow rate at the inlet of the control device at or above the minimum level established during the initial performance test; or

(i) For each capture system that uses an electric motor to drive the fan, you must maintain the daily average fan motor amperes at or above the minimum level established during the initial performance test; and

(ii) For each capture system that does not use a fan driven by an electric motor, you must maintain the daily average static pressure at the inlet to the control device at an equal or greater vacuum than the level established during the initial performance test or maintain the daily average fan revolutions per minute (RPM) at or above the minimum level established during the initial performance test.

(4) For each multicyclone, you must maintain the daily average pressure drop at or below the minimum level established during the initial performance test.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60818, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 63.7291 What work practice standards must I meet for fugitive pushing emissions if I have a by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues?

(a) You must meet each requirement in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section for each new or existing by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues.

(1) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive pushing emissions from each oven at least once every 90 days. If an oven cannot be observed during a 90-day period due to circumstances that were not reasonably avoidable, you must observe the opacity of the first push of that oven following the close of the 90-day period that is capable of being observed in accordance with the procedures in § 63.7334(a), and you must document why the oven was not observed within a 90-day period. All opacity observations of fugitive pushing emissions for batteries with vertical flues must be made using the procedures in § 63.7334(a).

(2) If two or more batteries are served by the same pushing equipment and total no more than 90 ovens, the batteries as a unit can be considered a single battery.

(3) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive pushing emissions for at least four consecutive pushes per battery each day. Exclude any push during which the observer's view is obstructed or obscured by interferences and observe the next available push to complete the set of four pushes. If necessary due to circumstances that were not reasonably avoidable, you may observe fewer than four consecutive pushes in a day; however, you must observe and record as many consecutive pushes as possible and document why four consecutive pushes could not be observed. You may observe and record one or more non-consecutive pushes in addition to any consecutive pushes observed in a day.

(4) Do not alter the pushing schedule to change the sequence of consecutive pushes to be observed on any day. Keep records indicating the legitimate operational reason for any change in your pushing schedule which results in a change in the sequence of consecutive pushes observed on any day.

(5) If the average opacity for any individual push exceeds 30 percent opacity for any short battery or 35 percent opacity for any tall battery, you must take corrective action and/or increase coking time for that oven. You must complete corrective action or increase coking time within either 10 calendar days or the number of days determined using Equation 1 of this section, whichever is greater:

$X = 0.55 * Y$ (Eq. 1)

Where:

X = Number of calendar days allowed to complete corrective action or increase coking time; and

Y = Current coking time for the oven, hours.

For the purpose of determining the number of calendar days allowed under Equation 1 of this section, day one is the first day following the day you observed an opacity in excess of 30 percent for any short battery or 35 percent for any tall battery. Any fraction produced by Equation 1 of this section must be counted as a whole day. Days during which the oven is removed from service are not included in the number of days allowed to complete corrective action.

(6)(i) You must demonstrate that the corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful. After a period of time no longer than the number of days allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes for the oven capable of being observed using the procedures in § 63.7334(a). The corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful if the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 30 percent or less for a short battery or 35 percent or less for a tall battery. If the corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful, you may return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 30 percent for a short battery or 35 percent for a tall battery, the corrective action and/or increased coking time was unsuccessful, and you must complete additional corrective action and/or increase coking time for that oven within the number of days allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(ii) After implementing any additional corrective action and/or increased coking time required under paragraph (a)(6)(i) or (a)(7)(ii) of this section, you must demonstrate that corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful. After a period of time no longer than the number of days allowed in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, you must observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes for the oven capable of being observed using the procedures in § 63.7334(a). The corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful if the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 30 percent or less for a short battery or 35 percent or less for a tall battery. If the corrective action and/or increased coking time was successful, you may return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 30 percent for a short battery or 35 percent for a tall battery, the corrective action and/or increased coking time was unsuccessful, and you must follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(iii) of this section.

(iii) If the corrective action and/or increased coking time was unsuccessful as described in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section, you must repeat the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section until the corrective action and/or increased coking time is successful. You must report to the permitting authority as a deviation each unsuccessful attempt at corrective action and/or increased coking time under paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section.

(7)(i) If at any time you place an oven on increased coking time as a result of fugitive pushing emissions that exceed 30 percent for a short battery or 35 percent for a tall battery, you must keep the oven on the increased coking time until the oven qualifies for decreased coking time using the procedures in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) or (a)(7)(iii) of this section.

(ii) To qualify for a decreased coking time for an oven placed on increased coking time in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) or (6) of this section, you must operate the oven on the decreased coking time. After no more than two coking cycles on the decreased coking time, you must observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes that are capable of being observed using the procedures in § 63.7334(a). If the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 30 percent or less for a short battery or 35 percent or less for a tall battery, you may keep the oven on the decreased coking time and return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 30 percent for a short battery or 35 percent for a tall battery, the attempt to qualify for

a decreased coking time was unsuccessful. You must then return the oven to the previously established increased coking time, or implement other corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time. If you implement other corrective action and/or a coking time that is shorter than the previously established increased coking time, you must follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section to confirm that the corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time was successful.

(iii) If the attempt to qualify for decreased coking time was unsuccessful as described in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section, you may again attempt to qualify for decreased coking time for the oven. To do this, you must operate the oven on the decreased coking time. After no more than two coking cycles on the decreased coking time, you must observe and record the opacity of the first two pushes that are capable of being observed using the procedures in § 63.7334(a). If the average opacity for each of the two pushes is 30 percent or less for a short battery or 35 percent or less for a tall battery, you may keep the oven on the decreased coking time and return the oven to the 90-day reading rotation described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. If the average opacity of either push exceeds 30 percent for a short battery or 35 percent for a tall battery, the attempt to qualify for a decreased coking time was unsuccessful. You must then return the oven to the previously established increased coking time, or implement other corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time. If you implement other corrective action and/or a coking time that is shorter than the previously established increased coking time, you must follow the procedures in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section to confirm that the corrective action(s) and/or increased coking time was successful.

(iv) You must report to the permitting authority as a deviation the second and any subsequent consecutive unsuccessful attempts on the same oven to qualify for decreased coking time as described in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section.

(b) As provided in § 63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standards in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.7292 What work practice standards must I meet for fugitive pushing emissions if I have a by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues?

(a) You must comply with each of the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Prepare and operate by a written plan that will eliminate or minimize incomplete coking for each by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues. You must submit the plan and supporting documentation to the Administrator (or delegated authority) for approval no later than 90 days after completing all observations and measurements required for the study in paragraph (a)(3) of this section or April 14, 2004, whichever is earlier. You must begin operating by the plan requirements by the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283. The written plan must identify minimum flue temperatures for different coking times and a battery-wide minimum acceptable flue temperature for any oven at any coking time.

(2) Submit the written plan and supporting documentation to the Administrator (or delegated authority) for review and approval. Include all data collected during the study described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. If the Administrator (or delegated authority) disapproves the plan, you must revise the plan as directed by the Administrator (or delegated authority) and submit the amended plan for approval. The Administrator (or delegated authority) may require you to collect and submit additional data. You must operate according to your submitted plan (or submitted amended plan, if any) until the Administrator (or delegated authority) approves your plan.

(3) You must base your written plan on a study that you conduct that meets each of the requirements listed in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (x) of this section.

(i) Initiate the study by July 14, 2003. Notify the Administrator (or delegated authority) at least 7 days prior to initiating the study according to the requirements in § 63.7340(f).

(ii) Conduct the study under representative operating conditions, including but not limited to the range of moisture content and volatile matter in the coal that is charged.

(iii) Include every oven in the study and observe at least two pushes from each oven.

(iv) For each push observed, measure and record the temperature of every flue within 2 hours before the scheduled pushing time. Document the oven number, date, and time the oven was charged and pushed, and calculate the net coking time.

(v) For each push observed, document the factors to be used to identify pushes that are incompletely coked. These factors must include (but are not limited to): average opacity during the push, average opacity during travel to the quench tower, average of six highest consecutive observations during both push and travel, highest single opacity reading, color of the emissions (especially noting any yellow or brown emissions), presence of excessive smoke during travel to the quench tower, percent volatile matter in the coke, percent volatile matter and percent moisture in the coal that is charged, and the date the oven was last rebuilt or completely relined. Additional documentation may be provided in the form of pictures or videotape of emissions during the push and travel. All opacity observations must be conducted in accordance with the procedures in § 63.7334(a)(3) through (7).

(vi) Inspect the inside walls of the oven after each observed push for cool spots as indicated by a flue that is darker than others (the oven walls should be red hot) and record the results.

(vii) For each push observed, note where incomplete coking occurs if possible (*e.g.,* coke side end, pusher side end, top, or center of the coke mass). For any push with incomplete coking, investigate and document the probable cause.

(viii) Use the documented factors in paragraph (a)(3)(v) of this section to identify pushes that were completely coked and those that were not completely coked. Provide a rationale for the determination based on the documentation of factors observed during the study.

(ix) Use only the flue temperature and coking time data for pushes that were completely coked to identify minimum flue temperatures for various coking times. Submit the criteria used to determine complete coking, as well as a table of coking times and corresponding temperatures for complete coking as part of your plan.

(x) Determine the battery-wide minimum acceptable flue temperature for any oven. This temperature will be equal to the lowest temperature that provided complete coking as determined in paragraph (a)(3)(ix) of this section.

(4) You must operate according to the coking times and temperatures in your approved plan and the requirements in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) Measure and record the percent volatile matter in the coal that is charged.

(ii) Measure and record the temperature of all flues on two ovens per day within 2 hours before the scheduled pushing time for each oven. Measure and record the temperature of all flues on each oven at least once each month.

(iii) For each oven observed in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, record the time each oven is charged and pushed and calculate and record the net coking time. If any measured flue

temperature for an oven is below the minimum flue temperature for an oven's scheduled coking time as established in the written plan, increase the coking time for the oven to the coking time in the written plan for the observed flue temperature before pushing the oven.

(iv) If you increased the coking time for any oven in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section, you must investigate the cause of the low flue temperature and take corrective action to fix the problem. You must continue to measure and record the temperature of all flues for the oven within 2 hours before each scheduled pushing time until the measurements meet the minimum temperature requirements for the increased coking time for two consecutive pushes. If any measured flue temperature for an oven on increased coking time falls below the minimum flue temperature for the increased coking time, as established in the written plan, you must increase the coking time for the oven to the coking time specified in the written plan for the observed flue temperature before pushing the oven. The oven must continue to operate at this coking time (or at a longer coking time if the temperature falls below the minimum allowed for the increased coking time) until the problem has been corrected, and you have confirmed that the corrective action was successful as required by paragraph (a)(4)(v) of this section.

(v) Once the heating problem has been corrected, the oven may be returned to the battery's normal coking schedule. You must then measure and record the flue temperatures for the oven within 2 hours before the scheduled pushing time for the next two consecutive pushes. If any flue temperature measurement is below the minimum flue temperature for that coking time established in the written plan, repeat the procedures in paragraphs (a)(4)(iii) and (iv) of this section.

(vi) If any flue temperature measurement is below the battery-wide minimum acceptable temperature for complete coking established in the written plan for any oven at any coking time, you must remove the oven from service for repairs.

(vii) For an oven that has been repaired and returned to service after being removed from service in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(vi) of this section, you must measure and record the temperatures of all flues for the oven within 2 hours before the first scheduled pushing time. If any flue temperature measurement is below the minimum flue temperature for the scheduled coking time, as established in the written plan, you must repeat the procedures described in paragraphs (a)(4)(iii) and (iv) of this section.

(viii) For an oven that has been repaired and returned to service after removal from service in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(vi) of this section, you must report as a deviation to the permitting authority any flue temperature measurement made during the initial coking cycle after return to service that is below the lowest acceptable minimum flue temperature.

(b) As provided in § 63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standards in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.7293 What work practice standards must I meet for fugitive pushing emissions if I have a non-recovery coke oven battery?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section for each new and existing non-recovery coke oven battery.

(1) You must visually inspect each oven prior to pushing by opening the door damper and observing the bed of coke.

(2) Do not push the oven unless the visual inspection indicates that there is no smoke in the open space above the coke bed and that there is an unobstructed view of the door on the opposite side of the oven.

(b) As provided in § 63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standard in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.7294 What work practice standard must I meet for soaking?

(a) For each new and existing by-product coke oven battery, you must prepare and operate at all times according to a written work practice plan for soaking. Each plan must include measures and procedures to:

(1) Train topside workers to identify soaking emissions that require corrective actions.

(2) Damper the oven off the collecting main prior to opening the standpipe cap.

(3) Determine the cause of soaking emissions that do not ignite automatically, including emissions that result from raw coke oven gas leaking from the collecting main through the damper, and emissions that result from incomplete coking.

(4) If soaking emissions are caused by leaks from the collecting main, take corrective actions to eliminate the soaking emissions. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, reseating the damper, cleaning the flushing liquor piping, using aspiration, putting the oven back on the collecting main, or igniting the emissions.

(5) If soaking emissions are not caused by leaks from the collecting main, notify a designated responsible party. The responsible party must determine whether the soaking emissions are due to incomplete coking. If incomplete coking is the cause of the soaking emissions, you must put the oven back on the collecting main until it is completely coked or you must ignite the emissions.

(b) As provided in § 63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standard in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 63.7295 What requirements must I meet for quenching?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section for each quench tower and backup quench station at a new or existing coke oven battery.

(1) For the quenching of hot coke, you must meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) The concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water used for quenching must not exceed 1,100 milligrams per liter (mg/L); or

(ii) The sum of the concentrations of benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, and naphthalene in the water used for quenching must not exceed the applicable site-specific limit approved by the permitting authority.

(2) You must use acceptable makeup water, as defined in § 63.7352, as makeup water for quenching.

(b) For each quench tower at a new or existing coke oven battery and each backup quench station at a new coke oven battery, you must meet each of the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must equip each quench tower with baffles such that no more than 5 percent of the cross sectional area of the tower may be uncovered or open to the sky.

(2) You must wash the baffles in each quench tower once each day that the tower is used to quench coke, except as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You are not required to wash the baffles in a quench tower if the highest measured ambient temperature remains less than 30 degrees Fahrenheit throughout that day (24-hour period). If the measured ambient temperature rises to 30 degrees Fahrenheit or more during the day, you must resume daily washing according to the schedule in your operation and maintenance plan.

(ii) You must continuously record the ambient temperature on days that the baffles were not washed.

(3) You must inspect each quench tower monthly for damaged or missing baffles and blockage.

(4) You must initiate repair or replacement of damaged or missing baffles within 30 days and complete as soon as practicable.

(c) As provided in § 63.6(g), you may request to use an alternative to the work practice standards in paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 63.7296 What emission limitations must I meet for battery stacks?

You must not discharge to the atmosphere any emissions from any battery stack at a new or existing by-product coke oven battery that exhibit an opacity greater than the applicable limit in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) Daily average of 15 percent opacity for a battery on a normal coking cycle.

(b) Daily average of 20 percent opacity for a battery on batterywide extended coking.

Operation and Maintenance Requirements

§ 63.7300 What are my operation and maintenance requirements?

(a) As required by § 63.6(e)(1)(i), you must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels required by this subpart.

(b) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance plan for the general operation and maintenance of new or existing by-product coke oven batteries. Each plan must address, at a minimum, the elements listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Frequency and method of recording underfiring gas parameters.

(2) Frequency and method of recording battery operating temperature, including measurement of individual flue and cross-wall temperatures.

(3) Procedures to prevent pushing an oven before it is fully coked.

(4) Procedures to prevent overcharging and undercharging of ovens, including measurement of coal moisture, coal bulk density, and procedures for determining volume of coal charged.

(5) Frequency and procedures for inspecting flues, burners, and nozzles.

(6) Schedule and procedures for the daily washing of baffles.

(c) You must prepare and operate at all times according to a written operation and maintenance plan for each capture system and control device applied to pushing emissions from a new or existing coke oven battery. Each plan must address at a minimum the elements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Monthly inspections of the equipment that are important to the performance of the total capture system (*e.g.,* pressure sensors, dampers, and damper switches). This inspection must include observations of the physical appearance of the equipment (*e.g.,* presence of holes in ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in ductwork, and fan erosion). In the event a defect or deficiency is found in the capture system (during a monthly inspection or between inspections), you must complete repairs within 30 days after the date that the defect or deficiency is discovered. If you determine that the repairs cannot be completed within 30 days, you must submit a written request for an extension of time to complete the repairs that must be received by the permitting authority not more than 20 days after the date that the defect or deficiency is discovered. The request must contain a description of the defect or deficiency, the steps needed and taken to correct the problem, the interim steps being taken to mitigate the emissions impact of the defect or deficiency, and a proposed schedule for completing the repairs. The request shall be deemed approved unless and until such time as the permitting authority notifies you that it objects to the request. The permitting authority may consider all relevant factors in deciding whether to approve or deny the request (including feasibility and safety). Each approved schedule must provide for completion of repairs as expeditiously as practicable, and the permitting authority may request modifications to the proposed schedule as part of the approval process.

(2) Preventative maintenance for each control device, including a preventative maintenance schedule that is consistent with the manufacturer's instructions for routine and long-term maintenance.

(3) Corrective action for all baghouses applied to pushing emissions. In the event a bag leak detection system alarm is triggered, you must initiate corrective action to determine the cause of the alarm within 1 hour of the alarm, initiate corrective action to correct the cause of the problem within 24 hours of the alarm, and complete the corrective action as soon as practicable. Actions may include, but are not limited to:

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

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media.

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

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment.

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

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

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 44289, Aug. 2, 2005]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7310 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction as defined in § 63.2.

(b) During the period between the compliance date specified for your affected source in § 63.7283 and the date upon which continuous monitoring systems have been installed and certified and any applicable operating limits have been set, you must maintain a log detailing the operation and maintenance of the process and emissions control equipment.

(c) You must develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan according to the provisions in § 63.6(e)(3).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006]

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Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7320 By what date must I conduct performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations?

(a) As required in § 63.7(a)(2), you must conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with each limit in § 63.7290(a) for emissions of particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions that applies to you within 180 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(b) You must conduct performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the TDS limit or constituent limit for quench water in § 63.7295(a)(1) and each opacity limit in § 63.7297(a) for a by-product coke oven battery stack by the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(c) For each work practice standard and operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you, you must demonstrate initial compliance within 30 calendar days after the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(d) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between July 3, 2001 and April 14, 2003, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limit or the promulgated emission limit no later than October 14, 2003, or no later than 180 calendar days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to § 63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(e) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between July 3, 2001 and April 14, 2003, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limit when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limit by October 11, 2006, or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to § 63.7(a)(2)(ix).

§ 63.7321 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

For each control device subject to an emission limit for particulate matter in § 63.7290(a), you must conduct subsequent performance tests no less frequently than twice (at mid-term and renewal) during each term of your title V operating permit.

§ 63.7322 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limits for particulate matter?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) To determine compliance with the emission limit for particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions where a cokeside shed is the capture system, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section. To determine compliance with a process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter (lb/ton of coke) from a control device applied to pushing emissions where a cokeside shed is not used, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Determine the concentration of particulate matter according to the following test methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60.

(i) Method 1 to select sampling port locations and the number of traverse points. Sampling sites must be located at the outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(ii) Method 2, 2F, or 2G to determine the volumetric flow rate of the stack gas.

(iii) Method 3, 3A, or 3B to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

(iv) Method 4 to determine the moisture content of the stack gas.

(v) Method 5 or 5D, as applicable, to determine the concentration of front half particulate matter in the stack gas.

(2) During each particulate matter test run, sample only during periods of actual pushing when the capture system fan and control device are engaged. Collect a minimum sample volume of 30 dry standard cubic feet of gas during each test run. Three valid test runs are needed to comprise a performance test. Each run must start at the beginning of a push and finish at the end of a push (*i.e.* , sample for an integral number of pushes).

(3) Determine the total combined weight in tons of coke pushed during the duration of each test run according to the procedures in your source test plan for calculating coke yield from the quantity of coal charged to an individual oven.

(4) Compute the process-weighted mass emissions (E_p) for each test run using Equation 1 of this section as follows:

$$E_p = \frac{C \times Q \times T}{P \times K} \qquad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

E_p = Process weighted mass emissions of particulate matter, lb/ton;

C = Concentration of particulate matter, gr/dscf;

Q = Volumetric flow rate of stack gas, dscf/hr;

T = Total time during a run that a sample is withdrawn from the stack during pushing, hr;

P = Total amount of coke pushed during the test run, tons; and

K = Conversion factor, 7,000 gr/lb.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 44289, Aug. 2, 2005]

§ 63.7323 What procedures must I use to establish operating limits?

(a) For a venturi scrubber applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must establish site-specific operating limits for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Using the continuous parameter monitoring systems (CPMS) required in § 63.7330(b), measure and record the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate for each particulate matter test run during periods of pushing. A minimum of one pressure drop measurement and one scrubber water flow rate measurement must be obtained for each push.

(2) Compute and record the average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate for each test run. Your operating limits are the lowest average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate values recorded during any of the three runs that meet the applicable emission limit.

(b) For a hot water scrubber applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must establish site-specific operating limits for water pressure and water temperature according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Using the CPMS required in § 63.7330(c), measure and record the hot water pressure and temperature for each particulate matter test run during periods of pushing. A minimum of one pressure measurement and one temperature measurement must be made just prior to each push by monitoring the hot water holding tank on the mobile scrubber car.

(2) Compute and record the average water pressure and temperature for each test run. Your operating limits are the lowest pressure and temperature values recorded during any of the three runs that meet the applicable emission limit.

(c) For a capture system applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must establish a site-specific operating limit according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3) for volumetric flow rate, measure and record the total volumetric flow rate at the inlet of the control device during each push sampled for each particulate matter test run. Your operating limit is the lowest volumetric flow rate recorded during any of the three runs that meet the emission limit.

(2) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3)(i) for fan motor amperes, measure and record the fan motor amperes during each push sampled for each particulate matter test run. Your operating limit is the lowest fan motor amperes recorded during any of the three runs that meet the emission limit.

(3) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3)(ii) for static pressure or fan RPM, measure and record the static pressure at the inlet of the control device or fan RPM during each push sampled for each particulate matter test run. Your operating limit for static pressure is the minimum vacuum recorded during any of the three runs that meets the emission limit. Your operating limit for fan RPM is the lowest fan RPM recorded during any of the three runs that meets the emission limit.

(d) For a multicyclone applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must establish a site-specific operating limit for pressure drop according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Using the CPMS required in § 63.7330(f), measure and record the pressure drop for each particulate matter test run during periods of pushing. A minimum of one pressure drop measurement must be obtained for each push.

(2) Compute and record the average pressure drop for each test run. Your operating limit is the highest average pressure drop value recorded during any of the three runs that meet the emission limit.

(e) You may change the operating limit for a venturi scrubber, capture system, or mobile control device that captures emissions during pushing if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Submit a written notification to the Administrator of your request to conduct a new performance test to revise the operating limit.

(2) Conduct a performance test to demonstrate that emissions of particulate matter from the control device do not exceed the applicable limit in § 63.7290(a).

(3) Establish revised operating limits according to the applicable procedures in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60818, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 63.7324 What procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the opacity limits?

(a) You must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) To determine compliance with the daily average opacity limit for stacks of 15 percent for a by-product coke oven battery on a normal coking cycle or 20 percent for a by-product coke oven battery on batterywide extended coking, follow the test methods and procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Using the continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) required in § 63.7330(e), measure and record the opacity of emissions from each battery stack for a 24-hour period.

(2) Reduce the monitoring data to hourly averages as specified in § 63.8(g)(2).

(3) Compute and record the 24-hour (daily) average of the COMS data.

§ 63.7325 What test methods and other procedures must I use to demonstrate initial compliance with the TDS or constituent limits for quench water?

(a) If you elect the TDS limit for quench water in § 63.7295(a)(1)(i), you must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Take the quench water sample from a location that provides a representative sample of the quench water as applied to the coke (*e.g.,* from the header that feeds water to the quench tower reservoirs). Conduct sampling under normal and representative operating conditions.

(2) Determine the TDS concentration of the sample using Method 160.1 in 40 CFR part 136.3 (see "residue—filterable"), except that you must dry the total filterable residue at 103 to 105 °C (degrees Centigrade) instead of 180 °C.

(b) If at any time you elect to meet the alternative requirements for quench water in § 63.7295(a)(1)(ii), you must establish a site-specific constituent limit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Take a minimum of nine quench water samples from a location that provides a representative sample of the quench water as applied to the coke (*e.g.,* from the header that feeds water to the quench tower reservoirs). Conduct sampling under normal and representative operating conditions.

(2) For each sample, determine the TDS concentration according to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and the concentration of benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, and naphthalene using the applicable methods in 40 CFR part 136 or an approved alternative method.

(3) Determine and record the highest sum of the concentrations of benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, and naphthalene in any sample that has a TDS concentration less than or equal to the TDS limit of 1,100 mg/L. This concentration is the site-specific constituent limit.

(4) Submit the site-specific limit, sampling results, and all supporting data and calculations to your permitting authority for review and approval.

(c) If you elect the constituent limit for quench water in § 63.7295(a)(1)(ii), you must conduct each performance test that applies to your affected source according to the conditions in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Take a quench water sample from a location that provides a representative sample of the quench water as applied to the coke (*e.g.,* from the header that feeds water to the quench tower reservoirs). Conduct sampling under normal and representative operating conditions.

(2) Determine the sum of the concentration of benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, and naphthalene in the sample using the applicable methods in 40 CFR part 136 or an approved alternative method.

§ 63.7326 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations that apply to me?

(a) For each coke oven battery subject to the emission limit for particulate matter from a control device applied to pushing emissions, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that apply to you.

(1) The concentration of particulate matter, measured in accordance with the performance test procedures in § 63.7322(b)(1) and (2), did not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf for a control device where a cokeside shed is used to capture pushing emissions or the process-weighted mass rate of particulate matter (lb/ton of coke), measured in accordance with the performance test procedures in § 63.7322(b)(1) through (4), did not exceed:

(i) 0.02 lb/ton of coke if a moveable hood vented to a stationary control device is used to capture emissions;

(ii) If a mobile scrubber car that does not capture emissions during travel is used, 0.03 lb/ton of coke from a control device applied to pushing emissions from a short coke oven battery or 0.01 lb/ton of coke from a control device applied to pushing emissions from a tall coke oven battery; and

(iii) 0.04 lb/ton of coke if a mobile control device that captures emissions during travel is used.

(2) For each venturi scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you have established appropriate site-specific operating limits and have a record of the pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate measured during the performance test in accordance with § 63.7323(a).

(3) For each hot water scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you have established appropriate site-specific operating limits and have a record of the water pressure and temperature measured during the performance test in accordance with § 63.7323(b).

(4) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions, you have established an appropriate site-specific operating limit, and:

(i) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3) for volumetric flow rate, you have a record of the total volumetric flow rate at the inlet of the control device measured during the performance test in accordance with § 63.7323(c)(1); or

(ii) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3)(i) for fan motor amperes, you have a record of the fan motor amperes during the performance test in accordance with § 63.7323(c)(2); or

(iii) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3)(ii) for static pressure or fan RPM, you have a record of the static pressure at the inlet of the control device or fan RPM measured during the performance test in accordance with § 63.7323(c)(3).

(5) For each multicyclone applied to pushing emissions, you have established an appropriate site-specific operating limit and have a record of the pressure drop measured during the performance test in accordance with § 63.7323(d).

(b) For each new or existing by-product coke oven battery subject to the opacity limit for stacks in § 63.7296(a), you have demonstrated initial compliance if the daily average opacity, as measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7324(b), is no more than 15 percent for a battery on a normal coking cycle or 20 percent for a battery on batterywide extended coking.

(c) For each new or existing by-product coke oven battery subject to the TDS limit or constituent limits for quench water in § 63.7295(a)(1),

(1) You have demonstrated initial compliance with the TDS limit in § 63.7295(a)(1)(i) if the TDS concentration, as measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7325(a), does not exceed 1,100 mg/L.

(2) You have demonstrated initial compliance with the constituent limit in § 63.7295(a)(1)(ii) if:

(i) You have established a site-specific constituent limit according to the procedures in § 63.7325(b); and

(ii) The sum of the constituent concentrations, as measured according to the performance test procedures in § 63.7325(c), is less than or equal to the site-specific limit.

(d) For each by-product coke oven battery stack subject to an opacity limit in § 63.7296(a) and each by-product coke oven battery subject to the requirements for quench water in § 63.7295(a)(1), you must submit a notification of compliance status containing the results of the COMS performance test for battery stacks and the quench water performance test (TDS or constituent limit) according to § 63.7340(e)(1). For each particulate matter emission limitation that applies to you, you must submit a notification of compliance status containing the results of the performance test according to § 63.7340(e)(2).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 63.7327 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the work practice standards that apply to me?

(a) For each by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7291(a), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(b) For each by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7292(a), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have met the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You have prepared and submitted a written plan and supporting documentation establishing appropriate minimum flue temperatures for different coking times and the lowest acceptable temperature to the Administrator (or delegated authority) for review and approval; and

(2) You certify in your notification of compliance status that you will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(c) For each non-recovery coke oven battery subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7293(a), you have demonstrated initial compliance if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(d) For each by-product coke oven battery subject to the work practice standards for soaking in § 63.7294, you have demonstrated initial compliance if you have met the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You have prepared and submitted a written work practice plan in accordance with § 63.7294(a); and

(2) You certify in your notification of compliance status that you will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(e) For each coke oven battery, you have demonstrated initial compliance with the work practice standards for quenching in § 63.7295(b) if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you have met the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You have installed the required equipment in each quench tower; and

(2) You will meet each of the work practice requirements beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283.

(f) For each work practice standard that applies to you, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in § 63.7340(e)(1).

§ 63.7328 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?

You have demonstrated initial compliance if you certify in your notification of compliance status that you have met the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section:

(a) You have prepared the operation and maintenance plans according to the requirements in § 63.7300(b) and (c);

(b) You will operate each by-product coke oven battery and each capture system and control device applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery according to the procedures in the plans beginning no later than the compliance date that is specified in § 63.7283;

(c) You have prepared a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in § 63.7331(b); and

(d) You submit a notification of compliance status according to the requirements in § 63.7340(e).

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7330 What are my monitoring requirements?

(a) For each baghouse applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery, you must at all times monitor the relative change in particulate matter loadings using a bag leak detection system according to the requirements in § 63.7331(a) and conduct inspections at their specified frequency according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) of this section.

(1) Monitor the pressure drop across each baghouse cell each day to ensure pressure drop is within the normal operating range identified in the manual;

(2) Confirm that dust is being removed from hoppers through weekly visual inspections or equivalent means of ensuring the proper functioning of removal mechanisms;

(3) Check the compressed air supply for pulse-jet baghouses each day;

(4) Monitor cleaning cycles to ensure proper operation using an appropriate methodology;

(5) Check bag cleaning mechanisms for proper functioning through monthly visual inspection or equivalent means;

(6) Make monthly visual checks of bag tension on reverse air and shaker-type baghouses to ensure that bags are not kinked (kneed or bent) or laying on their sides. You do not have to make this check for shaker-type baghouses using self-tensioning (spring-loaded) devices;

(7) Confirm the physical integrity of the baghouse through quarterly visual inspections of the baghouse interior for air leaks; and

(8) Inspect fans for wear, material buildup, and corrosion through quarterly visual inspections, vibration detectors, or equivalent means.

(b) For each venturi scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you must at all times monitor the pressure drop and water flow rate using a CPMS according to the requirements in § 63.7331(e).

(c) For each hot water scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you must at all times monitor the water pressure and temperature using a CPMS according to the requirements in § 63.7331(f).

(d) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must at all times monitor the volumetric flow rate according to the requirements in § 63.7331(g), the fan motor amperes according to the requirements in § 63.7331(h), or the static pressure or the fan RPM according to the requirements in § 63.7331(i).

(e) For each by-product coke oven battery, you must monitor at all times the opacity of emissions exiting each stack using a COMS according to the requirements in § 63.7331(j).

(f) For each multicyclone applied to pushing emissions, you must monitor at all times the pressure drop using a CPMS according to the requirements in § 63.7331(k).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 63.7331 What are the installation, operation, and maintenance requirements for my monitors?

(a) For each baghouse applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain each bag leak detection system according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) The system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting emissions of particulate matter at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter (0.0044 grains per actual cubic foot) or less;

(2) The system must provide output of relative changes in particulate matter loadings;

(3) The system must be equipped with an alarm that will sound when an increase in relative particulate loadings is detected over a preset level. The alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel;

(4) Each system that works based on the triboelectric effect must be installed, operated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the guidance document, “Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Guidance” (EPA-454/R-98-015, September 1997). You may install, operate, and maintain other types of bag leak detection systems in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations;

(5) To make the initial adjustment of the system, establish the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device. Then, establish the alarm set points and the alarm delay time;

(6) Following the initial adjustment, do not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time, except as detailed in your operation and maintenance plan. Do not increase the sensitivity by more than 100 percent or decrease the sensitivity by more than 50 percent over a 365-day period unless a responsible official certifies, in writing, that the baghouse has been inspected and found to be in good operating condition; and

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

(b) For each CPMS required in § 63.7330, you must develop and make available for inspection upon request by the permitting authority a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section.

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

(2) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction system;

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

(4) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §§ 63.8(c)(1), (3), (4)(ii), (7), and (8);

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

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

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

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

(e) For each venturi scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain CPMS to measure and record the pressure drop across the scrubber and scrubber water flow rate during each push according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section except as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Each CPMS must complete a measurement at least once per push;

(2) Each CPMS must produce valid data for all pushes; and

(3) Each CPMS must determine and record the daily (24-hour) average of all recorded readings.

(f) For each hot water scrubber applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain CPMS to measure and record the water pressure and temperature during each push according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, except as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(g) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3) for a capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain a device to measure the total volumetric flow rate at the inlet of the control device.

(h) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3)(i) for a capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain a device to measure the fan motor amperes.

(i) If you elect the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3)(ii) for a capture system applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate and maintain a device to measure static pressure at the inlet of the control device or the fan RPM.

(j) For each by-product coke oven battery, you must install, operate, and maintain a COMS to measure and record the opacity of emissions exiting each stack according to the requirements in paragraphs (j)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must install, operate, and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in § 63.8(e) and Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. Identify periods the COMS is out-of-control, including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, quarterly performance audit, or annual zero alignment audit.

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

(3) You must develop and implement a quality control program for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in § 63.8(d). At minimum, the quality control program must include a daily calibration drift assessment, quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS;

(4) Each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period. You must reduce the COMS data as specified in § 63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must determine and record the hourly and daily (24-hour) average opacity according to the procedures in § 63.7324(b) using all the 6-minute averages collected for periods during which the COMS is not out-of-control.

(k) For each multicyclone applied to pushing emissions, you must install, operate, and maintain CPMS to measure and record the pressure drop across each multicyclone during each push according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section except as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 63.7332 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), you must monitor continuously (or collect data at all required intervals) at all times the affected source is operating.

(b) 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, or in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitor to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

§ 63.7333 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations that apply to me?

(a) For each control device applied to pushing emissions and subject to the emission limit in § 63.7290(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining emissions of particulate matter at or below the applicable limits in paragraphs § 63.7290(a)(1) through (4); and

(2) Conducting subsequent performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance no less frequently than twice during each term of your title V operating permit (at mid-term and renewal).

(b) For each venturi scrubber applied to pushing emissions and subject to the operating limits in § 63.7290(b)(1), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Maintaining the daily average pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate at levels no lower than those established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(2) Operating and maintaining each CPMS according to § 63.7331(b) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for pressure drop and scrubber water flow rate according to § 63.7331(e)(1) through (3).

(c) For each hot water scrubber applied to pushing emissions and subject to the operating limits in § 63.7290(b)(2), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Maintaining the daily average water pressure and temperature at levels no lower than those established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(2) Operating and maintaining each CPMS according to § 63.7331(b) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for water pressure and temperature according to § 63.7331(f).

(d) For each capture system applied to pushing emissions and subject to the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(3), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by meeting the requirements in paragraph (d)(1), (2), or (3) of this section:

(1) If you elect the operating limit for volumetric flow rate in § 63.7290(b)(3):

(i) Maintaining the daily average volumetric flow rate at the inlet of the control device at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test; and

(ii) Checking the volumetric flow rate at least every 8 hours to verify the daily average is at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test and recording the results of each check.

(2) If you elect the operating limit for fan motor amperes in § 63.7290(b)(3)(i):

(i) Maintaining the daily average fan motor amperages at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test; and

(ii) Checking the fan motor amperage at least every 8 hours to verify the daily average is at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test and recording the results of each check.

(3) If you elect the operating limit for static pressure or fan RPM in § 63.7290(b)(3)(ii):

(i) Maintaining the daily average static pressure at the inlet to the control device at an equal or greater vacuum than established during the initial or subsequent performance test or the daily average fan RPM at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test; and

(ii) Checking the static pressure or fan RPM at least every 8 hours to verify the daily average static pressure at the inlet to the control device is at an equal or greater vacuum than established during the initial or subsequent performance test or the daily average fan RPM is at or above the minimum level established during the initial or subsequent performance test and recording the results of each check.

(e) Beginning on the first day compliance is required under § 63.7283, you must demonstrate continuous compliance for each by-product coke oven battery subject to the opacity limit for stacks in § 63.7296(a) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining the daily average opacity at or below 15 percent for a battery on a normal coking cycle or 20 percent for a battery on batterywide extended coking; and

(2) Operating and maintaining a COMS and collecting and reducing the COMS data according to § 63.7331(j).

(f) Beginning on the first day compliance is required under § 63.7283, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the TDS limit for quenching in § 63.7295(a)(1)(i) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining the TDS content of the water used to quench hot coke at 1,100 mg/L or less; and

(2) Determining the TDS content of the quench water at least weekly according to the requirements in § 63.7325(a) and recording the sample results.

(g) Beginning on the first day compliance is required under § 63.7283, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the constituent limit for quenching in § 63.7295(a)(1)(ii) by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Maintaining the sum of the concentrations of benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, and naphthalene in the water used to quench hot coke at levels less than or equal to the site-specific limit approved by the permitting authority; and

(2) Determining the sum of the constituent concentrations at least monthly according to the requirements in § 63.7325(c) and recording the sample results.

(h) For each multicyclone applied to pushing emissions and subject to the operating limit in § 63.7290(b)(4), you must demonstrate compliance by meeting the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Maintaining the daily average pressure drop at a level at or below the level established during the initial or subsequent performance test.

(2) Operating and maintaining each CPMS according to § 63.7331(k) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements.

(3) Collecting and reducing monitoring data for pressure drop according to § 63.7331(e)(1) through (3).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 60819, Oct. 13, 2004]

§ 63.7334 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the work practice standards that apply to me?

(a) For each by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7291(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) of this section:

(1) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive emissions for four consecutive pushes per operating day, except you may make fewer or non-consecutive observations as permitted by § 63.7291(a)(3). Maintain records of the pushing schedule for each oven and records indicating the legitimate operational reason for any change in the pushing schedule according to § 63.7291(a)(4).

(2) Observe and record the opacity of fugitive emissions from each oven in a battery at least once every 90 days. If an oven cannot be observed during a 90-day period, observe and record the opacity of the first push of that oven following the close of the 90-day period that can be read in accordance with the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (8) of this section.

(3) Make all observations and calculations for opacity observations of fugitive pushing emissions in accordance with Method 9 in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 using a Method 9 certified observer unless you have an approved alternative procedure under paragraph (a)(7) of this section.

(4) Record pushing opacity observations at 15-second intervals as required in section 2.4 of Method 9 (appendix A to 40 CFR part 60). The requirement in section 2.4 of Method 9 for a minimum of 24 observations does not apply, and the data reduction requirements in section 2.5 of Method 9 do not apply. The requirement in § 63.6(h)(5)(ii)(B) for obtaining at least 3 hours of observations (thirty 6-minute averages) to demonstrate initial compliance does not apply.

(5) If fewer than six but at least four 15-second observations can be made, use the average of the total number of observations to calculate average opacity for the push. Missing one or more observations during the push (*e.g.,* as the quench car passes behind a building) does not invalidate the observations before or after the interference for that push. However, a minimum of four 15-second readings must be made for a valid observation.

(6) Begin observations for a push at the first detectable movement of the coke mass. End observations of a push when the quench car enters the quench tower.

(i) For a battery without a cokeside shed, observe fugitive pushing emissions from a position at least 10 meters from the quench car that provides an unobstructed view and avoids interferences from the topside of the battery. This may require the observer to be positioned at an angle to the quench car rather than perpendicular to it. Typical interferences to avoid include emissions from open standpipes and charging. Observe the opacity of emissions above the battery top with the sky as the background where possible. Record the oven number of any push not observed because of obstructions or interferences.

(ii) For a battery with a cokeside shed, the observer must be in a position that provides an unobstructed view and avoids interferences from the topside of the battery. Typical interferences to avoid include emissions from open standpipes and charging. Observations must include any fugitive emissions that escape from the top of the shed, from the ends of the shed, or from the area where the shed is joined to the battery. If the observer does not have a clear view to identify when a push starts or ends, a second person can be positioned to signal the start or end of the push and notify the observer when to start or end the observations. Radio communications with other plant personnel (*e.g.,* pushing ram operator or quench car operator) may also serve to notify the observer of the start or end of a push. Record the oven number of any push not observed because of obstructions or interferences.

(iii) You may reposition after the push to observe emissions during travel if necessary.

(7) If it is infeasible to implement the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section for an oven due to physical obstructions, nighttime pushes, or other reasons, you may apply to your permitting authority for permission to use an alternative procedure. The application must provide a detailed explanation of why it is infeasible to use the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section, identify the oven and battery numbers, and describe the alternative procedure. An alternative procedure must identify whether the coke in that oven is not completely coked, either before, during, or after an oven is pushed.

(8) For each oven observed that exceeds an opacity of 30 percent for any short battery or 35 percent for any tall battery, you must take corrective action and/or increase the coking time in accordance with § 63.7291(a). Maintain records documenting conformance with the requirements in § 63.7291(a).

(b) For each by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues subject to the work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7292(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by having met the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Measuring and recording the temperature of all flues on two ovens per day within 2 hours before the oven's scheduled pushing time and ensuring that the temperature of each oven is measured and recorded at least once every month;

(2) Recording the time each oven is charged and pushed and calculating and recording the net coking time for each oven; and

(3) Increasing the coking time for each oven that falls below the minimum flue temperature trigger established for that oven's coking time in the written plan required in § 63.7292(a)(1), assigning the oven to the oven-directed program, and recording all relevant information according to the requirements in § 63.7292(a)(4) including, but not limited to, daily pushing schedules, diagnostic procedures, corrective actions, and oven repairs.

(c) For each non-recovery coke oven battery subject to the work practice standards in § 63.7293(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining records that document each visual inspection of an oven prior to pushing and that the oven was not pushed unless there was no smoke in the open space above the coke bed and there was an unobstructed view of the door on the opposite side of the oven.

(d) For each by-product coke oven battery subject to the work practice standard for soaking in § 63.7294(a), you must demonstrate continuous compliance by maintaining records that document conformance with requirements in § 63.7294(a)(1) through (5).

(e) For each coke oven battery subject to the work practice standard for quenching in § 63.7295(b), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Maintaining baffles in each quench tower such that no more than 5 percent of the cross-sectional area of the tower is uncovered or open to the sky as required in § 63.7295(b)(1);

(2) Maintaining records that document conformance with the washing, inspection, and repair requirements in § 63.7295(b)(2), including records of the ambient temperature on any day that the baffles were not washed; and

(3) Maintaining records of the source of makeup water to document conformance with the requirement for acceptable makeup water in § 63.7295(a)(2).

§ 63.7335 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements that apply to me?

(a) For each by-product coke oven battery, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements in § 63.7300(b) by adhering at all times to the plan requirements and recording all information needed to document conformance.

(b) For each coke oven battery with a capture system or control device applied to pushing emissions, you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements in § 63.7300(c) by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section:

(1) Making monthly inspections of capture systems according to § 63.7300(c)(1) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements;

(2) Performing preventative maintenance for each control device according to § 63.7300(c)(2) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements; and

(3) Initiating and completing corrective action for a bag leak detection system alarm according to § 63.7300(c)(3) and recording all information needed to document conformance with these requirements. This includes records of the times the bag leak detection system alarm sounds, and for each valid alarm, the time you initiated corrective action, the corrective action(s) taken, and the date on which corrective action is completed.

(c) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements for a baghouse applied to pushing emissions from a coke oven battery in § 63.7331(a), you must inspect and maintain each baghouse according to the requirements in § 63.7331(a)(1) through (8) and record all information needed to document conformance with these requirements. If you increase or decrease the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system beyond the limits specified in § 63.7331(a)(6), you must include a copy of the required written certification by a responsible official in the next semiannual compliance report.

(d) You must maintain a current copy of the operation and maintenance plans required in § 63.7300(b) and (c) onsite and available for inspection upon request. You must keep the plans for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the requirements of this subpart.

§ 63.7336 What other requirements must I meet to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) *Deviations.* You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation in this subpart that applies to you. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. You must also report each instance in which you did not meet each work practice standard or operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limitations (including operating limits), work practice standards, and operation and maintenance

requirements in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in § 63.7341.

(b) *Startup, shutdowns, and malfunctions.* (1) Consistent with §§ 63.6(e) and 63.7(e)(1), deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are not violations if you demonstrate to the Administrator's satisfaction that you were operating in accordance with § 63.6(e)(1).

(2) The Administrator will determine whether deviations that occur during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction are violations, according to the provisions in § 63.6(e).

[68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7340 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§ 63.6(h)(4) and (5), 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e) and (f)(4), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the specified dates.

(b) As specified in § 63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before April 14, 2003, you must submit your initial notification no later than August 12, 2003.

(c) As specified in § 63.9(b)(3), if you startup your new affected source on or after April 14, 2003, you must submit your initial notification no later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.

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

(e) If you are required to conduct a performance test, opacity observation, or other initial compliance demonstration, you must submit a notification of compliance status according to § 63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration that does not include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status before the close of business on the 30th calendar day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration that does include a performance test, you must submit the notification of compliance status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th calendar day following completion of the performance test according to § 63.10(d)(2).

(f) For each by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues, you must notify the Administrator (or delegated authority) of the date on which the study of flue temperatures required by § 63.7292(a)(3) will be initiated. You must submit this notification no later than 7 days prior to the date you initiate the study.

§ 63.7341 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) *Compliance report due dates.* Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, you must submit quarterly compliance reports for battery stacks and semiannual compliance reports for all other affected sources to your permitting authority according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The first quarterly compliance report for battery stacks must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.7283 and ending on the last date of the third calendar month. Each subsequent compliance report must cover the next calendar quarter.

(2) The first semiannual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 63.7283 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date comes first after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source. 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.

(3) All quarterly compliance reports for battery stacks must be postmarked or delivered no later than one calendar month following the end of the quarterly reporting period. All semiannual compliance reports 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.

(4) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 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 (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(b) *Quarterly compliance report contents.* Each quarterly report must provide information on compliance with the emission limitations for battery stacks in § 63.7296. The reports must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3), and as applicable, paragraphs (c)(4) through (8) of this section.

(c) *Semiannual compliance report contents.* Each compliance report must provide information on compliance with the emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements for all affected sources except battery stacks. The reports must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, and as applicable, paragraphs (c)(4) through (8) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with the official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the reporting period and you took actions consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the compliance report must include the information in § 63.10(d)(5)(i).

(5) If there were no deviations from the continuous compliance requirements in § 63.7333(e) for battery stacks, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations during the reporting period. If there were no deviations from the continuous compliance requirements in §§ 63.7333 through 63.7335 that apply to you (for all affected sources other than battery stacks), a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations, work practice standards, or operation and maintenance requirements during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which a continuous monitoring system (including COMS, continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), or CPMS) was out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7),

a statement that there were no periods during which a continuous monitoring system was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(7) For each deviation from an emission limitation in this subpart (including quench water limits) and for each deviation from the requirements for work practice standards in this subpart that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a continuous monitoring system (including a COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) to comply with the emission limitations in this subpart, the compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(4) and (7)(i) and (ii) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(i) The total operating time of each affected source during the reporting period.

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

(8) For each deviation from an emission limitation occurring at an affected source where you are using a continuous monitoring system (including COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) to comply with the emission limitation in this subpart, you must include the information in paragraphs (c)(4) and (8)(i) through (xii) of this section. This includes periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(ii) The date and time that each continuous monitoring system (including COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(iii) The date, time, and duration that each continuous monitoring system (including COMS, CEMS, or CPMS) was out-of-control, including 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 startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(v) 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.

(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 continuous monitoring system downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during the reporting period.

(viii) An identification of each HAP that was monitored at the affected source.

(ix) A brief description of the process units.

(x) A brief description of the continuous monitoring system.

(xi) The date of the latest continuous monitoring system certification or audit.

(xii) A description of any changes in continuous monitoring systems, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(d) *Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report.* If you had a startup, shutdown, or malfunction during the semiannual reporting period that was not consistent with your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report according to the requirements in § 63.10(d)(5)(ii).

(e) *Part 70 monitoring report.* If you have obtained a title V operating permit for an affected source pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, you 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 you submit a compliance report for an affected source 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 the required information concerning deviations from any emission limitation or work practice standard in this subpart, submission of the compliance report satisfies any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a compliance report does not otherwise affect any obligation you may have to report deviations from permit requirements to your permitting authority.

§ 63.7342 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) 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 requirements in § 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) The records in § 63.6(e)(3)(iii) through (v) related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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

(b) For each COMS or CEMS, you must keep the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

(2) Monitoring data for COMS during a performance evaluation as required in § 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

(3) Previous (that is, superceded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in § 63.8(d)(3).

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

(c) You must keep the records in § 63.6(h)(6) for visual observations.

(d) You must keep the records required in §§ 63.7333 through 63.7335 to show continuous compliance with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement that applies to you.

§ 63.7343 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) You must keep your records 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 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 can keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.7350 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 1 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7351 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if 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 subpart E of this part, 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 in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies.

(1) Approval of alternatives to work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7291(a) for a by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues, fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7292(a) for a by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues, fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7293 for a non-recovery coke oven battery, soaking for a by-product coke oven battery in § 63.7294(a), and quenching for a coke oven battery in § 63.7295(b) under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limitations for a by-product coke oven battery under § 63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90, except for alternative procedures in § 63.7334(a)(7).

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

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

(6) Approval of the work practice plan for by-product coke oven batteries with horizontal flues submitted under § 63.7292(a)(1).

§ 63.7352 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Acceptable makeup water means surface water from a river, lake, or stream; water meeting drinking water standards; storm water runoff and production area clean up water except for water from the by-product recovery plant area; process wastewater treated to meet effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR part 420; water from any of these sources that has been used only for non-contact cooling or in water seals; or water from scrubbers used to control pushing emissions.

Backup quench station means a quenching device that is used for less than 5 percent of the quenches from any single coke oven battery in the 12-month period from July 1 to June 30.

Baffles means an apparatus comprised of obstructions for checking or deflecting the flow of gases. Baffles are installed in a quench tower to remove droplets of water and particles from the rising vapors by providing a point of impact. Baffles may be installed either inside or on top of quench towers and are typically constructed of treated wood, steel, or plastic.

Battery stack means the stack that is the point of discharge to the atmosphere of the combustion gases from a battery's underfiring system.

Batterywide extended coking means increasing the average coking time for all ovens in the coke oven battery by 25 percent or more over the manufacturer's specified design rate.

By-product coke oven battery means a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under positive pressure to produce coke and coke oven gas from which by-products are recovered.

By-product recovery plant area means that area of the coke plant where process units subject to subpart L in part 61 are located.

Coke oven battery means a group of ovens connected by common walls, where coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce coke. A coke oven battery includes by-product and non-recovery processes.

Coke plant means a facility that produces coke from coal in either a by-product coke oven battery or a non-recovery coke oven battery.

Cokeside shed means a structure used to capture pushing emissions that encloses the cokeside of the battery and ventilates the emissions to a control device.

Coking time means the time interval that starts when an oven is charged with coal and ends when the oven is pushed.

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 (including operating limits) 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 or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

Emission limitation means any emission limit, opacity limit, or operating limit.

Four consecutive pushes means four pushes observed successively.

Fugitive pushing emissions means emissions from pushing that are not collected by a capture system.

Horizontal flue means a type of coke oven heating system used on Semet-Solvay batteries where the heating flues run horizontally from one end of the oven to the other end, and the flues are not shared with adjacent ovens.

Hot water scrubber means a mobile scrubber used to control pushing emissions through the creation of an induced draft formed by the expansion of pressurized hot water through a nozzle.

Increased coking time means increasing the charge-to-push time for an individual oven.

Non-recovery coke oven battery means a group of ovens connected by common walls and operated as a unit, where coal undergoes destructive distillation under negative pressure to produce coke, and which is designed for the combustion of the coke oven gas from which by-products are not recovered.

Oven means a chamber in the coke oven battery in which coal undergoes destructive distillation to produce coke.

Pushing means the process of removing the coke from the oven. Pushing begins with the first detectable movement of the coke mass and ends when the quench car enters the quench tower.

Quenching means the wet process of cooling (wet quenching) the hot incandescent coke by direct contact with water that begins when the quench car enters the quench tower and ends when the quench car exits the quench tower.

Quench tower means the structure in which hot incandescent coke in the quench car is deluged or quenched with water.

Remove from service means that an oven is not charged with coal and is not used for coking. When removed from service, the oven may remain at the operating temperature or it may be cooled down for repairs.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in § 63.2.

Short battery means a by-product coke oven battery with ovens less than five meters in height.

Soaking means that period in the coking cycle that starts when an oven is dampered off the collecting main and vented to the atmosphere through an open standpipe prior to pushing and ends when the coke begins to be pushed from the oven.

Soaking emissions means the discharge from an open standpipe during soaking of visible emissions due to either incomplete coking or leakage into the standpipe from the collecting main.

Standpipe means an apparatus on the oven that provides a passage for gases from an oven to the atmosphere when the oven is dampered off the collecting main and the standpipe cap is opened. This includes mini-standpipes that are not connected to the collecting main.

Tall battery means a by-product coke oven battery with ovens five meters or more in height.

Vertical flue means a type of coke oven heating system in which the heating flues run vertically from the bottom to the top of the oven, and flues are shared between adjacent ovens.

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.

Table 1 to Subpart CCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart CCCCC

As required in § 63.7350, you must comply with each applicable requirement of the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) as shown in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart CCCCC?	Explanation
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes	
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities	Yes	
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes	
§ 63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)(2)-(8)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes	
§ 63.6(h)(9)	Adjustment to an Opacity Emission Standard	Yes	
§ 63.7(a)(3), (b), (c)-(h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes	
§ 63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Applicability and Performance Test Dates	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies applicability and dates.
§ 63.8(a)(1)-(3), (b), (c)(1)-(3), (c)(4)(i)-(ii), (c)(5)-(8), (d), (e), (f)(1)-(5), (g)(1)-(4)	Monitoring Requirements	Yes	CMS requirements in § 63.8(c)(4) (i)-(ii), (c)(5), and (c)(6) apply only to COMS for battery stacks.
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Additional Monitoring Requirements for Control Devices in § 63.11	No	Flares are not a control device for Subpart CCCCC affected sources.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous Monitoring System (CMS) Requirements	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies requirements for operation of CMS.
§ 63.8(e)(4)-(5)	Performance Evaluations	Yes	Except COMS performance evaluation must be conducted before the compliance date.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	RATA Alternative	No	Subpart CCCCC does not require CEMS.
§ 63.8(g)(5)	Data Reduction	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies

Citation	Subject	Applies to Subpart CCCCC?	Explanation
			data that can't be used in computing averages for COMS.
§ 63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes	Additional notifications for CMS in § 63.9(g) apply only to COMS for battery stacks.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1)-(b)(2)(xii), (b)(2)(xiv), (b)(3), (c)(1)-(6), (c)(9)-(15), (d), (e)(1)-(2), (e)(4), (f)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.	Additional records for CMS in § 63.10(c)(1)-(6), (9)-(15), and reports in § 63.10(d)(1)-(2) apply only to COMS for battery stacks.
§ 63.10(b)(2) (xi)-(xii)	CMS Records for RATA Alternative	No	Subpart CCCCC doesn't require CEMS.
§ 63.10(c)(7)-(8)	Records of Excess Emissions and Parameter Monitoring Exceedances for CMS	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies record requirements.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess Emission Reports	No	Subpart CCCCC specifies reporting requirements.
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements	No	Subpart CCCCC does not require flares.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegations.	Yes	
§§ 63.13-63.15	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information	Yes	

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for
a Part 70 Significant Permit Modification

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.
Source Location:	3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
County:	Lake
SIC Code:	3312
Operation Permit No.:	T089-30043-00382
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	December 20, 2011
Significant Permit Modification No.:	089-33376-00382
Permit Reviewer:	Madhurima Moulik

Source Definition

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. is a contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.

The source, an integrated steel mill, includes the primary operation, ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Source ID 089-00316), at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana, collocated with the secondary operation, ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Source ID 089-00318), at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana, and onsite contractors:

	Company Name	Source ID	Operation Description
1	ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.	089-00316	Integrated steel mill
2	ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC	089-00318	Integrated steel mill
	Onsite Contractors		
3	Beemsterboer Slag Corp.	089-00356	Slag crushing and sizing
4	Beemsterboer Slag Corp.	089-00537	Metallurgical coke screening
5	Cokenergy LLC	089-00383	Heated gas steam from coal carbonization
6	Edward C. Levy Co. Inc.	089-00339	Slag processing
7	Fritz Enterprises, Inc.	089-00465	Iron and steel recycling process and coke screening
8	Harsco Metals Americas	089-00358	Briquetting facility
9	Indiana Harbor Coke Company LP	089-00382	Heat recovery coal carbonization
10	Ironside Energy, LLC	089-00448	Industrial steam and electric power cogeneration
11	Lafarge North America	089-00458	Slag granulator and pelletizer
12	Mid-Continent Coal & Coke	089-00371	Metallurgical coke separation
13	Oil Technology, Inc.	089-00375	Used oil recycling
14	Oil Technology, Inc.	089-00369	Used oil recycling
15	Phoenix Services, LLC	089-00538	Slag and kish processing
16	Phoenix Services, LLC, dba Metal Services LLC	089-00536	Slag and kish processing
17	Tube City IMS	089-00353	Steel slab scarfer

A Part 70 permit was issued to ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Source ID 089-00316). Separate Administrative Part 70 permits were issued to ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Source ID 089-00318), the secondary operation, and each of the onsite contractors, solely for administrative purposes. The companies may maintain separate reporting and compliance certification.

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Administrative Part 70 Operating Permit (Renewal) No. T089-30043-00382 on December 20, 2011. The source has since received the following approvals:

(a) Administrative Amendment No. 089-31755-00382*,* issued on May 16, 2012.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Lake County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Attainment effective February 18, 2000, for the part of the city of East Chicago bounded by Columbus Drive on the north; the Indiana Harbor Canal on the west; 148th Street, if extended, on the south; and Euclid Avenue on the east. Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of East Chicago and Lake County.
O_3	On June 11, 2012, the U.S. EPA designated Lake County nonattainment, for the 8-hour ozone standard.
PM_{10}	Attainment effective March 11, 2003, for the cities of East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting, and Gary. Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990, for the remainder of Lake County.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.
[1]The U. S. EPA has acknowledged in both the proposed and final rulemaking for this redesignation that the anti-backsliding provisions for the 1-hour ozone standard no longer apply as a result of the redesignation under the 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, permits in Lake County are no longer subject to review pursuant to Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3. Unclassifiable or attainment effective February 6, 2012, for PM2.5.	

(a) Ozone Standards

U.S. EPA, in the Federal Register Notice 77 FR 112 dated June 11, 2012, has designated Lake County as nonattainment for ozone. On August 1, 2012 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule adopting the U.S. EPA's designation. This rule became effective, August 9, 2012. IDEM does not agree with U.S. EPA's designation of nonattainment. IDEM filed a suit against U.S. EPA in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit on July 19, 2012. However, in order to ensure that sources are not potentially liable for a violation of the Clean Air Act, the OAQ is following the U.S. EPA's designation. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Therefore, VOC and NO_x emissions were evaluated pursuant to the requirements of Emission Offset, 326 IAC 2-3. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Lake 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
Lake County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all other criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this source is classified as an integrated iron and steel plant, it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, and 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit 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 (tons/year)
PM	Greater than 100
PM10	Greater than 100
PM2.5	Greater than 100
SO_2	Greater than 100
VOC	Greater than 100
CO	Greater than 100
CO2e	Greater than 100,000
NO_x	Greater than 100
Single HAP	Greater than 10
Total HAP	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 100 tons per year or more, emissions of GHGs are equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions per year and it is in one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

(b) This existing source is a major stationary source, under Emission Offset (326 IAC 2-3), because VOC and NOx, precursors to ozone, a nonattainment regulated pollutant, is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more.

(c) These emissions are based upon the Technical Support Document for ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. Part 70 Renewal No. T 089-29993-00316.

(d) 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).

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, LLC on July 2, 2013, relating to the incorporation of unpermitted coal storage and transfer operations at the facility that are subject to the New Source Performance Standards, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y. The following is a list of the emissions units:

(a) Three (3) coal storage piles (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7 and Coal Storage Pile #8).
(b) Two (2) bins (Madison Coal Bin, Coal Pile C2 Bin) and
(c) One (1) conveyor (Madison Coal Conveyor).

Under NSPS for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these units are an affected facility.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this modification.

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."

The following table is used to determine the appropriate permit level under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Increase in PTE Before Controls of the Modification	
Pollutant	**Potential To Emit** (ton/yr)
PM	4.11
PM_{10}	1.95
$PM_{2.5}$	0.30
SO_2	Negligible
VOC	Negligible
CO	Negligible
NO_X	Negligible
Single HAPs	Negligible
Total HAPs	Negligible

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the modification.

This source modification is not subject to minor source modifications under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 because the potential to emit of all regulated pollutants is below the thresholds in 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(e). 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 the change involves significant changes to permit terms and conditions applicable to the coal storage and transfer operations included in this modification.

Permit Level Determination – PSD or Emission Offset

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit modification, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)							
Process / Emission Unit	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$***	**SO_2**	**VOC**	**CO**	**NO_X**	**GHGs**
Madison Coal Pile	0.83	0.40	0.06	---	---	---	---	---
Coal Pile C Overflow	0.89	0.42	0.06	---	---	---	---	---
ArcelorMittal Pile	1.71	0.81	0.12	---	---	---	---	---
Madison Coal Bin	0.18	0.08	0.01	---	---	---	---	---
Coal Pile C2 Bin	0.32	0.15	0.02	---	---	---	---	---
Madison Coal Conveyor	0.18	0.08	0.01	---	---	---	---	---
Total for Modification	4.11	1.95	0.30	---	---	---	---	---
PSD Major Source Thresholds (1 of 28)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100,000 CO_2e
Significant Level	25	15	10	40	40	100	40	75,000 CO_2e

*$PM_{2.5}$ listed is direct $PM_{2.5}$.

This modification to an existing minor stationary source is not major because the emissions increase is less than the PSD major source thresholds. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

NSPS:

(a) The coal storage and transfer units included in this modification are subject to the New Source Performance Standards for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants (40 CFR 60, Subpart Y), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. The units subject to this rule include the following:

(1) Three (3) coal storage piles (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Piles #7 and Coal Storage Pile #8).
(2) Two (2) bins (Madison Coal Bin, Coal Pile C2 Bin) and
(3) One (1) conveyor (Madison Coal Conveyor).

Nonapplicable portions of the NSPS will not be included in the permit. The coal storage and transfer units identified above are subject to the following portions of Subpart Y.

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after April 28, 2008 (Madison Coal Bin and C2 Coal Bin):

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (c)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251

(c) 40 CFR 60.254(b)
(d) 40 CFR 60.255(b)
(e) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)
(f) 40 CFR 60.258

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after May 27, 2009 (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7, and Coal Storage Pile #8):

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (d)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(c)
(d) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)
(e) 40 CFR 60.258

NESHAP:

(b) 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.

(d) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each new or modified pollutant-specific emission unit that meets 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 emissions units included in the modification do not use a control device.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM, are not applicable to any of the units as part of this modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

326 IAC 2-2 and 2-3 (PSD and Emission Offset)
PSD and Emission Offset applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – PSD and Emission Offset section.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))
The operation of the emission units included in this modification will emit less than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

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 and Compliance Monitoring requirements under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y are included in Section E.1 of the permit.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T089-30043-00382. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

(a) Section A.1 has been modified to update the attainment status of Lake County.
(b) Section A.2 has been modified to update the source definition for the primary operation and the contractors at this integrated steel mill.
(c) Sections A.3 and E.1 have been modified to include the proposed coal storage and transport operations.
(d) Condition C.5 - Fugitive Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.8-10-3] has been modified to reference the updated Fugitive Dust Control Plan submitted on August 26, 2013 which includes the proposed emission units.
(e) Condition E.1.2 has been modified to include the requirements of NSPS Subpart Y to the proposed emission units.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a heat recovery coal carbonization facility (HRCC).

Source Address:	3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312
SIC Code:	3312
County Location:	Lake
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment **for 8-hr Ozone** ~~$PM_{2.5}$~~
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Major Source, under PSD ~~and Nonattainment NSR~~ Rules Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

~~The source includes ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. Plant ID 089-00316, an integrated steel mill, collocated with the following on-site contractors:~~

~~(a) ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Plant ID 089-00316), the primary operation, is located at, 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(b) Fritz Enterprises Inc. (Plant ID 089-00465), an on-site contractor (an iron and steel recycling process and a coke screening plant), is located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(c) Beemsterboer Slag and Ballast Corp. (Plant ID 089-00356), an on-site contractor (a slag crushing and sizing operation), is located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(d) East Chicago Recovery (Plant ID 089-00358), an on-site contractor (a briquetting facility), is located at 3236 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(e) Heckett MultiServ (Plant ID 089-00367), an on-site contractor (a scarfing operation), is located at 3236 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(f) Oil Technology (Plant ID 089-00369), an on-site contractor (a used oil recycling facility), is located at 3236 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(g) Mid Continent Coal and Coke (Plant ID 089-00371), an on-site contractor (a metallurgical coke separation facility), is located at 3236 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(h) Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. (Plant ID 089-00382), an on-site contractor (a heat recovery coal carbonization facility), is located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312;~~

~~(i) Cokenergy LLC (Plant ID 089-00383), an on-site contractor (a heated gas steam from coal carbonization operation), is located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(j) LAFARGE North America (Plant ID 089-00458), an on-site contractor (a slag granulator and pelletizer operation), is located at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana; and~~

~~(k) Phoenix Services LLC, dba Metal Services LLC (Plant ID 089-00536), an on-site contactor (a slag and kish processing operation) is located at 3236 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana 46312.~~

~~Company Name~~	~~TV Permit Number~~
~~ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.~~	~~089-6577-00316~~
~~Fritz Enterprises Inc.~~	~~089-20315-00465~~
~~Beemsterboer Slag and Ballast Corp.~~	~~089-6580-00356~~
~~East Chicago Recovery~~	~~089-6583-00358~~
~~Heckett MultiServ~~	~~089-6581-00367~~
~~Oil Technology, Inc.~~	~~089-6579-00369~~
~~Mid Continent Coal and Coke~~	~~089-6582-00371~~
~~Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P.~~	~~089-11311-00382~~
~~Cokenergy LLC~~	~~089-11135-00383~~
~~LAFARGE North America~~	~~089-14766-00458~~
~~Phoenix Services LLC, dba Metal Services LLC~~	~~089-26806-00536~~

~~The source includes ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC, an integrated steel mill, with the following on-site contractors:~~

~~(a) ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Plant ID 089-00318), the primary operation, is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(b) Oil Tech, Inc (Plant ID 089-00375), an on-site contractor (a used oil recycling facility), is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(c) International Mill Service (Plant ID 089-00353), an on-site contractor (a steel slab scarfer)~~

~~is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(d) Edward Levy (Plant ID 089-00339), an on-site contractor (a slag processing facility), is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(e) Ironside Energy, LLC (Plant ID 089-00448), an on-site contractor (an industrial steam and electric power cogeneration plant), is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(f) Phoenix Services, LLC (Plant ID 089-00538), an on-site contractor (a slag and kish processing plant), is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana;~~

~~(g) Beemsterboer Slag Corporation (Plant ID 089-00537), an on-site contractor (a metallurgical coke screening plant), is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana; and~~

~~(h) Mid-Continental Coal and Coke (Plant ID 089-00507), an on-site contractor (metallurgical coke screening plant), is located at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana.~~

~~Company Name~~	~~TV Permit Number~~
~~ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC~~	~~089-7099-00318~~
~~Oil Technology~~	~~089-7517-00375~~
~~International Mill Service~~	~~089-7562-00353~~
~~Edward Levy~~	~~089-6260-00339~~
~~Ironside Energy~~	~~089-11557-00448~~
~~Phoenix Services, LLC~~	~~089-27232-00538~~
~~Beemsterboer Slag Corporation~~	~~089-27146-00537~~
~~Mid-Continental Coal and Coke~~	~~089-21801-00507~~

~~Separate Part 70 permits have been issued to ArcelorMittal USA, Inc., ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC, and each on-site contractor, solely for administrative purposes. The companies may maintain separate reporting and compliance certification.~~

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. is a contractor of ArcelorMittal USA, Inc.

The source, an integrated steel mill, includes the primary operation, ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Source ID 089-00316), at 3210 Watling Street, East Chicago, Indiana, collocated with the secondary operation, ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Source ID 089-00318), at 3001 Dickey Road, East Chicago, Indiana, and onsite contractors:

	Company Name	Source ID	Operation Description
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2	ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC	089-00318	Integrated steel mill
	Onsite Contractors		
3	Beemsterboer Slag Corp.	089-00356	Slag crushing and sizing
4	Beemsterboer Slag Corp.	089-00537	Metallurgical coke screening
5	Cokenergy LLC	089-00383	Heated gas steam from coal carbonization
6	Edward C. Levy Co. Inc.	089-00339	Slag processing
7	Fritz Enterprises, Inc.	089-00465	Iron and steel recycling process and coke

			screening
8	**Harsco Metals Americas**	**089-00358**	**Briquetting facility**
9	**Indiana Harbor Coke Company LP**	**089-00382**	**Heat recovery coal carbonization**
10	**Ironside Energy, LLC**	**089-00448**	**Industrial steam and electric power cogeneration**
11	**Lafarge North America**	**089-00458**	**Slag granulator and pelletizer**
12	**Mid-Continent Coal & Coke**	**089-00371**	**Metallurgical coke separation**
13	**Oil Technology, Inc.**	**089-00375**	**Used oil recycling**
14	**Oil Technology, Inc.**	**089-00369**	**Used oil recycling**
15	**Phoenix Services, LLC**	**089-00538**	**Slag and kish processing**
16	**Phoenix Services, LLC, dba Metal Services LLC**	**089-00536**	**Slag and kish processing**
17	**Tube City IMS**	**089-00353**	**Steel slab scarfer**

A Part 70 permit was issued to ArcelorMittal USA, Inc. (Source ID 089-00316). Separate Administrative Part 70 permits were issued to ArcelorMittal Indiana Harbor, LLC (Source ID 089-00318), the secondary operation, and each of the onsite contractors, solely for administrative purposes. The companies may maintain separate reporting and compliance certification.

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

Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P., a contractor of ArcelorMittal, consists of the following emission units and pollution control devices:

(a) One (1) coal thaw shed/rail car dump, identified as ES210, approved in 1998 for construction, with a heat input capacity of 35.2 million Btu per hour and a maximum coal throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

….

(s) One (1) coke transfer tower No. 5, identified as ES250A, approved for construction in 1998, associated with the rail car coke loadout station, with a maximum throughput of 4,020 tons of dry coke per day, enclosed and exhausting to atmosphere.

(t) Paved roads and parking lots controlled by periodic washing and unpaved roads controlled by watering.

(u) The following coal storage and transfer facilities:

(1) Three (3) coal storage piles (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7 and Coal Storage Pile #8).
(2) Two (2) bins (Madison Coal Bin, Coal Pile C2 Bin) and
(3) One (1) conveyor (Madison Coal Conveyor).

[Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

C.5 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emissions [326 IAC 6.8-10-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 (Lake County Fugitive Particulate Matter Control Requirements), the particulate matter emissions from source wide activities shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from a paved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(b) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from an unpaved road shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(c) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from exposed areas shall not exceed ten percent (10%) on a six (6) minute average.

....

(j) Material transfer limits shall be as follows:

(1) The average instantaneous opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from batch transfer shall not exceed ten percent (10%).

(2) Where adequate wetting of the material for fugitive particulate emissions control is prohibitive to further processing or reuse of the material, the opacity shall not exceed ten percent (10%), three (3) minute average.

(3) Slag and kish handling activities at integrated iron and steel plants shall comply with the following particulate emissions limits:

(A) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pots and trucks into pits shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) on a six (6) minute average.

(B) The opacity of fugitive particulate emissions from transfer from pits into front end loaders and from transfer from front end loaders into trucks shall comply with the fugitive particulate emission limits in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3(9).

(k) Any facility or operation not specified in 326 IAC 6.8-10-3 shall meet a twenty percent (20%), three (3) minute average opacity standard.

The Permittee shall achieve these limits by controlling fugitive particulate matter emissions according to the attached **updated** Fugitive Dust Control Plan **(submitted on August 26, 2013) or any subsequent submitted revision to the Fugitive Dust Control Plan**.

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(a) One (1) coal thaw shed/rail car dump, identified as ES210, approved in 1998 for construction, with a heat input capacity of 35.2 million Btu per hour and a maximum coal throughput of 6,067.2 tons of dry coal per day, enclosed with emissions controlled by a wet or chemical dust suppressant. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, this is considered an affected facility.]

(b) …

(h) Two (2) coal silos, identified as ES231 and ES232, approved in 1998 for construction, each with a storage capacity of 13,600 cubic feet, each enclosed, and exhausting to atmosphere. [Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, these are considered affected facilities.]

(i) The following coal storage and transfer facilities:

(1) Three (3) coal storage piles (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7 and Coal Storage Pile #8).

(2) Two (2) bins (Madison Coal Bin, Coal Pile C2 Bin) and
(3) One (1) conveyor (Madison Coal Conveyor).

[Under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Y, 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.)

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the Standard of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants (included as Attachment B of this permit), which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, as specified as follows:

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after October 27, 1974, and on or before April 28, 2008:

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (b)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(a)
(d) 40 CFR 60.255(a)
(e) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3)(i), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(3)(iii)

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after April 28, 2008 (Madison Coal Bin and C2 Coal Bin):

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (c)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(b)
(d) 40 CFR 60.255(b)
(e) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)
(f) 40 CFR 60.258

For facilities that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification after May 27, 2009 (Madison Coal Pile, Coal Storage Pile #7, and Coal Storage Pile #8):

(a) 40 CFR 60.250 (a) and (d)
(b) 40 CFR 60.251
(c) 40 CFR 60.254(c)
(d) 40 CFR 60.257 (a)
(e) 40 CFR 60.258

Conclusion and Recommendation

This proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 089-33376-00382.The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Madhurima Moulik 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) 233-0868 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-0868.

(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

Indiana Harbor Coke, contractor of ArcelorMittal
SPM 089-33376-00382 Date: August 19, 2013

Project PTE Summary

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit

Description	PM (tpy)	PM_{10} (tpy)	$PM_{2.5}$ (tpy)	PM (lb/day)	PM_{10} (lb/day)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/day)
Madison Coal Pile	0.83	0.40	0.06	4.56	2.18	0.33
Coal Storage Pile #7	0.89	0.42	0.06	4.87	2.33	0.35
Coal Storage Pile #8	1.71	0.81	0.12	9.38	4.46	0.67
Madison Coal Bin	0.18	0.08	0.01	0.97	0.46	0.07
C2 Coal Bin	0.32	0.15	0.02	1.76	0.83	0.13
Madison Coal Conveyor	0.18	0.08	0.01	0.97	0.46	0.07
Total PTE	4.11	1.95	0.30	22.51	10.71	1.62
Source Modification Exemption Level[a]	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-
Minor Source Modification Threshold[b]	5 - 25	5 - 25	5 - 25	-	-	-
Minor Source Modification Required?	No	No	No	-	-	-

[a] 326 IAC 2-1.1-3(e)(1)

[b] 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(e)(3)(A)

Indiana Harbor Coke, contractor of ArcelorMittal
SPM 089-33376-00382 Date: August 19, 2013

Data Inputs

Pile Specifications

Description	Material	Max Pile Base Area (ft^2)	Pile Shape	Max Hourly Throughput (tph)	Max Annual Throughput (tpy)	Max Pile Height (ft)
Madison Coal Pile	Coal	20,108	Cone	233	2,040,000	80
Coal Storage Pile #7	Coal	20,108	Cone	233	2,040,000	80
Coal Storage Pile #8	Coal	20,108	Cone	233	2,040,000	80

Pile Area Calculations

Description	Material	Max Pile Height (m)	Max Pile Base Area (m^2)	Pile Radius (m)	Max Pile Surface Area (m^2)	Basis
Madison Coal Pile	Coal	24	1,868	24	2,642	Max Pile Surface Area (m^2) = Pi * Pile Radius (m) * Square Root(Pile Radius (m)^2 + Max Pile Height (m)^2)
Coal Storage Pile #7	Coal	24	1,868	24	2,642	Max Pile Surface Area (m^2) = Pi * Pile Radius (m) * Square Root(Pile Radius (m)^2 + Max Pile Height (m)^2)
Coal Storage Pile #8	Coal	24	1,868	24	2,642	Max Pile Surface Area (m^2) = Pi * Pile Radius (m) * Square Root(Pile Radius (m)^2 + Max Pile Height (m)^2)

Material Moisture Contents

Description	Material	Moisture Content (%)
Madison Coal Pile	Coal	9.0
Coal Storage Pile #7	Coal	8.5
Coal Pile C2 at IHO	Coal	8.5
Coal Storage Pile #8	Coal	5.0

Material Transfer Rates

Description	Material	Max Hourly Throughput (tph)	Max Annual Throughput (tpy)
Madison Coal Bin	Coal	60	525,600
Madison Coal Conveyor	Coal	60	525,600
C2 Coal Bin	Coal	100	876,000

Wind Speed Data

Month	Average (mph)	Basis
Jan.	10.0	From 2012 Local Climatological Data for the Chicago O'Hare International Airport.
Feb.	9.8	(http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/lcd/lcd.html)
Mar,	11.6	
Apr,	10.9	
May	9.6	
Jun.	9.5	
Jul.	8.2	
Aug.	7.0	
Sept.	8.9	
Oct.	11.4	
Nov.	8.4	
Dec.	10.2	
Average	9.6	

Indiana Harbor Coke, contractor of ArcelorMittal

SPM No. 089-33376-00382 date: August 19, 2013

Pile Loading and Erosion - PTE

Description	PM Particle Size Multiplier (k)	PM_{10} Particle Size Multiplier (k)	$PM_{2.5}$ Particle Size Multiplier (k)	Wind Speed (U) (mph)	Moisture Content (M) (%)	Basis
Madison Coal Pile	0.74	0.35	0.053	9.6	9.0	Particle size multipliers obtained from AP-42, Section 13.2.4. U is the annual average wind
Coal Storage Pile #7	0.74	0.35	0.053	9.6	8.5	speed from 2012 Climatological Data for Chicago O'Hare International Airport
Coal Storage Pile #8	0.74	0.35	0.053	9.6	5.0	(http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/lcd/lcd.html).

Pile Loading	Hourly Process Rate (tph)	Annual Process Rate (tpy)	Maximum Pile Surface Area (m^2)	Material
Madison Coal Pile	233	2,040,000	2,642	Coal
Coal Storage Pile #7	233	2,040,000	2,642	Coal
Coal Storage Pile #8	233	2,040,000	2,642	Coal

Pile Loading	PM Emission Factor (lb/ton)	PM_{10} Emission Factor (lb/ton)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor (lb/ton)	Basis
Madison Coal Pile	6.76E-04	3.20E-04	4.84E-05	AP-42, Section 13.2.4, Equation 1: Emission Factor (lb/ton) = k(0.0032)* (U/5)^1.3 / (M/2)^1.4
Coal Storage Pile #7	7.32E-04	3.46E-04	5.24E-05	AP-42, Section 13.2.4, Equation 1: Emission Factor (lb/ton) = k(0.0032)* (U/5)^1.3 / (M/2)^1.4
Coal Storage Pile #8	1.54E-03	7.28E-04	1.10E-04	AP-42, Section 13.2.4, Equation 1: Emission Factor (lb/ton) = k(0.0032)* (U/5)^1.3 / (M/2)^1.4

Pile Erosion	PM Emission Factor Daily/ Hourly (g/m^2)	PM_{10} Emission Factor Daily/ Hourly (g/m^2)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor Daily/ Hourly (g/m^2)	PM Emission Factor Annual (g/m^2)	PM_{10} Emission Factor Annual (g/m^2)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor Annual (g/m^2)
Madison Coal Pile	4.82	2.41	0.36	48.96	24.48	3.67
Coal Storage Pile #7	4.82	2.41	0.36	48.96	24.48	3.67
Coal Storage Pile #8	4.82	2.41	0.36	48.96	24.48	3.67

	PM Emission Rate (lb/hr)	PM_{10} Emission Rate (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Rate (lb/hr)	PM Emission Rate (tpy)	PM_{10} Emission Rate (tpy)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Rate (tpy)
Pile Loading						
Madison Coal Pile	0.16	0.07	0.01	0.69	0.33	0.05
Coal Storage Pile #7	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.75	0.35	0.05
Coal Storage Pile #8	0.36	0.17	0.03	1.57	0.74	0.11
Pile Erosion						
Madison Coal Pile	28.09	14.05	2.11	0.14	0.07	0.01
Coal Storage Pile #7	28.09	14.05	2.11	0.14	0.07	0.01
Coal Storage Pile #8	28.09	14.05	2.11	0.14	0.07	0.01
Total Pile Loading and Erosion PTE	**84.96**	**42.46**	**6.37**	**3.43**	**1.63**	**0.25**

Methodology

Loading Emissions

Emission Rate (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/ton) * Hourly Process Rate (ton/hr)

Emission Rate (tpy) = Emission Factor (lb/ton) *Annual Process Rate (tpy) / 2,000 (lb/ton)

Erosion Emissions

Emission Rate (lb/hr) = Daily/Hourly Emission Factor (g/m^2) * Maximum Pile Area (m^2) / 453.59 (g/lb)

Emission Rate (tpy) = Annual Emission Factor (g/m^2) * Maximum Pile Area (m^2) / 453.59 (g/lb) / 2,000 (lb/ton)

Material Transfers - PTE

Material	PM Particle Size Multiplier (k)	PM_{10} Particle Size Multiplier (k)	$PM_{2.5}$ Particle Size Multiplier (k)	Wind Speed (U) (mph)	Moisture Content (M) (%)	Basis
Madison Coal Pile	0.74	0.35	0.053	9.6	9.0	Particle size multipliers obtained from AP-42, Section 13.2.4. U is the annual
Coal Storage Pile #7	0.74	0.35	0.053	9.6	8.5	average wind speed from 2012 Climatological Data for Chicago O'Hare
Coal Pile C2 at IHO	0.74	0.35	0.053	9.6	8.5	International Airport (http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/lcd/lcd.html).

Description	Hourly Process Rate (tph)	Annual Process Rate (tpy)	Material
Transfer to Madison Coal Bin	60	525,600	Coal
Transfer to Madison Coal Conveyor	60	525,600	Coal
Transfer to C2 Coal Bin	100	876,000	Coal

Description	PM Emission Factor (lb/ton)	PM_{10} Emission Factor (lb/ton)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Factor (lb/ton)	Basis
Transfer to Madison Coal Bin	6.76E-04	3.20E-04	4.84E-05	AP-42, Section 13.2.4, Equation 1: Emission Factor (lb/ton) = k(0.0032)* (U/5)^1.3 / (M/2)^1.4
Transfer to Madison Coal Conveyor	6.76E-04	3.20E-04	4.84E-05	AP-42, Section 13.2.4, Equation 1: Emission Factor (lb/ton) = k(0.0032)* (U/5)^1.3 / (M/2)^1.4
Transfer to C2 Coal Bin	7.32E-04	3.46E-04	5.24E-05	AP-42, Section 13.2.4, Equation 1: Emission Factor (lb/ton) = k(0.0032)* (U/5)^1.3 / (M/2)^1.4

Description	PM Emission Rate (lb/hr)	PM_{10} Emission Rate (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Rate (lb/hr)	PM Emission Rate (tpy)	PM_{10} Emission Rate (tpy)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emission Rate (tpy)
Transfer to Madison Coal Bin	4.05E-02	1.92E-02	2.90E-03	0.18	0.08	0.01
Transfer to Madison Coal Conveyor	4.05E-02	1.92E-02	2.90E-03	0.18	0.08	0.01
Transfer to C2 Coal Bin	7.32E-02	3.46E-02	5.24E-03	0.32	0.15	0.02
Total Material Transfers PTE	**0.15**	**0.07**	**0.01**	**0.68**	**0.32**	**0.05**

Methodology

Emission Rate (lb/hr) = Emission Factor (lb/ton) * Hourly Process Rate (ton/hr)

Emission Rate (tpy) = Emission factor (lb/ton) * Annual Process Rate (tpy) / 2,000 (lb/ton)

Emission Factors for Storage Pile Erosion

Wind Erosion - Emission Factor Equation[1]

$$E = k \sum_{i=1}^{N} P_i \qquad P = 58\,(u^* - u_t^*)^2 + 25\,(u^* - u_t^*)$$

where:	Value PM_{30}	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	Units	Data Source
k = particle size multiplier for particle size range and units of interest	1	0.5	0.075		AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3[2]
N = number of disturbances per year		365		days	Assume once per day
% of total pile area for subarea A		12		%	AP-42, Figure 13.2.5-3
% of total pile area for subarea B		48		%	AP-42, Figure 13.2.5-3
% of total pile area for subarea C		40		%	AP-42, Figure 13.2.5-3
u^+ = fastest mile of wind speed at anemometer height		19		m/s	National Climatic Data Center Publication[3]
z = Anemometer Height at Station		33		ft	ASOS[4]
		10.06		m	
u_{10}^+ = fastest mile of wind speed at a reference height of 10 m		19		m/s	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equation 5[5]
u* = maximum friction velocity conical pile subarea A		1.73		m/s	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equations 6 & 7[6]
u* = maximum friction velocity conical pile subarea B		1.15		m/s	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equations 6 & 7[6]
u* = maximum friction velocity conical pile subarea C		0.38		m/s	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equations 6 & 7[6]
u_t* = threshold friction velocity		1.12		m/s	AP-42, Table 13.2.5-2[7]
P = erosion potential for conical pile subarea A		36.70		g/m^2-disturbance	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equation 3
P = erosion potential for conical pile subarea B		0.87		g/m^2-disturbance	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equation 3
P = erosion potential for conical pile subarea C		0.00		g/m^2-disturbance	AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equation 3
E = daily/hourly particulate emission factor for large conical pile	4.82	2.41	0.36	g/m^2	
E = annual particulate emission factor for large conical pile	48.96	24.48	3.67	g/m^2	

[1] AP-42, Section 13.2.5.3, Equation 2 (11/06).

[2] k value selected for PM is for PM_{30}.

[3] Maximum 2-minute daily wind speed data from the National Climatic Data Center for each day from 2012 (http://www7.ncdc.noaa.gov/IPS/lcd/lcd.html). Data based on wind speeds monitored by the Chicago O'Hare International Airport Monitoring Station. The 2-minute maximum windspeed is used instead of the 3-second windspeed data per AP-42 Section 13.2.5.2, which states that "the fastest mile, typically about 2 minutes, matches well with the half-life of the erosion process, which ranges from 1-4 minutes."

[4] http://www.weather.gov/ops2/Surface/documents/windtower.xls

[5] Assumes a typical roughness height of 0.5 cm (0.005 m), since no site specific data is available.

[6] Friction Velocity = $0.1*[(u_s)/u_r]*u_{10}^+$, where $(u_s)/u_r$ = 0.9, 0.6, and 0.2 for pile subareas A, B, and C respectively.

[7] Threshold friction velocity data based on uncrusted coal pile at a surface coal mine.

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: John Hudson
Environmental Manager
Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – a contractor of ArcelorMittal
3210 Watling Street, PO Box 240
East Chicago, IN 46312

DATE: November 26, 2013

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Significant Permit Modification to a Part 70 Operating Permit
089-33376-00382

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:
Mark Richardson, GM
D.J. Wheeler, Trinity Consultants
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.

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

November 26, 2013

TO: East Chicago Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: **Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – A contractor of ArcelorMittal**
Permit Number: **089-33376-00382**

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

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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: November 26, 2013

RE: Indiana Harbor Coke Company L.P. – a contractor of ArcelorMittal / 089-33376-00382

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

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	VHAUN 11/26/2013 FINAL Indiana Harbor Coke Company LP - contractor of Arcelor (316) 089-33376-00382		
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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2		Mark Richardson GM Indiana Harbor Coke Company LP - contractor of Arc 3210 Watling St, PO Box 240 East Chicago IN 219-397-02 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		East Chicago City Council 4525 Indianapolis Blvd East Chicago IN 46312 *(Local Official)*									
4		Indiana State Representative 2nd District 4114 Butternut St East Chicago IN 46312 *(Legislator)*									
5		East Chicago Public Library 2401 E Columbus Dr East Chicago IN 46312-2998 *(Library)*									
6		Gary - Hobart Water Corp 650 Madison St, P.O. Box M486 Gary IN 46401-0486 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Lake County Health Department-Gary 1145 W. 5th Ave Gary IN 46402-1795 *(Health Department)*									
8		WJOB / WZVN Radio 6405 Olcott Ave Hammond IN 46320 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Shawn Sobocinski 3229 E. Atlanta Court Portage IN 46368 *(Affected Party)*									
10		Mark Coleman 107 Diana Road Portage IN 46368 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Mr. Chris Hernandez Pipefitters Association, Local Union 597 8762 Louisiana St., Suite G Merrillville IN 46410 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Craig Hogarth 7901 West Morris Street Indianapolis IN 46231 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Responsible Official Arcelor Mittal 3210 Watling St. East Chicago IN 46312-1610 (source - addl contact)									
14		Lake County Commissioners 2293 N. Main St, Building A 3rd Floor Crown Point IN 46307 *(Local Official)*									
15		Anthony Copeland 2006 E. 140th Street East Chicago IN 46312 *(Affected Party)*									

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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		Barbara G. Perez 506 Lilac Street East Chicago IN 46312 (Affected Party)									
2		Mr. Robert Garcia 3733 Parrish Avenue East Chicago IN 46312 *(Affected Party)*									
3		Ms. Karen Kroczek 8212 Madison Ave Munster IN 46321-1627 *(Affected Party)*									
4		Joseph Hero 11723 S Oakridge Drive St. John IN 46373 *(Affected Party)*									
5		Gary City Council 401 Broadway # 209 Gary IN 46402 *(Local Official)*									
6		Mr. Larry Davis 268 South, 600 West Hebron IN 46341 *(Affected Party)*									
7		Ryan Dave 939 Cornwallis Munster IN 46321 *(Affected Party)*									
8		Matt Mikus 409 Yellowstone Rd - Apt 1 Valparaiso IN 46385 *(Affected Party)*									
9		D.J. Wheeler Trinity Consultants 8425 Pulsar Place, Suite 280 Columbus OH 43240 *(Consultant)*									
10											
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