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

Date: December 1, 2014

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

Source Name: Coleman Cable LLC

Permit Level: MSOP

Permit Number: 099-34688-00094

Source Location: 515 Copperfield Way and 1115 West Plymouth

Type of Action Taken: Initial Permit

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 matter referenced above.

The final decision is available on the IDEM website at: http://www.in.gov/apps/idem/caats/
To view the document, select Search option 3, then enter permit 34688.

If you would like to request a paper copy of the permit document, please contact IDEM's central file room:

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

Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this permit is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted according to IC 13-15-6-3, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

(continues on next page)

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

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

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

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

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

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New Source Construction and Minor Source Operating Permit OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Coleman Cable LLC
1115 West North Street
1115 West Plymouth Street
515 Copperfield Way
Bremen, Indiana 46506

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

This permit is issued to the above mentioned company under the provisions of 326 IAC 2-1.1, 326 IAC 2-5.1, 326 IAC 2-6.1 and 40 CFR 52.780, with conditions listed on the attached pages.

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

Operation Permit No.: M099-34688-00094	
Issued by: Jason R. Krawczyk, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: December 1,2014 Expiration Date: December 1,2019

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary insulated wire manufacturing operation.

Source Address:	
Plant 1:	1115 West North Street and 1115 West Plymouth Street, Bremen, Indiana 46506
Plant 2:	515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
General Source Phone Number:	(574) 546-5115
SIC Code:	3357 (Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire)
County Location:	Marshall
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Minor Source Operating Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD and Emission Offset Rules Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Not 1 of 28 Source Categories

A.2 Source Definition

This source consists of the following plants:

(a) Plant 1 is located at 1115 West North Street and 1115 West Plymouth Street, Bremen Indiana; and

(b) Plant 2 is located at 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana.

These plants are located on adjacent properties, have the same two-digit SIC Code and are under common ownership and common control. Therefore IDEM, OAQ has determined that they are one (1) source, as defined by 326 IAC 1-2-73.

A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

Plant 1

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P101, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.4 MMBtu/hr.

(b) Six (6) natural gas-fired thermocyclers, identified as P102, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.3 MMBtu/hr, each.

(c) One (1) duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane gas-fired emergency internal combustion engine, identified as P109, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.867 MMBtu/hr as natural gas or 0.829 MMBtu/hr as propane.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, P109 is an affected facility.

(d) Two (2) ink jet printers, identified as P105, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(e) Six (6) gravure printers, identified as P110, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(f) Five (5) multi-/fine wire drawing lines, identified as P106, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) 15MW1 has a maximum capacity of 1,300 pounds per hour;

(2) 15MW2 has a maximum capacity of 2,000 pounds per hour;

(3) 15MW3 has a maximum capacity of 1,300 pounds per hour;

(4) 15MW4 has a maximum capacity of 500 pounds per hour; and

(5) 15MW5 has a maximum capacity of 2,200 pounds per hour.

(g) Two (2) rod breakdown lines, identified as P108, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) RM85 has a maximum capacity of 5,300 pounds per hour; and

(2) Tin Line/RM81 has a maximum capacity of 5,400 pounds per hour.

(h) One (1) tin plating operation, identified as P107, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) Three (3) hot tin dip pots and one (1) electroplating operation with a maximum capacity of 7.44 pounds per day of tin dip, exhausting to stack SV124; and

(2) One (1) electroplating operation, with a combined maximum capacity of plating of 15,077 pounds per year, exhausting to stack SV145.

(i) Two (2) continuous vulcanization lines, consisting of Line A and Line B, identified as P103, with a maximum capacity of 480 pounds per hour for Line A and 470 pounds per hour for Line B, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, annealing steam exhausting to stack SV110 and SV111, respectively.

(j) Six (6) polyethylene extrusion lines, identified as P104, with a maximum capacity of 4,910 pounds per hour for Lines A through F, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, and exhausting to stacks SV101 through SV105, SV110 and SV111, respectively.

(1) 10PVA has a maximum capacity of 1230 pounds per hour;

(2) 10PVB has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour;

(3) 10PVC has a maximum capacity of 1,230 pounds per hour;

(4) 10PVD has a maximum capacity of 200 pounds per hour;

(5) 10PVE has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour; and

(6) 10PVF has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour.

(k) One (1) fluidized bed tooling cleaning unit, identified as P111, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 pounds of plastic per hour.

(l) One (1) pellet handling system that pneumatically conveys pellets in a closed system vacuum, with options to convey directly from the silos to daybins, intermediate storage boxes, or to the extrusion line hoppers, consisting of the following:

(1) Three (3) storage pellet silos, identified as Silo #1 through Silo #3, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput capacity of 4,910 pounds per hour, each, and with a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, each, controlled by baghouse VAC#1 at hopper transfer points P104;

(2) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #4, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput capacity of 940 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, controlled by baghouse VAC#2 at hopper transfer points P103; and

(3) Four (4) daybins, temporary storage locations with transfer points at P103 and P104 hoppers.

(m) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G).

(n) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

Plant 2

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P210, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.185 MMBtu/hr.

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P211, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.28 MMBtu/hr.

(c) Six (6) natural gas-fired thermocyclers, identified as P212, installed in 2010, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.433 MMBtu/hr, each.

(d) One (1) horizontal oven Lg AWG, identified as P221, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.75 MMBtu/hr.

(e) One (1) ink jet printer SIP1, identified as P206, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.033 gallons per hour.

(f) Eleven (11) ink jet printers, identified as P213, installed between 2002 and 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(g) Eight (8) gravure printers, identified as P214, installed between 2002 and 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(h) Two (2) spiral strip printers, East Striper 1 & 2, identified as P215, installed in 2002 and 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.026 gallons per year, each.

(i) One (1) Bandmark printer, identified as P216, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour.

(j) One (1) printer, striper 1, identified as P222, approved in 2014 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour.

(k) Two (2) multi-/fine wire drawing lines, identified as P201:

(1) 15MW6 has a maximum capacity of 1,700 pounds per hour, installed in 2005; and

(2) 15MW7 has a maximum capacity of 1,700 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(l) Three (3) rod breakdown wire drawing lines, identified as P202, installed in 2005:

(1) RM1 has a maximum capacity of 3,200 pounds per hour;

(2) RM2 has a maximum capacity of 5,200 pounds per hour; and

(3) M81 has a maximum capacity of 3,600 pounds per hour.

(m) Four (4) continuous vulcanization lines, identified as P207, exhausting to stack SV213, consisting of:

(1) CV Line 1 (10CV1) has a maximum capacity of 800 pounds per hour, installed in 2005;

(2) CV Line 2 (10CV2) has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(3) CV Line 3 (10CV3) has a maximum capacity of 470 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction; and

(4) CV Line 4 (10CV4) has a maximum capacity of 470 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(n) One (1) Silicone extrusion line, identified as P204, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 100 pounds per hour, exhausting to stack SV214 and SV215.

(o) Fifteen (15) polyethylene extrusion lines, identified as P205, permitted in 2014, with a combined maximum capacity of 9,410 pounds per hour, exhausting to stack SV212 consisting of:

(1) 10PV1 has a maximum capacity of 325 pounds per hour, installed in 2002;

(2) 10PV2 has a maximum capacity of 640 pounds per hour, installed in 2002;

(3) 10PV3 has a maximum capacity of 325 pounds per hour, installed in 2005;

(4) 10PV4 has a maximum capacity of 640 pounds per hour, installed in 2005;

(5) 10PV5 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(6) 10PV6 has a maximum capacity of 600 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(7) PEL 601 has a maximum capacity of 380 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(8) PEL 602 has a maximum capacity of 1,230 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(9) PEL 606 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(10) PEL 607 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(11) PEL 610 has a maximum capacity of 760 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(12) PEL 613 has a maximum capacity of 380 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(13) PEL 303 has a maximum capacity of 380 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(14) PEL 305 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction; and

(15) PEL 310 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(p) One (1) polyethylene extrusion line, FEP Line GE301, identified as P223, approved in 2014 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 16 pounds per hour.

(q) One (1) polyethylene extrusion line, 2.5 FEP Line GE500, identified as P224, approved in 2014 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 150 pounds per hour.

(r) Eight (8) lacquer and urethane coating lines, consisting of:

(1) vertical lacquer/urethane line, identified as P208, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014;

(2) horizontal lacquer/urethane line, identified as P209, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014;

(3) vertical tower coating line, identified as P217, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(4) horizontal tower coating line, identified as P218, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(5) vertical tower, dual line, identified as P219, with a maximum capacity of 0.58 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(6) epoxy tower coating line, identified as P220, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(7) horizontal tower Lg AWG coating line with natural gas oven, identified as P221, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction; and

(8) vertical tower, center with striper, identified as P222, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(s) One (1) pellet handling system that pneumatically conveys pellets in a closed system vacuum, with options to convey directly from the silos to daybins, intermediate storage boxes, or to the hopper on the extrusion lines, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #1, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV2, 10PV4, 10PV5, PEL303, PEL305, PEL310,

PEL601, and PEL607, controlled by baghouses PV-1, PV-3, PV-4, PV,5, PV-6, and PV-8 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(2) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #2, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,580 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV5, 10PV6, and PEL602, controlled by baghouses PV-1, PV-2, and PV-7 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(3) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #3, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,250 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV2, PEL602, and PEL607, controlled by baghouses PV-4, PV-5, and PV-7 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(4) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #4, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,490 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P207, lines 10CV1 through 10CV4, controlled by baghouse PV-1 at hopper transfer points at P207;

(5) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #5, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds of pellets;

(6) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #6, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,540 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds of pellets, conveying to P205, lines 10PV1, 10PV3, PEL610, PEL606, and PEL613, controlled by baghouses PV4, PV-5, PV-6, PV-7, and PV-9 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(7) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #7, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds;

(8) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #8, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds; and

(9) Eight (8) daybins, temporary storage locations with transfer points at P205 and P207 hoppers, equipped with two (2) electric dryers, each servicing four (4) daybins.

(t) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) shall prevail.

B.2 Revocation of Permits [326 IAC 2-1.1-9(5)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9(5)(Revocation of Permits), the Commissioner may revoke this permit if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

B.3 Affidavit of Construction [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(h)] [326 IAC 2-5.1-4]

This document shall also become the approval to operate pursuant to 326 IAC 2-5.1-4 when prior to the start of operation, the following requirements are met:

(a) The attached Affidavit of Construction shall be submitted to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), verifying that the emission units were constructed as proposed in the application or the permit. The emission units covered in this permit may begin operating on the date the Affidavit of Construction is postmarked or hand delivered to IDEM if constructed as proposed.

(b) If actual construction of the emission units differs from the construction proposed in the application, the source may not begin operation until the permit has been revised pursuant to 326 IAC 2 and an Operation Permit Validation Letter is issued.

(c) The Permittee shall attach the Operation Permit Validation Letter received from the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) to this permit.

B.4 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]

(a) This permit, M099-34688-00094, 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, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

B.5 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.6 Enforceability

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

B.7 Severability

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

B.8 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege

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

B.9 Duty to Provide Information

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

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

B.10 Annual Notification [326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(5)]

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

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

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

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

B.11 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 1-6-3]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

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

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

B.12 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

(a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to M099-34688-00094 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised, or

(3) deleted.

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

B.13 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-6.1-7(a)]

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

B.14 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-6.1-7]

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

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

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

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

B.15 Permit Amendment or Revision [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(3)][326 IAC 2-6.1-6]

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

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

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

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

B.16 Source Modification Requirement

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

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

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

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

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

(c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air

pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

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

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

B.18 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-6.1-6]

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

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

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

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

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

B.19 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-1.1-7]

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

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

B.20 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Violation of any conditions of this permit.

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

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

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

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

C.3 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.7 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the plan submitted on October 14, 2014. The plan is included as Attachment A.

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;

(B) Removal or demolition contractor; or

(C) Waste disposal site.

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

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

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

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

(e) Procedures for Asbestos Emission Control
The Permittee shall comply with the applicable emission control procedures in 326 IAC 14-10-4 and 40 CFR 61.145(c). Per 326 IAC 14-10-1, emission control

requirements are applicable for any removal or disturbance of RACM greater than three (3) linear feet on pipes or three (3) square feet on any other facility components or a total of at least 0.75 cubic feet on all facility components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corrective Actions and Response Steps

C.13 Response to Excursions or Exceedances

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

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

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

(1) initial inspection and evaluation;

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

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

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

(1) monitoring results;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit, “calendar year” means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Plant 1

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P101, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.4 MMBtu/hr.

(b) Six (6) natural gas-fired thermocyclers, identified as P102, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.3 MMBtu/hr, each.

Plant 2

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P210, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.185 MMBtu/hr.

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P211, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.28 MMBtu/hr.

(c) Six (6) natural gas-fired thermocyclers, identified as P212, installed in 2010, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.433 MMBtu/hr, each.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emissions [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from the boilers and thermocyclers shall be limited as described in the table below:

This limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

Facility	Construction Date	Operating Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Q (MMBt/hr)	Particulate Limitation (Pt) (lb/MMBtu)
P101, P102, P211	2002	11.480	11.48	0.58
P210	2005	4.185	15.67	0.53
P212	2010	2.598	18.27	0.51

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Plant 1

(g) Two (2) rod breakdown lines, identified as P108, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) RM85 has a maximum capacity of 5,300 pounds per hour; and

(2) Tin Line/RM81 has a maximum capacity of 5,400 pounds per hour.

(l) One (1) pellet handling system that pneumatically conveys pellets in a closed system vacuum, with options to convey directly from the silos to daybins, intermediate storage boxes, or to the extrusion line hoppers, consisting of the following:

(1) Three (3) storage pellet silos, identified as Silo #1 through Silo #3, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput capacity of 4,910 pounds per hour, each, and with a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, each, controlled by baghouse VAC#1 at hopper transfer points P104;

Plant 2

(n) Three (3) rod breakdown wire drawing lines, identified as P202, installed in 2005:

(1) RM1 has a maximum capacity of 3,200 pounds per hour;

(2) RM2 has a maximum capacity of 5,200 pounds per hour; and

(3) M81 has a maximum capacity of 3,600 pounds per hour.

(u) One (1) pellet handling system that pneumatically conveys pellets in a closed system vacuum, with options to convey directly from the silos to daybins, intermediate storage boxes, or to the hopper on the extrusion lines, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #1, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV2, 10PV4, 10PV5, PEL303, PEL305, PEL310, PEL601, and PEL607, controlled by baghouses PV-1, PV-3, PV-4, PV,5, PV-6, and PV-8 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(5) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #5, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds of pellets;

(7) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #7, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds;

(8) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #8, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds; and

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

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

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

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the Silos #1, #2, and #3 from Plant 1 shall not exceed 7.48 pounds per hour, each, when each silo is operating at a process weight rate of 2.46 tons per hour.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the Silos #1, #5, #7, and #8 from Plant 2 shall not exceed 11.42 pounds per hour, each, when each silo is operating at a process weight rate of 4.62 tons per hour.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the rod breakdown line RM85 (P108) shall not exceed 7.88 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.65 tons per hour.

(d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the rod breakdown line RM81/Tin Line (P108) shall not exceed 7.98 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.70 tons per hour.

(e) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the rod breakdown wire drawing line RM2 (P202) shall not exceed 7.78 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.60 tons per hour.

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:

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

$$E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$$

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

SECTION E.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Plant 1

(c) One (1) duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane gas-fired emergency internal combustion engine, identified as P109, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.867 MMBtu/hr as natural gas or 0.829 MMBtu/hr as propane.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, P109 is an affected facility.

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

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

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6665, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82, as specified in Table 8 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ in accordance with schedule in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

E.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

The Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (included as Attachment B of this permit), for the duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane-fired emergency internal combustion engine (P109):

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), and (j)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e), and (f)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660
(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 5)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 8

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

MINOR SOURCE OPERATING PERMIT
ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

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

Company Name:	Coleman Cable LLC
Address:	1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way
City:	Bremen, Indiana 46506
Phone #:	(574) 546-5115
MSOP #:	M099-34688-00094

I hereby certify that Coleman Cable LLC is :
- ☐ still in operation.
- ☐ no longer in operation.

I hereby certify that Coleman Cable LLC is :
- ☐ in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M099-34688-00094.
- ☐ not in compliance with the requirements of MSOP M099-34688-00094.

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

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

Noncompliance:

MALFUNCTION REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED HOURS OF OPERATION WITH MALFUNCTION CONDITION: _____

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

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

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT EMITTED DURING MALFUNCTION: _____
_____

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS:_____
_____

REASONS WHY FACILITY CANNOT BE SHUTDOWN DURING REPAIRS:

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

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

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

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

326 IAC 1-6-1 Applicability of rule

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

326 IAC 1-2-39 "Malfunction" definition

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

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

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

_____
_____

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

Coleman Cable LLC
1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way
Bremen, Indiana 46506

Affidavit of Construction

I, _____, being duly sworn upon my oath, depose and say:
(Name of the Authorized Representative)

1. I live in _____ County, Indiana and being of sound mind and over twenty-one (21) years of age, I am competent to give this affidavit.

2. I hold the position of _____ for _____.
(Title) (Company Name)

3. By virtue of my position with _____, I have personal
(Company Name)
knowledge of the representations contained in this affidavit and am authorized to make these representations on behalf of _____.
(Company Name)

4. I hereby certify that Coleman Cable LLC 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506, completed construction of the insulated wire manufacturing operation on _____in conformity with the requirements and intent of the construction permit application received by the Office of Air Quality on July 2, 2014 and as permitted pursuant to New Source Construction Permit and Minor Source Operating Permit No. M099-34688-00094, Plant ID No. 099-00094 issued on _____.

5. **Permittee, please cross out the following statement if it does not apply:** Additional (operations/facilities) were constructed/substituted as described in the attachment to this document and were not made in accordance with the construction permit.

Further Affiant said not.

I affirm under penalties of perjury that the representations contained in this affidavit are true, to the best of my information and belief.

Signature_____
Date_____

STATE OF INDIANA)
)SS

COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to me, a notary public in and for _____ County and State of Indiana

on this _____ day of _____, 20 _____. My Commission expires: _____.

Signature_____
Name_____ (typed or printed)

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

COLEMAN CABLE, LLC (BREMEN, IN)

1.0 SOURCE INFORMATION			
Source Name:	Coleman Cable, LLC.		
Source Addresses:	515 Copperfield Way Bremen, IN 46506	1115 W North Street Bremen, IN 46506	1115 W Plymouth Street Bremen, IN 46506
Source Contact:	Brett Penrose		
Source Contact Address:	(same as Source Addresses)		

2.0 FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

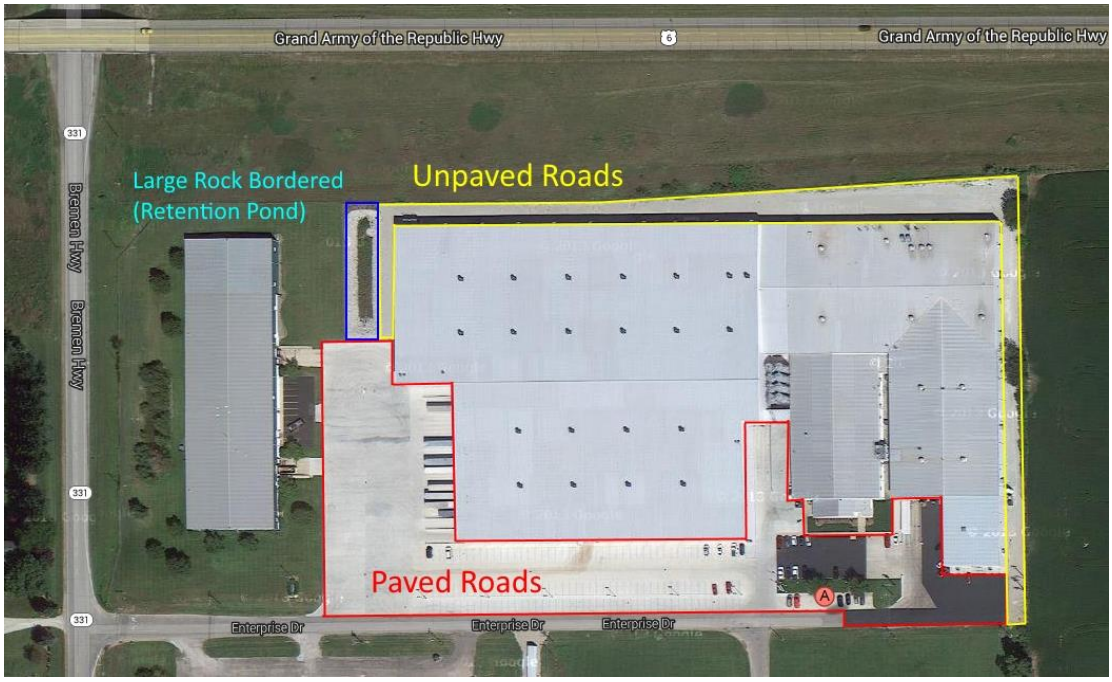
This Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 for the control of fugitive particulate matter emissions from process operations and emission units.

3.0 SOURCES OF FUGITIVE PARTICULATE

The following sources of fugitive particulate are found at this Source:

- Paved entrance roads
- Unpaved service roads

4.0 SOURCE MAP (515 COPPERFIELD WAY)



4.0 Source Map (1115 W North Street)

4.0 Source Map (1115 W Plymouth Street)

4350 Baker Road ● Suite 100 ● Minnetonka, MN 55343 ● Phone 952.252.3000 ● Fax 952.252.3001
www.uscompliance.com

5.0 PAVED & UNPAVED ROADS

The Source receives material by truck for storage and production at the facility. Finished product is shipped from the Source by truck. The entrance and exit roads are paved. Employees also drive and park on paved surfaces with minimal dust production.

The unpaved roads are used as service access roads to the rear of the facility. These roads are used only infrequently for service calls or other miscellaneous plant upkeep purposes.

6.0 MATERIAL HANDLED

The Source is a production facility for insulated copper wire. Production activities at these sites include drawing, annealing, and other manipulation of copper wire, coating of copper wire with various insulation materials such as PVC, silicone, polyurethane, and polyethylene, printing of labels directly on the insulation coating using ink jet, gravure, and other printers, and miscellaneous other activities associated with insulated wire manufacture and general plant upkeep.

The Source receives and ships material via semi-trailer truck on a daily basis. The quantity of trucks in and out of the facility varies based on production and material demand.

7.0 CONTROL MEASURES

The Source implements proper control measures to reduce fugitive particulate emissions as discussed below:

Paved roads

The paved roads are swept as needed to minimize fugitive dust from becoming airborne.

Unpaved roads

The unpaved roads are wetted as needed to minimize fugitive dust from becoming airborne.

8.0 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The Source is currently in full compliance with all measures discussed in this Dust Control Plan.

4350 Baker Road ● Suite 100 ● Minnetonka, MN 55343 ● Phone 952.252.3000 ● Fax 952.252.3001
www.uscompliance.com

Attachment B to
Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) No: M099-34688-00094

[Downloaded from the eCFR on July 23, 2014]

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

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

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

What This Subpart Covers

§63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

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

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in §63.6640(f).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

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

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

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

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

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

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

Emission and Operating Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR 55.2, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

(a) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2), or are on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

General Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

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

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

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

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

Where:

C_i = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

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

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm3/J (dscf/106 Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm3/J (dscf/106 Btu)

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2, as follows:

$$X_{CO2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (Eq. 3)$$

Where:

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

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

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (Eq. 4)$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O_2.

C_d = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

$\%CO_2$ = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either O_2 or CO_2 according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

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

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR

part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

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

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO_2 concentration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

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

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates and metals.

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

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6703, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

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

(d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

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

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

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

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

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the

engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in §63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in §63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6655 What records must I keep?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

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

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

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

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

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

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

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

Other Requirements and Information

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

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

site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

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

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

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(l)(5) (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (*e.g.* biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes “rich” glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The “lean” glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO_2.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_X) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_X, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO_2, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.,* remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8.

Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

(1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

(2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

(i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

(iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_X (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

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

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart PPPPP of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

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

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

[1] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2 and using NSCR;	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F.[1]
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O_2 and not using NSCR.	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

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

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
2. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and
	b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.[1]
3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	
existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.	

[1]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6707, Jan. 30, 2013]

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

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.[3]
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.[2] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.[1]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[2] b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[3]	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O_2.	

[1]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[2]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

[3]Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[78 FR 6708, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 78 FR 14457, Mar. 6, 2013]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

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

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.[2]	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]; b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1]	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;[1] b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

[1]Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

[2]If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[78 FR 6709, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually.[1]
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.

[1]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For CO and O_2 measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		ii. Measure the O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[ac] (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O_2 must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[abc] (heated probe not necessary) or Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis.
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For formaldehyde, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Measure O_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[a] (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03[a]	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formalde-hyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03[a], provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(a) THC concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
3. Stationary RICE	a. limit the concentra-tion of formalde-hyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and		(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O_2, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line (`3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter *and* the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at `3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)[a] (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the station-ary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03[a]	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
		iv. Measure formalde-hyde at the exhaust of the station-ary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03[a], provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. measure CO at the exhaust of the station-ary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005)[ac], Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03[a]	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O_2, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[a]You may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[b]You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[79 FR 11290, Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and

		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2 or CO_2 at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O_2 or CO_2 at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and

		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.

10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
11. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE 300<HP≤500 located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O_2, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[78 FR 6712, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved[a]; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved[a]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent.[a]
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit[a]; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit[a]; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O_2, or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[a]After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)-(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.
		b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
		c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4).	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.
3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Compliance report	a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period.	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5).

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operate for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii)	Report	a. The information in §63.6650(h)(1)	i. annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(h)(2)-(3).

[78 FR 6719, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	No	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 6720, Jan. 30, 2013]

Appendix A—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O_2) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O_2).

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Carbon monoxide (CO)	630-08-0	Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.
Oxygen (O_2)	*7782-44-7*	

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O_2, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O_2 gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O_2 concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber. A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 Moisture Removal System. Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 Sample Interface. The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 Calibration Gas. A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 Interference Check. A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 Repeatability Check. A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 Sample Flow Rate. The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 Sampling Run. A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O_2 and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to de-gas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre- sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 Sampling Day. A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check. The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

3.12 Performance-Established Configuration. The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 Interferences.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO_2 are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 Sample Probe. A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 Sample Line. Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional). A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional). Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring. An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional). A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 EC cell. A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O_2 concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O_2; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

6.2.12 Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber. A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

7.1 Calibration Gases. CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O_2. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O_2) is acceptable for calibration of the O_2 cell. If needed, any lower percentage O_2 calibration gas must be a mixture of O_2 in nitrogen.

7.1.1 Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration. Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 Up-Scale O_2 Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O_2 gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O_2. When the average exhaust gas O_2 readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O_2) for the up-scale O_2 calibration gas.

7.1.3 Zero Gas. Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO_2).

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.

8.1.1 Control Device Inlet. Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis. Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O_2 concentrations.

8.3 EC Cell Rate. Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ±10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ±3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration. Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 Zero Calibration. For both the O_2 and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two

consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance. For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ±3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ±1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ±0.3 percent O_2 for the O_2 channel.

10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration. Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this "sample conditioning phase" once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the "measurement data phase" and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the "refresh phase" by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference of the "measurement data phase" readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ±5 percent or ±1 ppm for CO or ±0.5 percent O_2, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single "measurement data phase" reading must be less than or equal to ±2 percent or ±1 ppm for CO or ±0.5 percent O_2, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check. Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O_2 concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the "measurement data phase".

13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the "measurement data phase". The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ±2 percent, or ±1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

Example: A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than ±2 percent *or* ±1 ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

13.2 Interference Check. Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO_2 gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO_2 emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

13.2.1 Interference Response. The combined NO and NO_2 interference response should be less than or equal to ±5 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

13.3 Repeatability Check. Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

13.3.1 Repeatability Check Procedure. Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

13.3.2 Repeatability Check Calculations. Determine the highest and lowest average “measurement data phase” CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than ±3 percent or ±1 ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References

(1) “Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol”, Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.

(2) “Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.

(3) “ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

(4) “Code of Federal Regulations”, Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table 1: Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility_____ Engine I.D._____ Date_____											
Run Type:	(_)			(_)			(_)			(_)	
(X)	Pre-Sample Calibration			Stack Gas Sample			Post-Sample Cal. Check			Repeatability Check	
Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
Gas	O_2	CO	O_2	CO	O_2	CO	O_2	CO			
Sample Cond. Phase											
″											
″											
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Measurement Data Phase											
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[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) with New Source Construction (NSC)

Source Background and Description

Source Name: **Coleman Cable LLC**
Source Location:
Plant 1: **1115 West North Street and 1115 West Plymouth Street, Bremen, IN 46506**
Plant 2: **515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, IN 46506**
County: **Marshall**
SIC Code: **3357 (Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire)**
Operation Permit No.: **M099-34688-00094**
Permit Reviewer: **Curtis Taylor**

On October 21, 2014, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Plymouth Pilot News, Plymouth, Indiana, stating that Coleman Cable LLC had applied for a Minor Source Operating Permit to construct and operate new emission units at an existing insulated wire manufacturing plant. The notice also stated that the OAQ proposed to issue a MSOP with New Source Construction for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

Comments and Responses

On October 24, 2014, Coleman Cable submitted comments to IDEM, OAQ on the draft MSOP.

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

Comment 1:

The two (2) 0.004 MMBtu/hr boilers (P203A and P203B) are no longer installed at the source.

Response to Comment 1:

The permit has been revised as follows:

A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary

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

****

Plant 2

~~(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P203A, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.004 MMBtu/hr.~~

~~(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P203B, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.004 MMBtu/hr.~~

Note: All subsequent emission units have been renumbered accordingly.

****

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description:

Plant 1

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P101, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.4 MMBtu/hr.

(b) Six (6) natural gas-fired thermocyclers, identified as P102, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.3 MMBtu/hr, each.

Plant 2

~~(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P203A, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.004 MMBtu/hr.~~

~~(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P203B, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.004 MMBtu/hr.~~

(~~c~~**a**) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P210, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.185 MMBtu/hr.

(~~d~~**b**) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P211, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.28 MMBtu/hr.

(~~e~~**c**) Six (6) natural gas-fired thermocyclers, identified as P212, installed in 2010, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.433 MMBtu/hr, each.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emissions [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from the boilers and thermocyclers shall be limited as described in the table below:

This limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$

Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

Facility	Construction Date	Operating Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Q (MMBt/hr)	Particulate Limitation (Pt) (lb/MMBtu)
P101, P102, P211~~, P203A~~	2002	11.480	11.48	0.58
~~P203B,~~ P210	2005	4.18~~9~~**5**	15.67	0.53
P212	2010	2.598	18.27	0.51

****

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed MSOP can be directed to Curtis Taylor at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5176 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5176.

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

(c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM Permit Guide on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/5881.htm; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm.

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emission Calculation Summary

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)									
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**Direct $PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_2**	**NO_x**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAP**	**Single Worst HAP**	
Combustion Natural Gas	0.16	0.62	0.62	0.05	8.16	0.45	6.86	0.15	0.15	Hexane
Duel Fuel Combustion (Worst Case)	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	12.59	7.52	11.69	0.01	0.01	Hexane
PVC & Vulcanization Extrusion	-	-	-	-	-	6.28	-	0.94	0.80	Acetophenone
Drawing / Annealing oven	15.71	15.71	15.71	-	-	2.88	-	-	-	-
Pellet Handling System	58.35	58.35	58.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silicone	6.61E-06	6.61E-06	6.61E-06	-	-	2.93	-	0.15	0.13	Hexane
Printers	-	-	-	-	-	15.73	-	1.05	1.05	Toluene
Hot Tin Dip Plating	4.66E-03	4.66E-03	4.66E-03	-	-	0.37	-	0.10	0.10	HCl
Coating	-	-	-	-	-	28.62	-	-	-	-
Tooling	-	-	-	-	-	3.84	-	3.84	3.84	HCl
Paved Roads	0.64	0.13	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaved Roads	0.79	0.20	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**75.70**	**75.05**	**74.77**	**0.05**	**20.76**	**68.62**	**18.55**	**6.24**	**3.94**	**HCl**

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
Boiler (P101), installed in 2002	3.400	29.2
Thermocycler 1-6 (P102), installed in 2002	1.800	15.5
Boiler 1 (P210), installed in 2005	4.185	35.9
Boiler 2 (P211), installed in 2002	6.280	53.9
Thermocycler 1-6 (P212), installed in 2010	2.598	22.3
Horizontal oven Lg AWG (P221), installed in 2005	0.750	6.4
Total	**19.01**	**163.29**

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100.0 **see below	5.5	84.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr							
Natural Gas Combustion Units	0.16	0.62	0.62	0.05	8.16	0.45	6.86

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM10 combined.
PM2.5 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM2.5 combined.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 280 (pre-NSPS) or 190 (post-NSPS), Low NOx Burner = 140, Flue gas recirculation = 100 (See Table 1.4-1)

	HAPs - Organics						
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene		
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03		
Potential Emission in tons/yr						**Worse Single**	
Natural Gas Combustion Units	1.71E-04	9.80E-05	6.12E-03	1.47E-01	2.78E-04	0.15	**Hexane**

	HAPs - Metals						
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel		
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03		
Potential Emission in tons/yr						**Combined Total HAPs**	
Natural Gas Combustion Units	4.08E-05	8.98E-05	1.14E-04	3.10E-05	1.71E-04	0.15	

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Methodology
All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Emission Factors from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04, (AP-42 Supplement D 3/98)
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas / Propane Duel Fuel Combustion
Emergency Internal Combustion Engine

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput	
Duel Fuel Generator (P109) - as Natural Gas	0.867	7.45	MMCF/yr
Duel Fuel Generator (P109) - as Propane (333.2 cf/hr)	0.829	2.92	MMCF/yr

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx**	VOC	CO
Natural Gas Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
Propane Emission Factor in lb/1,000 gallons	5	0.35	0.35	0.0162	139	83	129
PTE Natural Gas Combustion Units (ton/yr)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.37	0.02	0.31
PTE Propane Combustion Units (ton/yr)	0.045	0.03	0.03	0.00	12.59	7.52	11.69
Worst Case Total (ton/yr)	**0.05**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.00**	**12.59**	**7.52**	**11.69**

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM10 combined.
PM2.5 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM2.5 combined.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 280 (pre-NSPS) or 190 (post-NSPS), Low NOx Burner = 140, Flue gas recirculation = 100 (See Table 1.4-1)
Emission Factors for SO2 from AP-42 Chapter 1.5 (dated 7/08), Table 1.5-1 (assuming Sulfur is 0.18 gr/100 cf)

	HAPs - Organics						
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene		
Natural Gas Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03		
Propane Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	5.1E-03	2.9E-03	1.8E-01	4.4E+00	8.3E-03		
PTE Natural Gas Combustion Units (ton/yr)	7.82E-06	4.47E-06	2.79E-04	6.70E-03	1.27E-05		
PTE Propane Combustion Units (ton/yr)	7.48E-06	4.27E-06	2.67E-04	6.41E-03	1.21E-05	**Worst Single**	
Worst Case Total (ton/yr)	**7.82E-06**	**4.47E-06**	**2.79E-04**	**6.70E-03**	**1.27E-05**	6.70E-03	**Hexane**

	HAPs - Metals						
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel		
Natural Gas Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03		
Propane Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.2E-03	2.7E-03	3.4E-03	9.3E-04	5.1E-03		
PTE Natural Gas Combustion Units (ton/yr)	1.86E-06	4.10E-06	5.21E-06	1.41E-06	7.82E-06		
PTE Propane Combustion Units (ton/yr)	1.8E-06	3.9E-06	5.0E-06	1.4E-06	7.5E-06	**Total HAPs**	
Worst Case Total (ton/yr)	**1.86E-06**	**4.10E-06**	**5.21E-06**	**1.41E-06**	**7.82E-06**	7.03E-03	

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.
Emission Factor HAPS [propane] (lb/MMcf) = Natural Gas emission factor (lb/MMcf) x (Heating Value of Propane 2488 (MMBtu/MMcf)/Heating Value of Natural Gas 1020 (MMBtu/MMcf))

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Propane Heating Value = 2,488 MMBtu/MMcf
Propane emission factors are assumed to equal external combustion for propane, AP-42, Chapter 1.5, Table 1.5-1, when they were not provided.
Potential Throughput [natural gas] (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Potential Throughput [propane] (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
The natural gas Emission Factors from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04, (AP-42 Supplement D 3/98)
Propane Emission Factors from South Coast Air Quality Management District; Dan Diego County Air Pollution Control District; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District; and Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District (currently: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District)
Emission [natural gas] (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Uncontrolled Vulcanization and Extrusion Lines

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Extrusion Lines (PVC)	Capacity (lb/hr)
Extrusion (P104) - Line A	1,230
Extrusion (P104) - Line B	750
Extrusion (P104) - Line C	1,230
Extrusion (P104) - Line D	200
Extrusion (P104) - Line E	750
Extrusion (P104) - Line F	750
10PV1 (P205)	325
10PV2 (P205)	640
10PV3 (P205)	325
10PV4 (P205)	640
10PV5 (P205)	750
10PV6 (P205)	600
PEL 601 (P205)	380
PEL 602 (P205)	1,230
PEL 606 (P205)	750
PEL 607 (P205)	750
PEL 610 (P205)	760
PEL 613 (P205)	380
PEL 303 (P205)	380
PEL 305 (P205)	750
PEL 310 (P205)	750
GE301 (P223)	16
GE500 (P224)	150
Sub-Total	**14,486**

Vulcanization Lines	Capacity (lb/hr)
(P103) - Line A	480
(P103) - Line B	470
(P207) CV Line 1	800
(P207) CV Line 2	750
(P207) CV Line 3	470
(P207) CV Line 4	470
Sub-Total	**3,440**

PVC and Vulcanization Extrusion

Total	**17,926**

Stack Test Surmised Emission Factors

Emission Factor Location	VOC (lb/ton)	Acetophenone (lb/ton)	Cumene (lb/ton)
Nitrogen Recycle System	0.05	0.0063	0.00139
Seal House Exhaust	0.02	0.00259	0.00011
Waste Water Vent	0.01	0.00131	0.00026
Combined Tested Emission Factor	0.08	0.0102	0.00176
Emission Factor for Permitting	**0.16**	**0.0204**	**0.00352**

PTE (ton/yr)			
VOC	Acetophenone	Cumene	Total HAP
6.281	**0.801**	**0.138**	**0.939**

Note

Particulate emissions are described and calculated on the "Pellet Conveyance" sheet.
No mixing or milling takes place at this facility.
100% Safety Factor added at the request of the source.
Acetophenone and Cumene (also known as Isopropylbenzene) are considered HAPs.
The source requested to add a safety factor of a 100% to the emission factors from the stack test results.
The emission factors for Polyethylene Processing are from stack test data, Southwire in Carrollton, Georgia on Sept. 14, 2010.
The VOC emission factor based on the stack test provided by the source is more conservative than those in the "Development of Emission Factors for Polyethylene Processing" article in the Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association, June 1996.

The factors were surmised from three separate tests for this process; Nitrogen Recycle System, Seal House Exhaust, and Waste Water Vent. The factors are representative to Coleman Cable and differs by a steam system inplace of the nitrogen recycle system.

Methodology

PTE (ton/yr) = Capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Uncontrolled Vulcanization and Extrusion Lines

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Silicone Line	Capacity (lb/hr)	
Extruder 1 (P204)	100	
	100	**Total**

Platen Press HAP Emission Factors (lb/lb)*	
Hexane	3.00E-04
2-Butanone	1.30E-05
1,3-Butadiene	1.00E-05
Toluene	9.94E-06
Benzene	5.62E-06

(Compound # 19)

	PM	VOC	Total HAP	Worst Single HAP	
Silicone Extrusion (lb/lb) emission factors*	1.51E-08	6.68E-03	3.47E-04	3.00E-04	Hexane
PTE (lb/hr)	1.51E-06	0.668	0.035	0.030	
PTE (ton/yr)	**6.61E-06**	**2.927**	**0.152**	**0.131**	

Notes
No mixing or milling takes place at this facility.
* The emission factors are from Manufacture of Rubber Products. AP-42, Ch.4, Sec. 12 - Emission Factors Tables excel document.
Assuming Compound # 19 best represents the source's process and materials for silicone production (Platen Press).
PM2.5 and PM10 assumed to be equal to PM
Extrusion PM was not evaluated in AP-42, Ch. 4, Sec. 12 for Compound #19, assuming PM for Compound #19 equals PM for Compound # 9.

Methodology:
PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/lb)
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Multi-Wire Drawing Lines, Breakdown, and Annealing Ovens

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Maximum Capacity (lb/hr)	Emission Factor PM (lb/ton)	PM PTE (lb/hr)	**PM PTE (ton/yr)**	Emission Factor VOC (lb/ton)	VOC PTE (lb/hr)	**VOC PTE (ton/yr)**
15MW1 (P106)	1,300	0.2148	0.14	**0.61**	0.03944	0.03	**0.11**
15MW2 (P106)	2,000		0.21	**0.94**		0.04	**0.17**
15MW3 (P106)	1,300		0.14	**0.61**		0.03	**0.11**
15MW4 (P106)	500		0.05	**0.24**		0.01	**0.04**
15MW5 (P106)	2,200		0.24	**1.03**		0.04	**0.19**
RM85 (P108)	5,300		0.57	**2.49**		0.10	**0.46**
RM81/Tin Line (P108)	5,400		0.58	**2.54**		0.11	**0.47**
15MW6 (P201)	1,700		0.18	**0.80**		0.03	**0.15**
15MW7 (P201)	1,700		0.18	**0.80**		0.03	**0.15**
RM1 (P202)	3,200		0.34	**1.51**		0.06	**0.28**
RM2 (P202)	5,200		0.56	**2.45**		0.10	**0.45**
M81 (P202)	3,600		0.39	**1.69**		0.07	**0.31**
			Combined Total:	**15.71**			**2.88**

Notes
PM = Filterable and Condensable Materials
Assuming PM10 and PM2.5 = PM
The wire drawing lines use a non-VOC and non-HAP emulsion lubricant.
The annealing emission factors are from stack test data, Southwire in Carrollton, Georgia on July 29, 1994, from Inline Electric Anealing Oven (0460-01). Assuming aluminum emissions of drawing and annealing are equal to copper drawing and annealing.
THC (VOC) average emission rate from 3 runs was 0.041 (lb/hr); (0.037, 0.046, 0.040)
PM average emission rate from 3 runs was 0.2233 (lb/hr): (0.22; 0.28, 0.17)
Average Process throughput during the stack test (provided by source) was 2,079.293 pounds of aluminum per hour.

Methodology
VOC Emission Factor (lb/ton) = 0.041 (lb/hr) / 2,079.293 (lb Al/hr) * 2000 (lb/ton)
PM Emission Factor (lb/ton) = 0.02233 (lb/hr) / 2,079.293 (lb Al/hr) * 2000 (lb/ton)
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton)
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Pellet Handling System

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

			Uncontrolled		Baghouse	Controlled		
	Capacity (lb/hr)	Emission Factor PM (lb/ton)	PM PTE (lb/hr)	**PM PTE (ton/yr)**	Controlled Efficency	PM PTE (lb/hr)	PM PTE (ton/yr)	
Plant 1 Silo: #1	4,910	0.33	0.81	3.55	90%	0.08	0.35	
Plant 1 Silo: #2	4,910	0.33	0.81	3.55	90%	0.08	0.35	
Plant 1 Silo: #3	4,910	0.33	0.81	3.55	90%	0.08	0.35	
Plant 1 Silo: #4	940	0.33	0.16	0.68	90%	0.02	0.07	
Plant 2 Silo: #1	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Plant 2 Silo: #2	2,580	0.33	0.43	1.86	90%	0.04	0.19	
Plant 2 Silo: #3	2,250	0.33	0.37	1.63	90%	0.04	0.16	
Plant 2 Silo: #4	2,490	0.33	0.41	1.80	90%	0.04	0.18	
Plant 2 Silo: #5*	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Plant 2 Silo: #6	2,540	0.33	0.42	1.84	90%	0.04	0.18	
Plant 2 Silo: #7*	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Plant 2 Silo: #8*	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Extrusion (P104) - Line A	1230	0.33	0.20	0.89	90%	0.02	0.09	
Extrusion (P104) - Line B	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
Extrusion (P104) - Line C	1230	0.33	0.20	0.89	90%	0.02	0.09	
Extrusion (P104) - Line D	200	0.33	0.03	0.14	90%	0.00	0.01	
Extrusion (P104) - Line E	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
Extrusion (P104) - Line F	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV1 (P205)	325	0.33	0.05	0.23	90%	0.01	0.02	
10PV2 (P205)	640	0.33	0.11	0.46	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV3 (P205)	325	0.33	0.05	0.23	90%	0.01	0.02	
10PV4 (P205)	640	0.33	0.11	0.46	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV5 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV6 (P205)	600	0.33	0.10	0.43	90%	0.01	0.04	
PEL 601 (P205)	380	0.33	0.06	0.27	90%	0.01	0.03	
PEL 602 (P205)	1230	0.33	0.20	0.89	90%	0.02	0.09	
PEL 606 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 607 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 610 (P205)	760	0.33	0.13	0.55	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 613 (P205)	380	0.33	0.06	0.27	90%	0.01	0.03	
PEL 303 (P205)	380	0.33	0.06	0.27	90%	0.01	0.03	
PEL 305 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 310 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
GE301 (P223)	16	0.33	0.00	0.01	90%	0.00	0.00	
GE500 (P224)	150	0.33	0.02	0.11	90%	0.00	0.01	
(P103) - Line A	480	0.33	0.08	0.35	90%	0.01	0.03	
(P103) - Line B	470	0.33	0.08	0.34	90%	0.01	0.03	
(P207) CV Line 1	800	0.33	0.13	0.58	90%	0.01	0.06	
(P207) CV Line 2	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
(P207) CV Line 3	470	0.33	0.08	0.34	90%	0.01	0.03	
(P207) CV Line 4	470	0.33	0.08	0.34	90%	0.01	0.03	
Extruder 1 (P204)	100	0.33	0.02	0.07	90%	0.00	0.01	
Silicone pellets into material storage boxes	100	0.33	0.02	0.07	90%	0.00	0.01	
P223, P224 pellets into material storage boxes	166	0.33	0.03	0.12	90%	0.00	0.01	
	80,742		13.32	**58.35**		1.33	5.84	**Total**

Note

*For Silos #5, #7, and #8 at Plant 2; the capacity was assumed to be equal to the highest capacity silo at that plant.
PM2.5 and PM10 assumed to be equal to PM
Silos feed daybin/dryer units which supply hoppers at each PVC and CV extrusion line.
The Emission Factors is from AP-42 Chapter 6, Section 6.2 - Table 6.6.2-1 for Particulate from raw material storage (0.165 g/Kg).
The PM emission factor from AP-42, Table 6.6.2-1, for emissions from raw material storage, is more conservative than the emission factor contained in the Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association's June 1996 article "Development of Emission Factors for Polyethylene Processing" for pellet hopper.

Methodology

Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton)
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
Controlled PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton) * (1 - Control Efficiency %)
Controlled PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
0.165 g/Kg converted to lb/ton = 0.165 g/Kg * (1 Kg / 1,000 g) * (453.59 (g/lb) / 453.59 (g/lb)) * 2000 (lb/ton) = 0.33 lb/ton

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes, 326 IAC 6-3-2

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Process Description	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Process Weight Rate (lb/hr)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Limit (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lb/hr)	Controlled PM Emissions (lb/hr)	Capable of Compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2
Plant 1 Silo: #1	2.46	4,910	7.48	0.81	0.08	Yes
Plant 1 Silo: #2	2.46	4,910	7.48	0.81	0.08	Yes
Plant 1 Silo: #3	2.46	4,910	7.48	0.81	0.08	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #1	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #5	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #7	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #8	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
RM85 (P108)	2.65	5,300	7.88	0.57	0.57	Yes
RM81/Tin Line (P108)	2.70	5,400	7.98	0.58	0.58	Yes
RM2 (P202)	2.60	5,200	7.78	0.56	0.56	Yes

Emission Limit Calculation Notes:
When the process weight rate is less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour, the allowable rate of emission is five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.
Emission limitations for process weight rates up to sixty thousand pounds per hour shall be calculated with the following equation:

$E\ (lb/hr) = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$;

Where: E = Rate of emission in pounds per hour
P = Process Weight Rate in tons per hour

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Tin Plating

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

(P107) consisting of three (3) - Hot Tin Dip Pots and one (1) electroplating operation

Tin Dip

Process Line	Pollutant	Capacity (lbs/day)	Emission Factor (lb HCL/lb Flux)	Potential to Emit (lb/hr)	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)
Tin Pot 1	HCL	7.44	0.025	0.008	0.03
Tin Pot 2				0.008	0.03
Tin Pot 3				0.008	0.03
			HCL Total	**0.02**	**0.10**

Emission factor for HCL: averages 2.5% at 1.5 liters/day at an assumed weight of 10.0lb/gal

Stage	Material	VOC Content (%)	actual plating usage (lbs/yr)	Maximum Annual Usage (lbs)	VOC Emissions (tons/yr)
4 - Plating	Stantek AMAT W	4.5%	7,875	14,036	0.316
4 - Plating	Stantek SRO Antioxidant	11.0%	584	1,041	0.057
				Total VOC (ton/yr)	**0.373**

Electroplating

EF = emission factor in grains/dscf	
EE = electrochemical equivalent (A-hr/mil-ft2)	15.6
e = cathode efficiency (%)	95
C = batch concentration (oz/gal)	6
D = current density (A/ft2)	270

Emission Factor =	8.78E-05	grains/dscf
Exhaust rate =	1413	dscf/min
Tn (PM) Emissions =	1.24E-01	grains/min
	1.77E-05	lbs/min
	1.06E-03	lb/hr
	4.66E-03	**PTE PM (ton/yr)**

Note:
Source provided information to scale actual usage to yearly potential:
4,711 actual operating hours of Tin Dipping per year / 8760 (hrs/yr) = 53.78% of max capacity
4,915 actual operating hours of Plating per year / 8760 (hrs/yr) = 56.11% of max capacity
PM-2.5 and PM-10 assumed to be equal to PM

Methodology:
AP-42 Section 12.20 Electroplating, Equation (1)
Tin (PM) Emission Factor = 3.3E-7 * (EE / e) * C * D
Dip Capacity (lb/hr) = 4 (lb/day) actual tin/flux usage / (4,711 operating hours in 2013 / 8,760 maximum potential operating hour)
Dip PTE (tons/yr) = Dip Capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor * 365 (days/yr) / 2000 (ton/lb)
VOC PTE (tons/yr) = (lbs/yr) actual usage / (4,915 operating hours in 2013 / 8,760 maximum (hr/yr)) / 2000 (ton/lb)
Electroplating PTE (tons/yr) = Emission factor (grains/dscf) * Exhaust rate (dscf/min) / 7000 (grains/lb) * 60 (min/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (tons/lb)

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Tooling

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Fluidized Bed Tooling Cleaning Unit (P111)
Maximum Capacity (lb/hr)

2.5

	VOC	PVC HCl (HAP)	Nylon HCN (non-HAP)
Emission Factor (lb/lb)	0.350	0.350	0.235
PTE (lb/hr)	0.876	0.876	0.587
PTE (ton/yr)	**3.84**	**3.84**	**2.57**

Note
Assuming 100% of the removed plastic and rubber residue are emissions.
The carbon dust left from the cleaning of the tools are not considered PM because they are not an airborne finely divided solid with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers (µm).
VOC assumed to equal to maximum HAP emissions.
0.584 (lb/lb) is the stoichiometric ratio of maximum pound of HCl (36.5 molecular weight) per pound of PVC (62.5 molecular weight) and there is 60% PVC in the PVC blend.
0.235 (lb/lb) is the stoichiometric ratio of the maximum pound of HCN (27 molecular weight) per pound nylon (115 molecular weight) (CAS #: 74-90-8, Hydrocyanic Acid).

Methodology
PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor (lb/lb)
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Printing

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Process Unit ID	Maximum Capacity (lb/hr)	Maximum Capacity (gal/hr)	Maximum Capacity (gal/yr)	# of Units	Emission Factor* (lb VOC/gal)	VOC PTE (lbs/hr)	**VOC PTE (tons/yr)**	HAP-Toluene (lb/gal)	Toluene HAP PTE (lbs/hr)	**Toluene HAP PTE (tons/yr)**
Ink Jet 1 & 2 (P105)*	-	0.007	61.95	2	9.591	0.136	0.59	0	0.000	0.00
Gravure Printer 1-6 (P110)*	-	0.007	61.95	6	9.591	0.407	1.78	0	0.000	0.00
SIP1 (P206)	0.25	0.033	292.42	1	7.489	0.250	1.10	5.99	0.200	0.88
Ink Jet 1-11 (P213)*	-	0.007	61.95	11	9.591	0.746	3.27	0	0.000	0.00
Gravure Printer 1-8 (P214)*	-	0.007	61.95	8	9.591	0.543	2.38	0	0.000	0.00
East Striper 1 & 2 (P215)*	0.25	0.026	228.34	2	9.591	0.500	2.19	0	0.000	0.00
Bandmark (P216)	0.05	0.007	58.48	1	7.489	0.050	0.22	5.99	0.040	0.18
Striper 1 (P222) (0.10 gal/hr)*	-	0.100	876	1	9.591	0.959	4.20	0	0.000	0.00
				32		3.590	**15.73**		0.240	**1.05**

Note

Actual ink throughput scaled to estimate maximum potential:
2010-2012 actual usage from a similar facility, the 3 year max was 1,414 gal/yr at a 3 year max of 42 gal/yr per printer. The highest actual operation ratio to 8,760 hr/yr is 0.678. The maximum potential per printer is (42/0.678 = 61.95 gal/hr per printer) This is used for printers: P105, P110, P213, and P214 only.

*Assuming 100% of worst case ink "MHP-301 Silver Ink" is VOC
Assuming worst case HAP emissions from P206 and P216, 80% of the ink is Toluene (from MSDS: S-8170 Solvent Blend)

Methodology

VOC PTE (lbs/hr) = Max Capacity (gal/yr) * Quantity of Units * Emission Factor (lb/gal) / 8760 (hr/yr)
VOC PTE (tons/yr) = VOC PTE (lbs/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
HAP PTE (lb/hr) = Maximum Capacity (gal/yr) * Quantity of Units * HAP-Toluene (lb/gal) / 8760 (hr/yr)
HAP PTE (tons/yr) = HAP PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

ATSD Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Lacquer and Urethane Lines

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Process Line	Pollutant	Capacity	Density	Emission Factor	**Potential to Emit**		
		(gal/hr)	(lb/gal)	(% VOC)	(lb/hr)	(lb/day)	**(ton/yr)**
P208	VOC	0.079	7.232	75%	0.43	10.28	1.88
P209		0.079	7.232	85%	0.49	11.65	2.13
P217		0.079	7.232	85%	0.49	11.65	2.13
P218		0.079	7.232	85%	0.49	11.65	2.13
P219		0.58	7.232	85%	3.57	85.56	15.62
P220		0.10	7.232	75%	0.54	13.02	2.38
P221		0.10	7.232	75%	0.54	13.02	2.38
				VOC Total	6.54	156.85	**28.62**

Note:
Assuming all of VOC% of coating is emitted
Worst case coating: HAPS Free Urethane = specific gravity of 0.8671 (7.232 lb/gal)

Methodology
PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (gal/hr) * density (lb/gal) * VOC %
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

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

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Paved Roads at Industrial Site
The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
		Totals	**24.0**		**720.0**			**1.4**	**497.7**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 30.0 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.06 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = [k * (sL)^0.91 * (W)^1.02] (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	30.0	30.0	30.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
sL =	9.7	9.7	9.7	g/m^2 = silt loading value for paved roads at iron and steel production facilities - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [1 - (p/4N)] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]
where p = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	2.793	0.559	0.1371	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	2.554	0.511	0.1254	lb/mile
Dust Control Efficiency =	50%	50%	50%	(pursuant to control measures outlined in fugitive dust control plan)

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Totals	**0.69**	**0.14**	**0.03**	**0.64**	**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.32**	**0.06**	**0.02**

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

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

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

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

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

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
		Totals	**24.0**		**720.0**			**0.9**	**331.8**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 30.0 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.04 miles/trip

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

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	4.9	1.5	0.15	lb/mi = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
s =	4.8	4.8	4.8	% = mean % silt content of unpaved roads (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-1 Sand/Gravel Processing Plant)
a =	0.7	0.9	0.9	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
W =	30.0	30.0	30.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
b =	0.45	0.45	0.45	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)

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

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	7.27	1.85	0.19	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	4.78	1.22	0.12	lb/mile
Dust Control Efficiency =	50%	50%	50%	(pursuant to control measures outlined in fugitive dust control plan)

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Totals	**1.21**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**0.79**	**0.20**	**0.02**	**0.40**	**0.10**	**0.01**

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) with New Source Construction (NSC)

Source Description and Location

Source Name: **Coleman Cable LLC**
Source Location:
Plant 1: **1115 West North Street and 1115 West Plymouth Street, Bremen, IN 46506**
Plant 2: **515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, IN 46506**
County: **Marshall**
SIC Code: **3357 (Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire)**
Operation Permit No.: **M099-34688-00094**
Permit Reviewer: **Curtis Taylor**

On July 2, 2014, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) received an application from Coleman Cable LLC related to the construction and operation of new emission units at an existing insulated wire manufacturing plant and transition from an Exemption to a MSOP.

Source Definition

Coleman Cable LLC operates four (4) buildings consisting of two (2) plants manufacturing wire. Plant 1 is located at 1115 West North Street and 1115 West Plymouth Street, Bremen, and Plant 2 is located at 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen. The primary product manufactured at these sites is insulated copper wire. IDEM, OAQ has examined whether these facilities, referred to as Plant 1 and Plant 2, are part of the same source. The term "source" is defined at 326 IAC 1-2-73. In order for these plants to be considered one source, they must meet all three of the following criteria:

(1) the plants must be under common ownership or common control;

(2) the plants must have the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code or one must serve as a support facility for the other; and,

(3) the plants must be located on the same, contiguous or adjacent properties.

The plants are all owned and operated by Coleman Cable LLC. Since common ownership and common control exists, the first element of the definition of "source" is met.

The plants both have the two-digit SIC Code 33 (four-digit SIC Code 3357 Drawing and Insulating of Nonferrous Wire) for the Major Group 33: Primary Metal Industries. Since they meet the second part of the definition, it is not necessary to determine whether they are also qualified as support facilities.

The last criterion of the definition is whether the plants are on contiguous or adjacent properties. Both Plant 1 and Plant 2 are located on separate properties that do not share any common boundary. Since they are not on contiguous properties, IDEM, OAQ examined whether the plants are on adjacent properties.

The term "adjacent" is not defined in Indiana's rules. IDEM's Nonrule Policy Document Air-005 is guidance for applying the definition of "major source" in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22). Since the definition of "source" and "major source" are nearly identical, it is also helpful in defining a "source". IDEM's NPD Air-005 adds the following guidance:

- properties that actually abut at any point would satisfy the requirement of contiguous or adjacent property.
- properties that are separated by a public road or public property would satisfy this requirement, absent special circumstances.
- other scenarios would be examined on an individual basis with the focus on the distance between the activities and the relationship between the activities.

The U.S. EPA has a similar view on how to interpret the term “adjacent” when defining a source. Two U.S. EPA letters; the May 21, 1988 letter from U.S. EPA Region 8 to the Utah Division of Air Quality, and the U.S. EPA Region 5 letter dated October 18, 2010 to Scott Huber at Summit Petroleum Corporation, discuss the term “adjacent” as it is used in making major source determinations. These letters are not binding on IDEM but they are persuasive for two reasons. The letters follow the guidance in NPD Air-005 that IDEM will examine both the distance between the sources and their relationship and, secondly, they illustrate a longstanding U.S. EPA analysis used to determine if two sources are “adjacent” going back to the preamble to the 1980 NSR program definition of “major source”. U.S. EPA’s consistent approach is that any evaluation of what is “adjacent” must relate to the guiding principal of a common sense notion of “source”.

All IDEM evaluations of adjacency are done on a case-by-case basis looking at the specific factors for the plants involved. In addition to determining the distance between the plant properties, IDEM asks:

(1) Are materials routinely transferred between the plants?
(2) Do managers or other workers frequently shuttle back and forth to be involved actively in the plants?
(3) Is the production process itself split in any way between the plants?

These questions focus on whether the separate sources are so interrelated that they are functioning as one plant, and whether the distance between them is small enough that it enables them to operate as one plant. U.S. EPA Assistant Administrator Gina McCarty issued a memorandum on September 22, 2009 that confirmed U.S. EPA’s view that each source determination must be done on a case-by-case basis and stated that after that analysis is completed it may be that physical proximity serves as an overwhelming factor in determining if the plants are adjacent.

The two plant properties are approximately 5,000 feet apart. Material is routinely transferred between the two plants. Managers and workers frequently shuttle back and forth to be actively involved in both plants. For certain products, material that is produced at Plant 1 is transferred to Plant 2 for finishing and shipment. Considering all these factors, IDEM, OAQ has determined that Plant 1 and Plant 2 are located on adjacent properties, meeting the third part of the source definition.

These plants are located on adjacent properties, have the same two-digit SIC Code and are under common ownership and common control. Therefore IDEM, OAQ has determined that they are one (1) source, as defined by 326 IAC 1-2-73.

Existing Approvals

The source has been operating under Exemption No. E099-21897-00094, issued on January 13, 2006.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Marshall County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO_2	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O_3	Unclassifiable or attainment effective July 20, 2012, for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard.[1]
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for the annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard.
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 13, 2009, for the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard.
PM_{10}	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO_2	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Unclassifiable or attainment effective December 31, 2011.
[1]Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005.	

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

(b) $PM_{2.5}$
Marshall County has been classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$. Therefore, direct $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

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

Fugitive Emissions

(a) The fugitive emissions of criteria pollutants and hazardous air pollutants are counted toward the determination of 326 IAC 2-6.1 (Minor Source Operating Permits) applicability.

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

Background and Description of Permitted Emission Units and New Source Construction

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed an application, submitted by Coleman Cable LLC on July 2, 2014, relating to the existing insulated wire manufacturing with new source construction at a new facility. This source is transitioning from an Exemption, acknowledged on January 13, 2006, to a MSOP because of the new source construction.

The source consists of the following permitted emission unit(s):

Plant 1

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler (identified as B1) with a maximum heat input capacity of 3.4 MMBtu per hour. This unit was installed in 2002.

(b) Five (5) natural gas-fired space heaters (identified as H1, H2, H3, H5, and H6), each with maximum heat input capacity of 0.3 MMBtu per hour. These units were installed in 2002.

Plant 2

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler (identified as B2) with a maximum heat input capacity of 4.2 MMBtu per hour. This unit was installed in September 2005.

(b) Six (6) natural gas-fired space heaters (identified as TC1 through TC6), with a maximum combined heat input capacity of 2.60 MMBtu per hour. Two of these units were installed in 2002 and four were installed in September 2005.

The following is a list of the new emission units and pollution control device(s):

Plant 1

(a) One (1) duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane gas-fired emergency internal combustion engine, identified as P109, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.867 MMBtu/hr as natural gas or 0.829 MMBtu/hr as propane.

Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, P109 is an affected facility.

(b) Two (2) ink jet printers, identified as P105, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(c) Six (6) gravure printers, identified as P110, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(d) Five (5) multi-/fine wire drawing lines, identified as P106, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) 15MW1 has a maximum capacity of 1,300 pounds per hour;

(2) 15MW2 has a maximum capacity of 2,000 pounds per hour;

(3) 15MW3 has a maximum capacity of 1,300 pounds per hour;

(4) 15MW4 has a maximum capacity of 500 pounds per hour; and

(5) 15MW5 has a maximum capacity of 2,200 pounds per hour.

(e) Two (2) rod breakdown lines, identified as P108, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) RM85 has a maximum capacity of 5,300 pounds per hour; and

(2) Tin Line/RM81 has a maximum capacity of 5,400 pounds per hour.

(f) One (1) tin plating operation, identified as P107, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014:

(1) Three (3) hot tin dip pots and one (1) electroplating operation with a maximum capacity of 7.44 pounds per day of tin dip, exhausting to stack SV124; and

(2) One (1) electroplating operation, with a combined maximum capacity of plating of 15,077 pounds per year, exhausting to stack SV145.

(g) Two (2) continuous vulcanization lines, consisting of Line A and Line B, identified as P103, with a maximum capacity of 480 pounds per hour for Line A and 470 pounds per hour for Line B, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, annealing steam exhausting to stack SV110 and SV111, respectively.

(h) Six (6) polyethylene extrusion lines, identified as P104, with a maximum capacity of 4,910 pounds per hour for Lines A through F, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, and exhausting to stacks SV101 through SV105, SV110 and SV111, respectively.

(1) 10PVA has a maximum capacity of 1230 pounds per hour;

(2) 10PVB has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour;

(3) 10PVC has a maximum capacity of 1,230 pounds per hour;

(4) 10PVD has a maximum capacity of 200 pounds per hour;

(5) 10PVE has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour; and

(6) 10PVF has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour.

(i) One (1) fluidized bed tooling cleaning unit, identified as P111, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 2.5 pounds of plastic per hour.

(j) One (1) pellet handling system that pneumatically conveys pellets in a closed system vacuum, with options to convey directly from the silos to daybins, intermediate storage boxes, or to the extrusion line hoppers, consisting of the following:

(1) Three (3) storage pellet silos, identified as Silo #1 through Silo #3, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput capacity of 4,910 pounds per hour, each, and with a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, each, controlled by baghouse VAC#1 at hopper transfer points P104;

(2) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #4, constructed in 2000, with a maximum throughput capacity of 940 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, controlled by baghouse VAC#2 at hopper transfer points P103; and

(3) Four (4) daybins, temporary storage locations with transfer points at P103 and P104 hoppers.

(k) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(G).

(l) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

Plant 2

(a) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P203A, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.004 MMBtu/hr.

(b) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P203B, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.004 MMBtu/hr.

(c) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as P211, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 6.28 MMBtu/hr.

(d) One (1) horizontal oven Lg AWG, identified as P221, installed in 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum heat input capacity of 0.75 MMBtu/hr.

(e) One (1) ink jet printer SIP1, identified as P206, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.033 gallons per hour.

(f) Eleven (11) ink jet printers, identified as P213, installed between 2002 and 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(g) Eight (8) gravure printers, identified as P214, installed between 2002 and 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour, each.

(h) Two (2) spiral strip printers, East Striper 1 & 2, identified as P215, installed in 2002 and 2005, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.026 gallons per year, each.

(i) One (1) Bandmark printer, identified as P216, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 0.007 gallons per hour.

(j) One (1) printer, striper 1, identified as P222, approved in 2014 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour.

(k) Two (2) multi-/fine wire drawing lines, identified as P201:

(1) 15MW6 has a maximum capacity of 1,700 pounds per hour, installed in 2005; and

(2) 15MW7 has a maximum capacity of 1,700 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(l) Three (3) rod breakdown wire drawing lines, identified as P202, installed in 2005:

(1) RM1 has a maximum capacity of 3,200 pounds per hour;

(2) RM2 has a maximum capacity of 5,200 pounds per hour; and

(3) M81 has a maximum capacity of 3,600 pounds per hour.

(m) Four (4) continuous vulcanization lines, identified as P207, exhausting to stack SV213, consisting of:

(1) CV Line 1 (10CV1) has a maximum capacity of 800 pounds per hour, installed in 2005;

(2) CV Line 2 (10CV2) has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(3) CV Line 3 (10CV3) has a maximum capacity of 470 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction; and

(4) CV Line 4 (10CV4) has a maximum capacity of 470 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(n) One (1) Silicone extrusion line, identified as P204, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014, with a maximum capacity of 100 pounds per hour, exhausting to stack SV214 and SV215.

(o) Fifteen (15) polyethylene extrusion lines, identified as P205, permitted in 2014, with a combined maximum capacity of 9,410 pounds per hour, exhausting to stack SV212 consisting of:

(1) 10PV1 has a maximum capacity of 325 pounds per hour, installed in 2002;

(2) 10PV2 has a maximum capacity of 640 pounds per hour, installed in 2002;

(3) 10PV3 has a maximum capacity of 325 pounds per hour, installed in 2005;

(4) 10PV4 has a maximum capacity of 640 pounds per hour, installed in 2005;

(5) 10PV5 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(6) 10PV6 has a maximum capacity of 600 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(7) PEL 601 has a maximum capacity of 380 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(8) PEL 602 has a maximum capacity of 1,230 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(9) PEL 606 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(10) PEL 607 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(11) PEL 610 has a maximum capacity of 760 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(12) PEL 613 has a maximum capacity of 380 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(13) PEL 303 has a maximum capacity of 380 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(14) PEL 305 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction; and

(15) PEL 310 has a maximum capacity of 750 pounds per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(p) One (1) polyethylene extrusion line, FEP Line GE301, identified as P223, approved in 2014 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 16 pounds per hour.

(q) One (1) polyethylene extrusion line, 2.5 FEP Line GE500, identified as P224, approved in 2014 for construction, with a maximum capacity of 150 pounds per hour.

(r) Eight (8) lacquer and urethane coating lines, consisting of:

(1) vertical lacquer/urethane line, identified as P208, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014;

(2) horizontal lacquer/urethane line, identified as P209, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, installed in 2002, permitted in 2014;

(3) vertical tower coating line, identified as P217, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(4) horizontal tower coating line, identified as P218, with a maximum capacity of 0.079 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(5) vertical tower, dual line, identified as P219, with a maximum capacity of 0.58 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(6) epoxy tower coating line, identified as P220, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction;

(7) horizontal tower Lg AWG coating line with natural gas oven, identified as P221, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction; and

(8) vertical tower, center with striper, identified as P222, with a maximum capacity of 0.10 gallons per hour, approved in 2014 for construction.

(s) One (1) pellet handling system that pneumatically conveys pellets in a closed system vacuum, with options to convey directly from the silos to daybins, intermediate storage boxes, or to the hopper on the extrusion lines, consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #1, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV2, 10PV4, 10PV5, PEL303, PEL305, PEL310, PEL601, and PEL607, controlled by baghouses PV-1, PV-3, PV-4, PV,5, PV-6, and PV-8 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(2) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #2, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,580 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV5, 10PV6, and PEL602, controlled by baghouses PV-1, PV-2, and PV-7 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(3) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #3, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,250 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P205, lines 10PV2, PEL602, and PEL607, controlled by baghouses PV-4, PV-5, and PV-7 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(4) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #4, constructed in 2009, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,490 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds, conveying to P207, lines 10CV1 through 10CV4, controlled by baghouse PV-1 at hopper transfer points at P207;

(5) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #5, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds of pellets;

(6) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #6, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 2,540 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds of pellets, conveying to P205, lines 10PV1, 10PV3, PEL610, PEL606, and PEL613, controlled by baghouses PV4, PV-5, PV-6, PV-7, and PV-9 at hopper transfer points at P205;

(7) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #7, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds;

(8) One (1) storage pellet silo, identified as Silo #8, constructed in 2013, with maximum throughput capacity of 9,230 pounds per hour and a maximum storage capacity of 80,000 pounds; and

(9) Eight (8) daybins, temporary storage locations with transfer points at P205 and P207 hoppers, equipped with two (2) electric dryers, each servicing four (4) daybins.

(t) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.

Note: Those units being permitted in 2014 were purchased as part of the plant's acquisition of the 1115 West North Street building and the second building located at 515 Copperfield Way. These units are not considered Constructed Without a Permit (CWOP) or Operated Without a Permit (OWOP).

Emission Units Removed from the Source

The source has removed the following emission units:

Plant 1

(a) Insulated wire fabrication process, constructed in 2002 and consisting of the following:

(1) Wire bunchers.

(2) Nine (9) continuous vulcanization lines for the production of insulated copper wire, coating a maximum of 4,400 pounds of copper wire per hour.

(3) Nine (9) printers used for ink stamping along the length of manufactured wire, with a maximum combined usage rate of 0.50 pounds ink per hour.

Plant 2

(a) Insulated wire fabrication process with a maximum throughput rate of 5,000 pounds per hour of copper, 1,000 pounds per hour of PVC, and 500 pounds per hour of silicone and consisting of the following:

(1) One (1) rod drawing machine, installed in September 2005;

(2) One (1) wire drawing machine, installed in September 2005;

(3) Twelve (12) wire bunchers installed in September 2005;

(4) One (1) silicone insulation line, installed in 2002;

(5) Four (4) PVC extrusion lines, two installed in 2002 and two installed in September 2005;

(6) One (1) continuous vulcanization line for the production of insulated copper wire installed in September 2005; and

(7) Nineteen (19) wire insulation braiders, installed in 2002.

(b) Insulated wire lacquer application process with a maximum throughput of 5,000 inches of insulated wire per hour and a maximum usage rate of one (1) gallon of lacquer per hour. This unit was installed in 2002.

Changes Requested by Source

As part of this application, Coleman Cable LLC requested the following changes:

(a) The source has requested the use of new emission unit identifications as described in the table below:

Old Emission Unit ID	New Emission Unit ID
B1	P101
H1 through H6	P102
B2	P210
TC1 through TC6	P212

Note: These units were originally permitted under Exemption No. E099-21897-00094, issued on January 13, 2006.

"Integral Part of the Process" Determination

The applicant has submitted the following information to justify why the in-line baghouse filters should be considered an integral part of the pellet handling system:

(a) The in-line bag filters are used to prevent clogging of the totally enclosed material transfer system; and

(b) The in-line bag filters are used to pull the small particles from the material transfer system because the small particles can cause defects in the product during the processing.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the information submitted and has determined that the in-line baghouse filters should not be considered an integral part of the pellet handling system. This determination is based on the fact that the applicant has failed to adequately justify that the process cannot operate without the in-line baghouse filters; that the filters serve a primary purpose other than pollution control; or that operation of the filters has an overwhelming positive net economic effect. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit before the in-line baghouse filters.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions related to this source.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this TSD for detailed emission calculations.

Permit Level Determination – MSOP

The following table reflects the unlimited potential to emit (PTE) of the entire source before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	75.70
PM10[(1)]	75.05
PM2.5	74.77
SO_2	0.05
NO_x	20.76
VOC	68.62
CO	18.55
HAP (Single Worst)	3.94
Total Combined HAPs	6.24

(1) Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM10) and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5), not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a "regulated air pollutant".

On June 23, 2014, in the case of *Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, cause no. 12-1146, (available at http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/13pdf/12-1146_4g18.pdf) the United States Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. EPA does not have the authority to treat greenhouse gases (GHGs) as an air pollutant for the purpose of determining operating permit applicability or PSD Major source status. On July 24, 2014, the U.S. EPA issued a memorandum to the Regional Administrators outlining next steps in permitting decisions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. U.S. EPA's guidance states that U.S. EPA will no longer require PSD or Title V permits for sources "previously classified as 'Major' based solely on greenhouse gas emissions."

The Indiana Environmental Rules Board adopted the GHG regulations required by U.S. EPA at 326 IAC 2-2-1(zz), pursuant to Ind. Code § 13-14-9-8(h) (Section 8 rulemaking). A rule, or part of a rule, adopted under Section 8 is automatically invalidated when the corresponding federal rule, or part of the rule, is invalidated. Due to the United States Supreme Court Ruling, IDEM, OAQ cannot consider GHGs emissions to determine operating permit applicability or PSD applicability to a source or modification.

(a) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and VOC are less than one hundred (100) tons per year, but greater than or equal to twenty-five (25) tons per year. The PTE of all other regulated criteria pollutants are less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-6.1. A Minor Source Operating Permit (MSOP) will be issued.

(b) The potential to emit (PTE) (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1) of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the PTE of a combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

(a) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators, 40 CFR 60, Subpart D (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the source does not have a steam generating unit with a heat input rating of 250 MMBtu/hr or more.

(b) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the source does not have a steam generating unit with a heat input rating of 100 MMBtu/hr or more.

(c) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the source does not have a steam generating unit with a heat input rating less than 100 MMBtu/hr, but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.

(d) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Metal Coil Surface Coating, 40 CFR 60, Subpart TT (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the source is not a metal coil surface coating operation as defined in 40 CFR 60.461.

(e) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry, 40 CFR 60, Subpart DDD (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit because the source is not involved in the manufacture of

polyethylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, or poly (ethylene terephthalate) as defined in 40 CFR 60.561.

(f) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing, 40 CFR 60, Subpart FFF (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the source does not operate a rotogravure printing line used to print or coat flexible vinyl or urethane products.

(g) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities, 40 CFR 60, Subpart VVV (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the source does not perform the polymeric coating of supporting substrates as defined in 40 CFR 60.741.

(h) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the duel fuel-fired, natural gas and propane, emergency generator is a spark ignition engine.

(i) The requirements of the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (326 IAC 12), are not included in the permit, since the duel fuel-fired, natural gas and propane, emergency generator was constructed in 2002.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

(k) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Chromium Emission from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks, 40 CFR 63.340, Subpart N (326 IAC 20-8), are not included in the permit, since the hot tin dip, identified as P107 is not a chromium electroplating or chromium anodizing tank located at a facility that performs hard chromium electroplating, decorative chromium electroplating, or chromium anodizing.

(l) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) Group I Polymers and Resins, 40 CFR 63.480, Subpart U (326 IAC 20-19), are not included in the permit, since this source does not operate elastomer product process units (EPPU), as defined in 40 CFR 63.482.

(m) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR 63.460, Subpart T (326 IAC 20-6), are not included in the permit, since this source does not use any solvent containing methylene chloride (CAS No. 75-09-2), perchloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4), trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79-01-6), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (CAS No. 71-55-6), carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56-23-5) or chloroform (CAS No. 67-66-3), or any combination of these halogenated HAP solvents, in a total concentration greater than 5 percent by weight, as a cleaning and/or drying agent.

(n) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Epoxy Resins Production and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production, 40 CFR 63.520, Subpart W (326 IAC 20-20), are not included in the permit, since this source is not a manufacturer of basic liquid epoxy resins (BLR) or manufacturer of wet strength resins (WSR) and is not located at a major source, as defined in section 112(a) of the Clean Air Act.

(o) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for the Printing and Publishing Industry, 40 CFR 63.820, Subpart KK (326 IAC 20-18), are not included in the permit, since this source is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, at which publication rotogravure, product and packaging rotogravure, or wide-web flexographic printing presses are operated.

(p) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) Group IV Polymers and Resins, 40 CFR 63.1310, Subpart JJJ (326 IAC 20-21), are not included in the permit, since this source does not operate a thermoplastic product process unit (TPPU), as defined in 40 CFR 63.1312.

(q) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs): Paper and Other Web Coating, 40 CFR 63.3280, Subpart JJJJ (326 IAC 20-65), are not included in the permit, since this facility is not a major source of HAPs, at which web coating lines are operated.

(r) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, 40 CFR 63.3880, Subpart MMMM (326 IAC 20-80), are not included in the permit, since this source does not use 946 liters (250 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products; and is not a major source, is not located at a major source, and/or is not part of a major source of emissions of HAP.

(s) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products, 40 CFR 63.4480, Subpart PPPP (326 IAC 20-81), are not included in the permit, since this source does not use 378 liters (100 gallons (gal)) per year, or more, of coatings that contain hazardous air pollutants (HAP) in the surface coating of plastic parts and products; and is not a major source, is not located at a major source, and/or is not part of a major source of emissions of HAP.

(t) The duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane gas-fired emergency internal combustion engine (P109) (maximum heat input capacity of 0.867 MMBtu/hr as natural gas or 0.829 MMBtu/hr as propane) is subject the requirements of the 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (326 IAC 20-82), because it is considered a existing stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) (construction commenced before June 12, 2006) at an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Construction of the duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane gas-fired emergency internal combustion engine (P109) commenced in 2002.

The duel fuel, natural gas-fired and propane gas-fired emergency internal combustion engine (P109) is subject the following applicable portions of the NESHAP for existing emergency stationary RICE (construction commenced before June 12, 2006) at an area source of HAP:

(1) 40 CFR 63.6580
(2) 40 CFR 63.6585
(3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
(4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1), (b), and (c)
(5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
(6) 40 CFR 63.6605
(7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), and (j)
(8) 40 CFR 63.6635
(9) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (b), (e), and (f)
(10) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
(11) 40 CFR 63.6650
(12) 40 CFR 63.6655
(13) 40 CFR 63.6660
(14) 40 CFR 63.6665
(15) 40 CFR 63.6670
(16) 40 CFR 63.6675
(17) Table 2d (item 5)
(18) Table 6 (item 9)
(19) Table 8

Note: Existing emergency spark ignition (SI) stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP are not subject to numerical CO or formaldehyde emission limitations, but are only subject to work and management practices under Table 2d and Table 6.

The requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the souce except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

(u) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, 40 CFR 63.7480, Subpart DDDDD (326 IAC 20-95), are not included in the permit, since this source is not located at, and is not part of, a major source of HAPs.

(v) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources, 40 CFR 63.11193, Subpart JJJJJJ (326 IAC 20), are not included in the permit, since this source only has gas-fired boilers as defined in 40 CFR 63.11237. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11195(e), gas-fired boilers are exempt from the requirements of this subpart.

(w) The requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources, 40 CFR 63.11169, Subpart HHHHHH (326 IAC 20), are not included in the permit, since this source does not have paint stripping operations that contain methylene chloride, does not perform autobody refinishing operations, and does not perform the spray application of coating containing compounds of chromium, lead, manganese, nickel or cadmium.

(x) There are no other National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) included in the permit.

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

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

State Rule Applicability Determination - Source Wide

The following state rules are applicable to the source:

(a) 326 IAC 2-6.1 (Minor Source Operating Permits (MSOP))
MSOP applicability is discussed under the Permit Level Determination – MSOP section above.

(b) 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration(PSD))
This existing source is not a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because:
(1) The potential to emit all PSD regulated pollutants, excluding GHGs, are less than 250 tons per year,
(2) This source is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1), and
(3) The potential to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs) is less than the PSD subject to regulation threshold of one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e) per year.
Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the GHG emissions are not subject to regulation and the PSD requirements do not apply.

(c) 326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

The potential to emit of any single HAP is less than ten (10) tons per year and the potential to emit of the combination of HAPs is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and not subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-4.1.

(d) 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-1, this source is not subject to this rule, because it is not required to have an operating permit under 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), it is not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, and it does not emit lead into the ambient air at levels equal to or greater than 5 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.

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

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

(2) 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.

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

(g) 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)
The requirements of 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), are applicable to the source because it is a new source of fugitive particulate matter emissions, requiring a permit as set forth in 326 IAC 2. Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5, fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the Fugitive Dust Control Plan, which is included as Attachment A to the permit.

(h) 326 IAC 8-1-6 VOC Rules: General Reduction Requirements for New Facilities
The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6, since the unlimited VOC potential emissions from each emission unit is less than twenty-five (25) tons per year.

(i) 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

(j) 326 IAC 20 (Hazardous Air Pollutants)
See Federal Rule Applicability Section of this TSD.

State Rule Applicability Determination - Individual Emission Units

Pellet Handling System

326 IAC 6-3-2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes

(A) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 are not applicable to each of the emission units comprised in the list below, because each has potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pounds per hour;

- Plant 1 Silo: #4

- Plant 2 Silo: #1
- Plant 2 Silo: #2
- Plant 2 Silo: #3
- Plant 2 Silo: #4
- Plant 2 Silo: #6
- Extrusion (P104) - Line A
- Extrusion (P104) - Line B
- Extrusion (P104) - Line C
- Extrusion (P104) - Line D
- Extrusion (P104) - Line E
- Extrusion (P104) - Line F
- 10PV1 (P205)
- 10PV2 (P205)
- 10PV3 (P205)
- 10PV4 (P205)
- 10PV5 (P205)
- 10PV6 (P205)
- PEL 601 (P205)
- PEL 602 (P205)
- PEL 606 (P205)
- PEL 607 (P205)
- PEL 610 (P205)
- PEL 613 (P205)
- PEL 303 (P205)
- PEL 305 (P205)
- PEL 310 (P205)
- GE301 (P223)
- GE500 (P224)
- (P103) - Line A
- (P103) - Line B
- (P207) CV Line 1
- (P207) CV Line 2
- (P207) CV Line 3
- (P207) CV Line 4
- Extruder 1 (P204)

(B) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the Silos #1, #2, and #3 from Plant 1, shall not exceed 7.48 pounds per hour, each, when operating at a process weight rate of 2.46 tons per hour, each. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the equation below:

The Silos #1, #2, and #3 from Plant 1 are capable of complying with the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable PM emission limit without the use of a control device because the uncontrolled PTE PM is 0.81 pounds per hour, each, which is less than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 limitation of 7.48 pounds per hour, for each silo.

(C) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from the Silos #1, #5, #7, and #8 from Plant 2, shall not exceed 11.42 pounds per hour, each, when operating at a process weight rate of 4.62 tons per hour, each. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the equation below:

The Silos #1, #5, #7, and #8 from Plant 2 are capable of complying with the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable PM emission limit without the use of a control device because the uncontrolled PTE PM is 1.52 pounds per hour, each, which is less than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 limitation of 11.42 pounds per hour, for each silo.

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

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

Drawing and Annealing Ovens

326 IAC 6-3-2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes

(A) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 are not applicable to each of the emission units comprised in the list below, because each has potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pounds per hour;

- 15MW1 (P106)
- 15MW2 (P106)
- 15MW3 (P106)
- 15MW4 (P106)
- 15MW5 (P106)
- 15MW1 (P201)
- 15MW2 (P201)
- RM1 (P202)
- M81 (P202)

(B) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from rod breakdown line RM85 (P108) shall not exceed 7.88 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.65 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the equation below:

The rod breakdown line RM85 (P108) is capable of complying with the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable PM emission limit without the use of a control device because the uncontrolled PTE PM is 0.57 pounds per hour, which is less than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 limitation of 7.88 pounds per hour.

(C) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from rod breakdown line RM81/Tin Line (P108) shall not exceed 7.98 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.70 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the equation below:

The rod breakdown line RM81/Tin Line (P108) is capable of complying with the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable PM emission limit without the use of a control device because the uncontrolled PTE PM is 0.58 pounds per hour, which is less than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 limitation of 7.98 pounds per hour.

(D) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate matter (PM) from rod breakdown wire drawing line RM2 (P202) shall not exceed 7.78 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 2.60 tons per hour. The pound per hour limitation was calculated with the equation below:

The rod breakdown wire drawing line RM2 (P202) is capable of complying with the 326 IAC 6-3-2 allowable PM emission limit without the use of a control device because the uncontrolled PTE PM is 0.56 pounds per hour, which is less than the 326 IAC 6-3-2 limitation of 7.78 pounds per hour.

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

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

Continuous Vulcanization and Extrusion

326 IAC 6-3-2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 are not applicable to each of the emission units comprising the continuous vulcanization and extrusion lines, because each has potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pounds per hour.

326 IAC 8-2-4 Coil Coating Operations
Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-2-4(a), the requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-4 are not applicable to the coil coating operation because the source does not coat flat metal sheets or strips that come in rolls or coils.

Natural Gas Combustion

326 IAC 6-2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4 the particulate emissions from the boilers identified as P101, P210, P211, P203A, and P203B and the Thermocyclers identified as P102 and P212, were in operation on or after September 21, 1983, shall be limited by 326 IAC 6-2-4 as described in the table below:

This limitation is based on the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}}$$ Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source heat input capacity (MMBtu/hr)

Indirect Heating Units Which Began Operation After September 21, 1983					
Facility	Construction Date	Operating Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Q (MMBt/hr)	Particulate Limitation, (Pt) (lb/MMBtu)	PM PTE based on AP-42 (lb/MMBtu)
P101, P102, P211, P203A	2002	11.484	11.48	0.58	0.0019
P203B, P210	2005	4.189	15.67	0.53	0.0019
P212	2010	2.598	18.27	0.51	0.0019
Where: Q = Includes the capacity (MMBtu/hr) of the new unit(s) and the capacities for those unit(s) which were in operation at the source at the time the new unit(s) was constructed.					

326 IAC 6-3 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes
The requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 are not applicable to the natural gas combustion units at this source because pursuant to 326 IAC 1-2-59, liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not considered as part of the process weight. In addition, pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), each of the natural gas-fired combustion units at this source is also exempt from the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3, because they each have potential particulate emissions of less than five hundred fifty one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.

326 IAC 7-1.1 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations
The requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 are not applicable to the natural gas-fired combustion units at this source because each of the units does not have the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tons per year or ten (10) pounds per hour of sulfur dioxide.

326 IAC 9 Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits
The requirements of 326 IAC 9 are not applicable to the natural gas combustion units at this source because the source is not have a petroleum refinery, ferrous metal smelter or a refuse incineration and refuse burning equipment operation.

Printers

326 IAC 8-5-5 Miscellaneous Operations
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-5-5 are not applicable because the source does not perform flexible packaging printing, flexographic printing, packaging rotogravure printing, and/or publication rotogravure printing, as defined in 326 IAC 8-5-5(b). The source prints on the insulation of the metal wires.

Lacquer and Urethane Coating

326 IAC 8-2-4 Coil Coating Operations
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-4 are not applicable to the source because the source does not own or operate coil coating lines which perform surface coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

326 IAC 8-2-8 Magnet Wire Coating Operations
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-8 do not apply to this source because the source does not own or operate magnetic wire coating ovens which apply a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

326 IAC 8-2-9 Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating Operations
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-2-9 are not applicable to the source because the source is not located in Lake or Porter County and it does not perform the surface coating of any of the substrates identified in 326 IAC 8-2-9(a)(1). This source applies coating to the insulation of metal wire.

Tin Plating

326 IAC 6-3-2 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes
Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-1(b)(14), the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3-2 are not applicable because the PM PTE of the Tin Plating is less than five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pounds per hour.

Tooling Cleaning

326 IAC 8-3 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations
The requirements of 326 IAC 8-3 are not applicable because the tooling cleaning operation is not a degreasing operation using solvents containing greater than one percent (1%) VOC by weight.

There are no other 326 IAC 8 Rules that are applicable to the facility.

Compliance Determination, Monitoring and Testing Requirements

(a) There are no compliance determination and/or monitoring requirements applicable to the source.

(b) Three are no testing requirements applicable to the source.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant. An application for the purposes of this review was received on July 2, 2014.

The construction and operation of this source shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed New Source Construction and MSOP No. M099-34688-00094. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this New Source Construction and MSOP be approved.

IDEM Contact

(a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Curtis Taylor at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 234-5176 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 4-5176.

(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 Permit Guide on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/5881.htm; and the Citizens' Guide to IDEM on the Internet at: http://www.in.gov/idem/6900.htm.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Emission Calculation Summary

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)									
Emission Units	**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**Direct $PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_2**	**NO_x**	**VOC**	**CO**	**Total HAP**	**Single Worst HAP**	
Combustion Natural Gas	0.16	0.62	0.62	0.05	8.17	0.45	6.86	0.15	0.15	Hexane
Duel Fuel Combustion (Worst Case)	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	12.59	7.52	11.69	0.01	0.01	Hexane
PVC & Vulcanization Extrusion	-	-	-	-	-	6.28	-	0.94	0.80	Acetophenone
Drawing / Annealing oven	15.71	15.71	15.71	-	-	2.88	-	-	-	-
Pellet Handling System	58.35	58.35	58.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silicone	6.61E-06	6.61E-06	6.61E-06	-	-	2.93	-	0.15	0.13	Hexane
Printers	-	-	-	-	-	15.73	-	1.05	1.05	Toluene
Hot Tin Dip Plating	4.66E-03	4.66E-03	4.66E-03	-	-	0.37	-	0.10	0.10	HCl
Coating	-	-	-	-	-	28.62	-	-	-	-
Tooling	-	-	-	-	-	3.84	-	3.84	3.84	HCl
Paved Roads	0.64	0.13	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaved Roads	0.79	0.20	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**75.70**	**75.05**	**74.77**	**0.05**	**20.76**	**68.62**	**18.55**	**6.24**	**3.94**	**HCl**

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
Boiler (P101), installed in 2002	3.400	29.2
Thermocycler 1-6 (P102), installed in 2002	1.800	15.5
Boiler 1 (P210), installed in 2005	4.185	35.9
Boiler 2 (P211), installed in 2002	6.280	53.9
Thermocycler 1-6 (P212), installed in 2010	2.598	22.3
Boiler 3 (P203A), installed in 2002	0.004	0.0
Boiler 4 (P203B), installed in 2005	0.004	0.0
Horizontal oven Lg AWG (P221), installed in 2005	0.750	6.4
Total	**19.02**	**163.36**

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100.0 **see below	5.5	84.0
Potential Emission in tons/yr							
Natural Gas Combustion Units	0.16	0.62	0.62	0.05	8.17	0.45	6.86

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM10 combined.
PM2.5 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM2.5 combined.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 280 (pre-NSPS) or 190 (post-NSPS), Low NOx Burner = 140, Flue gas recirculation = 100 (See Table 1.4-1)

	HAPs - Organics						
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene		
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03		
Potential Emission in tons/yr						**Worse Single**	
Natural Gas Combustion Units	1.72E-04	9.80E-05	6.13E-03	1.47E-01	2.78E-04	0.15	**Hexane**

	HAPs - Metals						
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel		
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03		
Potential Emission in tons/yr						**Combined Total HAPs**	
Natural Gas Combustion Units	4.08E-05	8.98E-05	1.14E-04	3.10E-05	1.72E-04	0.15	

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Methodology
All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Emission Factors from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04, (AP-42 Supplement D 3/98)
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Natural Gas / Propane Duel Fuel Combustion
Emergency Internal Combustion Engine
Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput	
Duel Fuel Generator (P109) - as Natural Gas	0.867	7.45	MMCF/yr
Duel Fuel Generator (P109) - as Propane (333.2 cf/hr)	0.829	2.92	MMCF/yr

	Pollutant						
	PM*	PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx**	VOC	CO
Natural Gas Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	100.0	5.5	84.0
Propane Emission Factor in lb/1,000 gallons	5	0.35	0.35	0.0162	139	83	129
PTE Natural Gas Combustion Units (ton/yr)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.37	0.02	0.31
PTE Propane Combustion Units (ton/yr)	0.045	0.03	0.03	0.00	12.59	7.52	11.69
Worst Case Total (ton/yr)	**0.05**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.00**	**12.59**	**7.52**	**11.69**

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM10 combined.
PM2.5 emission factor is condensable and filterable PM2.5 combined.
**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 280 (pre-NSPS) or 190 (post-NSPS), Low NOx Burner = 140, Flue gas recirculation = 100 (See Table 1.4-1)
Emission Factors for SO2 from AP-42 Chapter 1.5 (dated 7/08), Table 1.5-1 (assuming Sulfur is 0.18 gr/100 cf)

	HAPs - Organics						
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene		
Natural Gas Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	2.1E-03	1.2E-03	7.5E-02	1.8E+00	3.4E-03		
Propane Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	5.1E-03	2.9E-03	1.8E-01	4.4E+00	8.3E-03		
PTE Natural Gas Combustion Units (ton/yr)	7.82E-06	4.47E-06	2.79E-04	6.70E-03	1.27E-05		
PTE Propane Combustion Units (ton/yr)	7.48E-06	4.27E-06	2.67E-04	6.41E-03	1.21E-05	**Worst Single**	
Worst Case Total (ton/yr)	**7.82E-06**	**4.47E-06**	**2.79E-04**	**6.70E-03**	**1.27E-05**	6.70E-03	**Hexane**

	HAPs - Metals					
	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	
Natural Gas Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	5.0E-04	1.1E-03	1.4E-03	3.8E-04	2.1E-03	
Propane Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	1.2E-03	2.7E-03	3.4E-03	9.3E-04	5.1E-03	
PTE Natural Gas Combustion Units (ton/yr)	1.86E-06	4.10E-06	5.21E-06	1.41E-06	7.82E-06	
PTE Propane Combustion Units (ton/yr)	1.8E-06	3.9E-06	5.0E-06	1.4E-06	7.5E-06	**Total HAPs**
Worst Case Total (ton/yr)	**1.86E-06**	**4.10E-06**	**5.21E-06**	**1.41E-06**	**7.82E-06**	7.03E-03

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.
Emission Factor HAPS [propane] (lb/MMcf) = Natural Gas emission factor (lb/MMcf) x (Heating Value of Propane 2488 (MMBtu/MMcf)/Heating Value of Natural Gas 1020 (MMBtu/MMcf))

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas
Propane Heating Value = 2,488 MMBtu/MMcf
Propane emission factors are assumed to equal external combustion for propane, AP-42, Chapter 1.5, Table 1.5-1, when they were not provided.
Potential Throughput [natural gas] (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
Potential Throughput [propane] (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu
The natural gas Emission Factors from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, and 1.4-3, SCC #1-01-006-01, 1-01-006-04, (AP-42 Supplement D 3/98)
Propane Emission Factors from South Coast Air Quality Management District; Dan Diego County Air Pollution Control District; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District; and Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District (currently: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District)
Emission [natural gas] (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Uncontrolled Vulcanization and Extrusion Lines

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Extrusion Lines (PVC)	Capacity (lb/hr)
Extrusion (P104) - Line A	1,230
Extrusion (P104) - Line B	750
Extrusion (P104) - Line C	1,230
Extrusion (P104) - Line D	200
Extrusion (P104) - Line E	750
Extrusion (P104) - Line F	750
10PV1 (P205)	325
10PV2 (P205)	640
10PV3 (P205)	325
10PV4 (P205)	640
10PV5 (P205)	750
10PV6 (P205)	600
PEL 601 (P205)	380
PEL 602 (P205)	1,230
PEL 606 (P205)	750
PEL 607 (P205)	750
PEL 610 (P205)	760
PEL 613 (P205)	380
PEL 303 (P205)	380
PEL 305 (P205)	750
PEL 310 (P205)	750
GE301 (P223)	16
GE500 (P224)	150
Sub-Total	**14,486**

Vulcanization Lines	Capacity (lb/hr)
(P103) - Line A	480
(P103) - Line B	470
(P207) CV Line 1	800
(P207) CV Line 2	750
(P207) CV Line 3	470
(P207) CV Line 4	470
Sub-Total	**3,440**

PVC and Vulcanization Extrusion

Total	**17,926**

Stack Test Surmised Emission Factors

Emission Factor Location	VOC (lb/ton)	Acetophenone (lb/ton)	Cumene (lb/ton)
Nitrogen Recycle System	0.05	0.0063	0.00139
Seal House Exhaust	0.02	0.00259	0.00011
Waste Water Vent	0.01	0.00131	0.00026
Combined Tested Emission Factor	0.08	0.0102	0.00176
Emission Factor for Permitting	**0.16**	**0.0204**	**0.00352**

PTE (ton/yr)			
VOC	Acetophenone	Cumene	Total HAP
6.281	**0.801**	**0.138**	**0.939**

Note

Particulate emissions are described and calculated on the "Pellet Conveyance" sheet.
No mixing or milling takes place at this facility.
100% Safety Factor added at the request of the source.
Acetophenone and Cumene (also known as Isopropylbenzene) are considered HAPs.
The source requested to add a safety factor of a 100% to the emission factors from the stack test results.
The emission factors for Polyethylene Processing are from stack test data, Southwire in Carrollton, Georgia on Sept. 14, 2010.
The VOC emission factor based on the stack test provided by the source is more conservative than those in the "Development of Emission Factors for Polyethylene Processing" article in the Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association, June 1996.

The factors were surmised from three separate tests for this process; Nitrogen Recycle System, Seal House Exhaust, and Waste Water Vent. The factors are representative to Coleman Cable and differs by a steam system inplace of the nitrogen recycle system.

Methodology

PTE (ton/yr) = Capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Uncontrolled Vulcanization and Extrusion Lines

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Silicone Line	Capacity (lb/hr)	
Extruder 1 (P204)	100	
	100	**Total**

Platen Press HAP Emission Factors (lb/lb)*	
Hexane	3.00E-04
2-Butanone	1.30E-05
1,3-Butadiene	1.00E-05
Toluene	9.94E-06
Benzene	5.62E-06

(Compound # 19)

	PM	VOC	Total HAP	Worst Single HAP	
Silicone Extrusion (lb/lb) emission factors*	1.51E-08	6.68E-03	3.47E-04	3.00E-04	Hexane
PTE (lb/hr)	1.51E-06	0.668	0.035	0.030	
PTE (ton/yr)	**6.61E-06**	**2.927**	**0.152**	**0.131**	

Notes
No mixing or milling takes place at this facility.
* The emission factors are from Manufacture of Rubber Products. AP-42, Ch.4, Sec. 12 - Emission Factors Tables excel document.
Assuming Compound # 19 best represents the source's process and materials for silicone production (Platen Press).
PM2.5 and PM10 assumed to be equal to PM
Extrusion PM was not evaluated in AP-42, Ch. 4, Sec. 12 for Compound #19, assuming PM for Compound #19 equals PM for Compound # 9.

Methodology:
PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/lb)
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) * 1 ton/2000 lbs

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Multi-Wire Drawing Lines, Breakdown, and Annealing Ovens

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

	Maximum Capacity (lb/hr)	Emission Factor PM (lb/ton)	PM PTE (lb/hr)	**PM PTE (ton/yr)**	Emission Factor VOC (lb/ton)	VOC PTE (lb/hr)	**VOC PTE (ton/yr)**
15MW1 (P106)	1,300	0.2148	0.14	**0.61**	0.03944	0.03	**0.11**
15MW2 (P106)	2,000		0.21	**0.94**		0.04	**0.17**
15MW3 (P106)	1,300		0.14	**0.61**		0.03	**0.11**
15MW4 (P106)	500		0.05	**0.24**		0.01	**0.04**
15MW5 (P106)	2,200		0.24	**1.03**		0.04	**0.19**
RM85 (P108)	5,300		0.57	**2.49**		0.10	**0.46**
RM81/Tin Line (P108)	5,400		0.58	**2.54**		0.11	**0.47**
15MW6 (P201)	1,700		0.18	**0.80**		0.03	**0.15**
15MW7 (P201)	1,700		0.18	**0.80**		0.03	**0.15**
RM1 (P202)	3,200		0.34	**1.51**		0.06	**0.28**
RM2 (P202)	5,200		0.56	**2.45**		0.10	**0.45**
M81 (P202)	3,600		0.39	**1.69**		0.07	**0.31**
		Combined Total:		**15.71**			**2.88**

Notes
PM = Filterable and Condensable Materials
Assuming PM10 and PM2.5 = PM
The wire drawing lines use a non-VOC and non-HAP emulsion lubricant.
The annealing emission factors are from stack test data, Southwire in Carrollton, Georgia on July 29, 1994, from Inline Electric Anealing Oven (0460-01). Assuming aluminum emissions of drawing and annealing are equal to copper drawing and annealing.
THC (VOC) average emission rate from 3 runs was 0.041 (lb/hr); (0.037, 0.046, 0.040)
PM average emission rate from 3 runs was 0.2233 (lb/hr): (0.22; 0.28, 0.17)
Average Process throughput during the stack test (provided by source) was 2,079.293 pounds of aluminum per hour.

Methodology
VOC Emission Factor (lb/ton) = 0.041 (lb/hr) / 2,079.293 (lb Al/hr) * 2000 (lb/ton)
PM Emission Factor (lb/ton) = 0.02233 (lb/hr) / 2,079.293 (lb Al/hr) * 2000 (lb/ton)
Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton)
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Pellet Handling System

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

			Uncontrolled		Baghouse	Controlled		
	Capacity (lb/hr)	Emission Factor PM (lb/ton)	PM PTE (lb/hr)	**PM PTE (ton/yr)**	Controlled Efficency	PM PTE (lb/hr)	PM PTE (ton/yr)	
Plant 1 Silo: #1	4,910	0.33	0.81	3.55	90%	0.08	0.35	
Plant 1 Silo: #2	4,910	0.33	0.81	3.55	90%	0.08	0.35	
Plant 1 Silo: #3	4,910	0.33	0.81	3.55	90%	0.08	0.35	
Plant 1 Silo: #4	940	0.33	0.16	0.68	90%	0.02	0.07	
Plant 2 Silo: #1	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Plant 2 Silo: #2	2,580	0.33	0.43	1.86	90%	0.04	0.19	
Plant 2 Silo: #3	2,250	0.33	0.37	1.63	90%	0.04	0.16	
Plant 2 Silo: #4	2,490	0.33	0.41	1.80	90%	0.04	0.18	
Plant 2 Silo: #5*	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Plant 2 Silo: #6	2,540	0.33	0.42	1.84	90%	0.04	0.18	
Plant 2 Silo: #7*	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Plant 2 Silo: #8*	9,230	0.33	1.52	6.67	90%	0.15	0.67	
Extrusion (P104) - Line A	1230	0.33	0.20	0.89	90%	0.02	0.09	
Extrusion (P104) - Line B	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
Extrusion (P104) - Line C	1230	0.33	0.20	0.89	90%	0.02	0.09	
Extrusion (P104) - Line D	200	0.33	0.03	0.14	90%	0.00	0.01	
Extrusion (P104) - Line E	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
Extrusion (P104) - Line F	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV1 (P205)	325	0.33	0.05	0.23	90%	0.01	0.02	
10PV2 (P205)	640	0.33	0.11	0.46	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV3 (P205)	325	0.33	0.05	0.23	90%	0.01	0.02	
10PV4 (P205)	640	0.33	0.11	0.46	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV5 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
10PV6 (P205)	600	0.33	0.10	0.43	90%	0.01	0.04	
PEL 601 (P205)	380	0.33	0.06	0.27	90%	0.01	0.03	
PEL 602 (P205)	1230	0.33	0.20	0.89	90%	0.02	0.09	
PEL 606 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 607 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 610 (P205)	760	0.33	0.13	0.55	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 613 (P205)	380	0.33	0.06	0.27	90%	0.01	0.03	
PEL 303 (P205)	380	0.33	0.06	0.27	90%	0.01	0.03	
PEL 305 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
PEL 310 (P205)	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
GE301 (P223)	16	0.33	0.00	0.01	90%	0.00	0.00	
GE500 (P224)	150	0.33	0.02	0.11	90%	0.00	0.01	
(P103) - Line A	480	0.33	0.08	0.35	90%	0.01	0.03	
(P103) - Line B	470	0.33	0.08	0.34	90%	0.01	0.03	
(P207) CV Line 1	800	0.33	0.13	0.58	90%	0.01	0.06	
(P207) CV Line 2	750	0.33	0.12	0.54	90%	0.01	0.05	
(P207) CV Line 3	470	0.33	0.08	0.34	90%	0.01	0.03	
(P207) CV Line 4	470	0.33	0.08	0.34	90%	0.01	0.03	
Extruder 1 (P204)	100	0.33	0.02	0.07	90%	0.00	0.01	
Silicone pellets into material storage boxes	100	0.33	0.02	0.07	90%	0.00	0.01	
P223, P224 pellets into material storage boxes	166	0.33	0.03	0.12	90%	0.00	0.01	
	80,742		13.32	**58.35**		1.33	5.84	**Total**

Note

*For Silos #5, #7, and #8 at Plant 2; the capacity was assumed to be equal to the highest capacity silo at that plant.
PM2.5 and PM10 assumed to be equal to PM
Silos feed daybin/dryer units which supply hoppers at each PVC and CV extrusion line.
The Emission Factors is from AP-42 Chapter 6, Section 6.2 - Table 6.6.2-1 for Particulate from raw material storage (0.165 g/Kg).
The PM emission factor from AP-42, Table 6.6.2-1, for emissions from raw material storage, is more conservative than the emission factor contained in the Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association's June 1996 article "Development of Emission Factors for Polyethylene Processing" for pellet hopper.

Methodology

Uncontrolled PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton)
Uncontrolled PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
Controlled PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * emission factor (lb/ton) / 2000 (lb/ton) * (1 - Control Efficiency %)
Controlled PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
0.165 g/Kg converted to lb/ton = 0.165 g/Kg * (1 Kg / 1,000 g) * (453.59 (g/lb) / 453.59 (g/lb)) * 2000 (lb/ton) = 0.33 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes, 326 IAC 6-3-2

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Process Description	Process Weight Rate (ton/hr)	Process Weight Rate (lb/hr)	326 IAC 6-3-2 Limit (lb/hr)	Uncontrolled PM Emissions (lb/hr)	Controlled PM Emissions (lb/hr)	Capable of Compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2
Plant 1 Silo: #1	2.46	4,910	7.48	0.81	0.08	Yes
Plant 1 Silo: #2	2.46	4,910	7.48	0.81	0.08	Yes
Plant 1 Silo: #3	2.46	4,910	7.48	0.81	0.08	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #1	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #5	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #7	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
Plant 2 Silo: #8	4.62	9,230	11.42	1.52	0.15	Yes
RM85 (P108)	2.65	5,300	7.88	0.57	0.57	Yes
RM81/Tin Line (P108)	2.70	5,400	7.98	0.58	0.58	Yes
RM2 (P202)	2.60	5,200	7.78	0.56	0.56	Yes

Emission Limit Calculation Notes:
When the process weight rate is less than one hundred (100) pounds per hour, the allowable rate of emission is five hundred fifty-one thousandths (0.551) pound per hour.
Emission limitations for process weight rates up to sixty thousand pounds per hour shall be calculated with the following equation:

$E\ (lb/hr) = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$;

Where: E = Rate of emission in pounds per hour
P = Process Weight Rate in tons per hour

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Tin Plating

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

(P107) consisting of three (3) - Hot Tin Dip Pots and one (1) electroplating operation

Tin Dip

Process Line	Pollutant	Capacity (lbs/day)	Emission Factor (lb HCL/lb Flux)	Potential to Emit (lb/hr)	Potential to Emit (ton/yr)
Tin Pot 1	HCL	7.44	0.025	0.008	0.03
Tin Pot 2				0.008	0.03
Tin Pot 3				0.008	0.03
			HCL Total	**0.02**	**0.10**

Emission factor for HCL: averages 2.5% at 1.5 liters/day at an assumed weight of 10.0lb/gal

Stage	Material	VOC Content (%)	actual plating usage (lbs/yr)	Maximum Annual Usage (lbs)	VOC Emissions (tons/yr)
4 - Plating	Stantek AMAT W	4.5%	7,875	14,036	0.316
4 - Plating	Stantek SRO Antioxidant	11.0%	584	1,041	0.057
				Total VOC (ton/yr)	**0.373**

Electroplating

EF = emission factor in grains/dscf	
EE = electrochemical equivalent (A-hr/mil-ft2)	15.6
e = cathode efficiency (%)	95
C = batch concentration (oz/gal)	6
D = current density (A/ft2)	270

Emission Factor =	8.78E-05	grains/dscf
Exhaust rate =	1413	dscf/min
Tn (PM) Emissions =	1.24E-01	grains/min
	1.77E-05	lbs/min
	1.06E-03	lb/hr
	4.66E-03	**PTE PM (ton/yr)**

Note:
Source provided information to scale actual usage to yearly potential:
4,711 actual operating hours of Tin Dipping per year / 8760 (hrs/yr) = 53.78% of max capacity
4,915 actual operating hours of Plating per year / 8760 (hrs/yr) = 56.11% of max capacity
PM-2.5 and PM-10 assumed to be equal to PM

Methodology:
AP-42 Section 12.20 Electroplating, Equation (1)
Tin (PM) Emission Factor = 3.3E-7 * (EE / e) * C * D
Dip Capacity (lb/hr) = 4 (lb/day) actual tin/flux usage / (4,711 operating hours in 2013 / 8,760 maximum potential operating hour)
Dip PTE (tons/yr) = Dip Capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor * 365 (days/yr) / 2000 (ton/lb)
VOC PTE (tons/yr) = (lbs/yr) actual usage / (4,915 operating hours in 2013 / 8,760 maximum (hr/yr)) / 2000 (ton/lb)
Electroplating PTE (tons/yr) = Emission factor (grains/dscf) * Exhaust rate (dscf/min) / 7000 (grains/lb) * 60 (min/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (tons/lb)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Tooling

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Fluidized Bed Tooling Cleaning Unit (P111)
Maximum Capacity (lb/hr)

2.5

	VOC	PVC HCl (HAP)	Nylon HCN (non-HAP)
Emission Factor (lb/lb)	0.350	0.350	0.235
PTE (lb/hr)	0.876	0.876	0.587
PTE (ton/yr)	**3.84**	**3.84**	**2.57**

Note
Assuming 100% of the removed plastic and rubber residue are emissions.
The carbon dust left from the cleaning of the tools are not considered PM because they are not an airborne finely divided solid with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers (µm).
VOC assumed to equal to maximum HAP emissions.
0.584 (lb/lb) is the stoichiometric ratio of maximum pound of HCl (36.5 molecular weight) per pound of PVC (62.5 molecular weight) and there is 60% PVC in the PVC blend.
0.235 (lb/lb) is the stoichiometric ratio of the maximum pound of HCN (27 molecular weight) per pound nylon (115 molecular weight) (CAS #: 74-90-8, Hydrocyanic Acid).

Methodology
PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (lb/hr) * Emission Factor (lb/lb)
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Printing

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Process Unit ID	Maximum Capacity (lb/hr)	Maximum Capacity (gal/hr)	Maximum Capacity (gal/yr)	# of Units	Emission Factor* (lb VOC/gal)	VOC PTE (lbs/hr)	**VOC PTE (tons/yr)**	HAP-Toluene (lb/gal)	Toluene HAP PTE (lbs/hr)	**Toluene HAP PTE (tons/yr)**
Ink Jet 1 & 2 (P105)*	-	0.007	61.95	2	9.591	0.136	0.59	0	0.000	0.00
Gravure Printer 1-6 (P110)*	-	0.007	61.95	6	9.591	0.407	1.78	0	0.000	0.00
SIP1 (P206)	0.25	0.033	292.42	1	7.489	0.250	1.10	5.99	0.200	0.88
Ink Jet 1-11 (P213)*	-	0.007	61.95	11	9.591	0.746	3.27	0	0.000	0.00
Gravure Printer 1-8 (P214)*	-	0.007	61.95	8	9.591	0.543	2.38	0	0.000	0.00
East Striper 1 & 2 (P215)*	0.25	0.026	228.34	2	9.591	0.500	2.19	0	0.000	0.00
Bandmark (P216)	0.05	0.007	58.48	1	7.489	0.050	0.22	5.99	0.040	0.18
Striper 1 (P222) (0.10 gal/hr)*	-	0.100	876	1	9.591	0.959	4.20	0	0.000	0.00
				32		3.590	**15.73**		0.240	**1.05**

Note

Actual ink throughput scaled to estimate maximum potential:
2010-2012 actual usage from a similar facility, the 3 year max was 1,414 gal/yr at a 3 year max of 42 gal/yr per printer. The highest actual operation ratio to 8,760 hr/yr is 0.678. The maximum potential per printer is (42/0.678 = 61.95 gal/hr per printer) This is used for printers: P105, P110, P213, and P214 only.

*Assuming 100% of worst case ink "MHP-301 Silver Ink" is VOC
Assuming worst case HAP emissions from P206 and P216, 80% of the ink is Toluene (from MSDS: S-8170 Solvent Blend)

Methodology

VOC PTE (lbs/hr) = Max Capacity (gal/yr) * Quantity of Units * Emission Factor (lb/gal) / 8760 (hr/yr)
VOC PTE (tons/yr) = VOC PTE (lbs/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)
HAP PTE (lb/hr) = Maximum Capacity (gal/yr) * Quantity of Units * HAP-Toluene (lb/gal) / 8760 (hr/yr)
HAP PTE (tons/yr) = HAP PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Lacquer and Urethane Lines

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Process Line	Pollutant	Capacity	Density	Emission Factor	**Potential to Emit**		
		(gal/hr)	(lb/gal)	(% VOC)	(lb/hr)	(lb/day)	**(ton/yr)**
P208	VOC	0.079	7.232	75%	0.43	10.28	1.88
P209		0.079	7.232	85%	0.49	11.65	2.13
P217		0.079	7.232	85%	0.49	11.65	2.13
P218		0.079	7.232	85%	0.49	11.65	2.13
P219		0.58	7.232	85%	3.57	85.56	15.62
P220		0.10	7.232	75%	0.54	13.02	2.38
P221		0.10	7.232	75%	0.54	13.02	2.38
				VOC Total	6.54	156.85	**28.62**

Note:
Assuming all of VOC% of coating is emitted
Worst case coating: HAPS Free Urethane = specific gravity of 0.8671 (7.232 lb/gal)

Methodology
PTE (lb/hr) = capacity (gal/hr) * density (lb/gal) * VOC %
PTE (ton/yr) = PTE (lb/hr) * 8760 (hr/yr) / 2000 (lb/ton)

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Paved Roads

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

Paved Roads at Industrial Site
The following calculations determine the amount of emissions created by paved roads, based on 8,760 hours of use and AP-42, Ch 13.2.1 (1/2011).

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles per day	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	300	0.057	0.3	124.4
		Totals	**24.0**		**720.0**			**1.4**	**497.7**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 30.0 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.06 miles/trip

Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef = [k * (sL)^0.91 * (W)^1.02] (Equation 1 from AP-42 13.2.1)

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	0.011	0.0022	0.00054	lb/VMT = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.1-1)
W =	30.0	30.0	30.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
sL =	9.7	9.7	9.7	g/m^2 = silt loading value for paved roads at iron and steel production facilities - Table 13.2.1-3)

Taking natural mitigation due to precipitation into consideration, Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = E * [1 - (p/4N)] (Equation 2 from AP-42 13.2.1)
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext = Ef * [1 - (p/4N)]
where p = 125 days of rain greater than or equal to 0.01 inches (see Fig. 13.2.1-2)
N = 365 days per year

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	2.793	0.559	0.1371	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	2.554	0.511	0.1254	lb/mile
Dust Control Efficiency =	50%	50%	50%	(pursuant to control measures outlined in fugitive dust control plan)

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.00
Totals	**0.69**	**0.14**	**0.03**	**0.64**	**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.32**	**0.06**	**0.02**

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

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

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Fugitive Dust Emissions - Unpaved Roads

Company Name: Coleman Cable, LLC
Address City IN Zip: 1115 West North Street, 1115 West Plymouth Street, and 515 Copperfield Way, Bremen, Indiana 46506
MSOP No.: M099-34688-00094
Reviewer: Curtis Taylor

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

Vehicle Information (provided by source)

Type	Maximum number of vehicles	Number of one-way trips per day per vehicle	Maximum trips per day (trip/day)	Maximum Weight Loaded (tons/trip)	Total Weight driven per day (ton/day)	Maximum one-way distance (feet/trip)	Maximum one-way distance (mi/trip)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/day)	Maximum one-way miles (miles/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	1.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	120.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	1.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	240.0	200	0.038	0.2	83.0
		Totals	**24.0**		**720.0**			**0.9**	**331.8**

Average Vehicle Weight Per Trip = 30.0 tons/trip
Average Miles Per Trip = 0.04 miles/trip

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

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
where k =	4.9	1.5	0.15	lb/mi = particle size multiplier (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
s =	4.8	4.8	4.8	% = mean % silt content of unpaved roads (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-1 Sand/Gravel Processing Plant)
a =	0.7	0.9	0.9	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)
W =	30.0	30.0	30.0	tons = average vehicle weight (provided by source)
b =	0.45	0.45	0.45	= constant (AP-42 Table 13.2.2-2 for Industrial Roads)

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

	PM	PM10	PM2.5	
Unmitigated Emission Factor, Ef =	7.27	1.85	0.19	lb/mile
Mitigated Emission Factor, Eext =	4.78	1.22	0.12	lb/mile
Dust Control Efficiency =	50%	50%	50%	(pursuant to control measures outlined in fugitive dust control plan)

Process	Unmitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Unmitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Mitigated PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM10 (tons/yr)	Controlled PTE of PM2.5 (tons/yr)
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Full	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Raw Materials - Empty	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Semi-trailer (entering plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Empty	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Semi-trailer (leaving plant) (one-way trip) Finished Products - Full	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00
Totals	**1.21**	**0.31**	**0.03**	**0.79**	**0.20**	**0.02**	**0.40**	**0.10**	**0.01**

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

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

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Brett Penrose
Coleman Cable LLC
1115 W North St
Bremen, IN 46506

DATE: December 1, 2014

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

SUBJECT: Final Decision
MSOP
099-34688-00094

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

December 1, 2014

TO: Bremen Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Coleman Cable LLC
Permit Number: 099-34688-00094

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 6/13/2013

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 12/1/2014 Coleman Cable LLC 099-34688-00094 (final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

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		Brett Penrose Coleman Cable LLC 1115 W North St Bremen IN 46506 (Source CAATS)									
2		Rich Carr Senior Vice President of Manufacturing Coleman Cable LLC 1115 W North St Bremen IN 46506 *(RO CAATS)*									
3		Bremen Public Library 304 N Jackson St Bremen IN 46506-1130 *(Library)*									
4		Marshall County Commissioners 112 West Jefferson Street Plymouth IN 46563 *(Local Official)*									
5		Bremen Town Council and Town Manager 111 South Center Street Bremen IN 46506 *(Local Official)*									
6		Marshall County Health Department 112 W Jefferson Street, Suite 103 Plymouth IN 46563-1764 *(Health Department)*									
7		LaPaz Town Council PO Box 0820 LaPaz IN 46537 *(Local Official)*									
8		Ms. Julie Grzesiak 139 N. Michigan St. Argos IN 46501 *(Affected Party)*									
9		Keir Stiegler U.S. Compliance Corporation 520 Third Street, Suite 100 Excelsior MN 55331 *(Consultant)*									
10		Larry Grebe Re/Max Oak Crest Realty 113 West Plymouth Street Bremen IN 46506 *(Affected Party)*									
11		Taper Lock Credit Union 1122 West Plymouth Street Bremen IN 46506 *(Affected Party)*									
12		Noah Trueblood State Farm Insurance 127 South Stewart Street Bremen IN 46506 *(Affected Party)*									
13		Isos Pizza 1101 West Plymouth Street Bremen IN 46506 (Affected Party)									
14		Bremen Party Pack 1016 West North Street Bremen IN 46506 *(Affected Party)*									
15		Resident 925 West North Street Bremen IN 46506 *(Affected Party)*									

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is $50,000 per piece subject to a limit of $50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is $500. The maximum indemnity payable is $25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

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Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	CDENNY 12/1/2014 Coleman Cable LLC 099-34688-00094 (final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	Type of Mail: **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY**

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		Resident 228 N Shumaker Drive Bremen IN 46506 (Affected Party)									
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
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15											

Total number of pieces Listed by Sender	Total number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of Receiving employee)	The full declaration of value is required on all domestic and international registered mail. The maximum indemnity payable for the reconstruction of nonnegotiable documents under Express Mail document reconstructing insurance is $50,000 per piece subject to a limit of $50, 000 per occurrence. The maximum indemnity payable on Express mil merchandise insurance is $500. The maximum indemnity payable is $25,000 for registered mail, sent with optional postal insurance. See ***Domestic Mail Manual*** **R900, S913**, and **S921** for limitations of coverage on inured and COD mail. See ***International Mail Manual*** for limitations o coverage on international mail. Special handling charges apply only to Standard Mail (A) and Standard Mail (B) parcels.

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