



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

NOTICE OF 30-DAY PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Preliminary Findings Regarding the Renewal of a
Part 70 Operating Permit

for I/N Tek & I/N Kote in St. Joseph County

Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No.: T141-34890-00159

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has received an application from I/N Tek & I/N Kote located at 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552 for a renewal of its Part 70 Operating Permit issued on June 28, 2010. If approved by IDEM's Office of Air Quality (OAQ), this proposed renewal would allow I/N Tek & I/N Kote to continue to operate its existing source.

This draft Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal does not contain any new equipment that would emit air pollutants; however, some conditions from previously issued permits/approvals have been corrected, changed, or removed. These corrections, changes, and removals may include Title I changes (e.g., changes that add or modify synthetic minor emission limits). This notice fulfills the public notice procedures to which those conditions are subject. IDEM has reviewed this application and has developed preliminary findings, consisting of a draft permit and several supporting documents, which would allow for these changes.

A copy of the permit application and IDEM's preliminary findings are available at:

New Carlisle & Olive Township Public Library
408 S. Bray Street
New Carlisle, IN 46552

and

IDEM Northern Regional Office
300 N. Michigan Street, Suite 450
South Bend, IN 46601-1295

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

How can you participate in this process?

The date that this notice is published in a newspaper marks the beginning of a 30-day public comment period. If the 30th day of the comment period falls on a day when IDEM offices are closed for business, all comments must be postmarked or delivered in person on the next business day that IDEM is open.

You may request that IDEM hold a public hearing about this draft permit. If adverse comments concerning the **air pollution impact** of this draft permit are received, with a request for a public hearing, IDEM will decide whether or not to hold a public hearing. IDEM could also decide to hold a public meeting instead of, or in addition to, a public hearing. If a public hearing or meeting is held, IDEM will make a separate announcement of the date, time, and location of that hearing or meeting. At a hearing, you would have an opportunity to submit written comments and make verbal comments. At a meeting, you would have an opportunity to submit written comments, ask questions, and discuss any air pollution concerns with IDEM staff.



Comments and supporting documentation, or a request for a public hearing should be sent in writing to IDEM at the address below. If you comment via e-mail, please include your full U.S. mailing address so that you can be added to IDEM's mailing list to receive notice of future action related to this permit. If you do not want to comment at this time, but would like to receive notice of future action related to this permit application, please contact IDEM at the address below. Please refer to permit number **T141-34890-00159** in all correspondence.

Comments should be sent to:

Julie Alexander
IDEM, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
(800) 451-6027, ask for extension 3-1782
Or dial directly: (317) 233-1782
Fax: (317) 232-6749 attn: Julie Alexander
E-mail: JuAlexan@idem.IN.gov

All comments will be considered by IDEM when we make a decision to issue or deny the permit. Comments that are most likely to affect final permit decisions are those based on the rules and laws governing this permitting process (326 IAC 2), air quality issues, and technical issues. IDEM does not have legal authority to regulate zoning, odor, or noise. For such issues, please contact your local officials.

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>.

What will happen after IDEM makes a decision?

Following the end of the public comment period, IDEM will issue a Notice of Decision stating whether the permit has been issued or denied. If the permit is issued, it may be different than the draft permit because of comments that were received during the public comment period. If comments are received during the public notice period, the final decision will include a document that summarizes the comments and IDEM's response to those comments. If you have submitted comments or have asked to be added to the mailing list, you will receive a Notice of the Decision. The notice will provide details on how you may appeal IDEM's decision, if you disagree with that decision. The final decision will also be available on the Internet at the address indicated above, at the local library indicated above, at the IDEM Regional Office indicated above, and the IDEM public file room on the 12th floor of the Indiana Government Center North, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251.

If you have any questions, please contact Julie Alexander of my staff at the above address.



Jenny Acker, Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-8603
Toll Free (800) 451-6027
www.idem.IN.gov

DRAFT

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

**I/N Tek & I/N Kote
30755 Edison Road
New Carlisle, Indiana 46552**

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

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

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

Operation Permit No.: T141-34890-00159	
Issued by: Jenny Acker, Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: Expiration Date:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY 6

- A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)][326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]
- A.2 Part 70 Source Definition [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]
- A.3 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]
- A.4 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)][326 IAC 2-7-4(c)][326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]
- A.5 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS 10

- B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]
- B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)][326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)][IC 13-15-3-6(a)]
- B.3 Term of Conditions [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]
- B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7] [IC 13-17-12]
- B.5 Severability [326 IAC 2-7-5(5)]
- B.6 Property Rights or Exclusive Privilege [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(D)]
- B.7 Duty to Provide Information [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]
- B.8 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]
- B.9 Annual Compliance Certification [326 IAC 2-7-6(5)]
- B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)][326 IAC 1-6-3]
- B.11 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]
- B.12 Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15][326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-12]
- B.13 Prior Permits Superseded [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.14 Termination of Right to Operate [326 IAC 2-7-10][326 IAC 2-7-4(a)]
- B.15 Permit Modification, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)][326 IAC 2-7-8(a)][326 IAC 2-7-9]
- B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]
- B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11][326 IAC 2-7-12]
- B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]
- B.19 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20][326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.20 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]
- B.21 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6][IC 13-14-2-2][IC 13-30-3-1][IC 13-17-3-2]
- B.22 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]
- B.23 Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-1.1-7]
- B.24 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6][62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

SECTION C SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS..... 21

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] 21

- C.1 Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]
- C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]
- C.4 Incineration [326 IAC 4-2] [326 IAC 9-1-2]
- C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]
- C.6 Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-5]
- C.7 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]
- C.8 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]
- C.9 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6]
- C.10 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
- C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

C.12	Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]	
	Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]	25
C.13	Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]	
C.14	Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68]	
C.15	Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8][326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]	
C.16	Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]	
	Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]	27
C.17	Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]	
C.18	General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3]	
C.19	General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3] [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]	
	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	31
C.20	Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1	
SECTION D.1	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	32
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	32
D.1.1	PSD BACT Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.1.2	HAP Minor Limitation [40 CFR 63.1]	
D.1.3	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]	
D.1.4	Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]	
	Compliance Determination Requirements	33
D.1.5	Particulate Matter (PM)	
D.1.6	Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]	
	Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	34
D.1.7	Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]	
D.1.8	Broken or Failed Bag Detection	
D.1.9	Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]	
D.1.10	Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]	
D.1.12	Scrubber Failure Detection	
D.1.13	Mist Eliminator Failure Detection	
	Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-19]	36
D.1.14	Record Keeping Requirements	
SECTION D.2	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	37
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	37
D.2.1	Fuel Type [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.2.2	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.2.3	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]	
D.2.4	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.2.5	Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]	
	Compliance Determination Requirements	38
D.2.6	Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]	
D.2.7	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	
SECTION D.3	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	39
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	39
D.3.1	Fuel Type [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.3.2	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]	

D.3.3	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.3.4	Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]	
	Compliance Determination Requirements	40
D.3.5	Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]	
D.3.6	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	
SECTION D.4	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	41
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	41
D.4.1	BACT Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.4.2	Minor Limits for PM/PM10 [40 CFR 64]	
D.4.3	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]	
D.4.4	Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]	
	Compliance Determination Requirements	42
D.4.5	Particulate Matter (PM)	
	Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	42
D.4.6	Scrubber Parametric Monitoring	
D.4.8	Scrubber Failure Detection	
	Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-19]	42
D.4.9	Record Keeping Requirements	
D.4.10	Reporting Requirements	
SECTION D.5	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	44
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	44
D.5.1	BACT Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.5.2	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]	
D.5.3	Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]	
	Compliance Determination Requirements	44
D.5.4	Particulate Matter (PM) Control	
D.5.5	Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]	
	Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	45
D.5.6	Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]	
D.5.8	Mist Eliminator Parametric Monitoring - Pressure Drop [40 CFR 64]	
D.5.9	Scrubber Failure Detection	
D.5.10	Mist Eliminator Failure Detection	
	Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-19]	46
D.5.11	Record Keeping Requirements	
SECTION D.6	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	47
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	47
D.6.1	Fuel Type [326 IAC 2-2]	
D.6.2	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]	
D.6.3	Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]	
D.6.4	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8]	
	Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]	48
D.6.5	Record Keeping Requirements	
SECTION D.7	EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS	50
	Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]	50
D.7.1	BACT Limitation [326 IAC 2-2]	

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)] 50
D.7.2 Record Keeping Requirements
D.7.3 Reporting Requirements

SECTION E.1 NSPS 51

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]..... 51
E.1.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]
E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc]

SECTION E.2 NESHAP 52

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]..... 52
E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
E.2.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

SECTION E.3 NESHAP 54

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]..... 54
E.3.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
E.3.2 NESHAP for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

SECTION E.4 NESHAP 55

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]..... 55
E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]
E.4.2 NESHAP: Area Source Standards for Plating and Polishing Operations [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW]

CERTIFICATION 56
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT 57
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT 61

- Attachment A - Fugitive Dust Control Plan
- Attachment B - NSPS, Subpart Dc - Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional SGUs
- Attachment C - NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
- Attachment D - NESHAP, Subpart CCCCCC - Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
- Attachment E - NESHAP, Subpart WWWWWW - Area Source Plating Facilities

SECTION A

SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary metal coil manufacturing source.

Source Address:	30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
General Source Phone Number:	(574) 654-1317
SIC Code:	3316 and 3471
County Location:	St. Joseph
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Operating Permit Program Major Source, under PSD Rules Minor Source, under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act 1 of 28 Source Categories

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

This stationary continuous cold mill, a continuous hot dip galvanizing line, and an electrolytic galvanizing line at a metal coil-manufacturing source consists of two (2) plants:

- (a) I/N Tek (141-00040) is located at 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana; and
- (b) I/N Kote (141-00046) is located at 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana.

Since the two (2) plants are located in contiguous properties, I/N Tek supports I/N Kote, and both partnerships are owned by subsidiaries of the same companies, they will be considered one (1) source and assigned plant identification number 141-00159.

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

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

I/N Tek (continuous cold mill (CCM) for the production of cold-rolled steel strips in the coil form)

(gear modification October 10, 2000 to allow for higher line speed to produce lighter and narrower products for EU1-EU5)

- (a) One (1) pinch roll leveler (EU1), equipped with a hood and exhaust system with a design flow rate of 12,000 scfm, using a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 1, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (b) One (1) flash butt welder (EU2), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 7,956 scfm, using an in-line separator and a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 2, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.

- (c) One (1) descale acid pickling line (EU4), equipped with water sealed edge covers and a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 35,235 scfm, using a counter-current packed tower scrubber with a mist eliminator installed above the packing for control and exhausted through stack 4, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (d) One (1) tandem cold mill (EU5), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 147,667 scfm, using two Hitachi Baffle Plate Collision Type 1 (or equivalent) mist eliminators for control and exhausted through stack 5, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (e) One (1) electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 15,912 scfm, using a Ceilcote horizontal air wash (or equivalent) for control and exhausted through stack 6, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 540,000 pounds per hour of cold rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (f) One (1) post treatment pickling operation (EU9), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 9,472 scfm, using a counter-current packed tower scrubber with a Chevron or mesh type mist eliminator installed above the packing for control and exhausted through stack 9, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 540,000 pounds per hour of cold rolled strip steel.
- (g) One (1) roll shot cabinet (EU11), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 4,164 scfm, using a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 11, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 20,000 pounds per hour of steel rolls.
- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired annealing furnace (EU7-1), rated at 222 million British thermal units per hour, using a Bloom 2320 burner or equivalent for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.
- (i) One (1) natural gas-fired waste heat boiler (EU7-2), rated at 95.0 million British thermal units per hour, using NO_x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.
- (j) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU7-3), rated at 70.8 million British thermal units per hour, using NO_x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.

I/N Kote (continuous hot dip galvanizing line (CGL))

- (k) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, low NO_x heating furnace (EU21), rated at 113.1 million British thermal units per hour, using low-NO_x regenerative burners for control and exhausted through stack 21, installed on November 15, 1991.
- (l) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, galvannealing furnace (EU22), rated at 30.2 million British thermal units per hour, using low NO_x burners for control and exhausted through stack 22, installed on November 15, 1991.
- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27), rated at 71.5 million British thermal units per hour, using flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 27, installed on November 15, 1991. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]
- (n) One (1) CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 24,630 scfm, using a scrubber with horizontal mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 20, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 123,800 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.

- (o) One (1) CGL skin pass mill (EU31), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 11,313 scfm, using a fume scrubber and a horizontal mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 31, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 123,800 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (p) One (1) CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 10,000 scfm, using a high efficiency scrubber with vertical mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 32, installed on November 15, 1991.

I/N Kote (electrolytic galvanizing line (EGL))

- (q) One (1) EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 41,480 scfm, using a scrubber with vertical mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 24, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 135,900 pounds of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (r) One (1) EGL degreasing operation (EU25), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 3,117 scfm, using a mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 25, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity 135,900 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (s) One (1) EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 2,981 scfm, using a mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 26, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 135,900 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.

Internal combustion engines

- (t) Three (3) 1000 horsepower switching locomotives, each with a maximum capacity of 26.97 gal/hr of diesel fuel

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

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

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour (space heaters with a total capacity: 76.3 million British thermal units per hour at the I/N Kote facility only.
- (b) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]
- (c) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.
- (d) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kiloPascals; 15 millimeters of mercury; or 0.3 pounds per square inch measured at 38 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) or; having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kiloPascals; 5 millimeters of mercury; or 0.1 pounds per square inch measured at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

- (e) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
- (f) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (g) Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - (1) One (1) Kohler 750 KW diesel generator, installed in 1991
 - (2) One (1) 240 KW GE Diesel generator for CAPL, installed in 1990
 - (3) One (1) 40 BHP Clark GM Cooling tower diesel generator, installed in 1989
- (h) Other emergency equipment as follows: stationary fire pumps. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - (1) One (1) 340 HP Cummins Diesel NT855F4 fire pump, installed in 1988.
- (i) Lime storage silo; inspection line electrostatic oiler; electric motor ventilation; skinpass oil room ventilation; wrapping line edge oiler; CGL quench fume.
- (j) One (1) I/N Tek CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW]

A.5 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

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

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

SECTION B GENERAL CONDITIONS

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

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

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

- (a) This permit, T141-34890-00159, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit.
- (b) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete renewal permit application, fails to issue or deny the permit renewal prior to the expiration date of this permit, this existing permit shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall continue in effect, including any permit shield provided in 326 IAC 2-7-15, until the renewal permit has been issued or denied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35), and
 - (2) the certification states that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- (b) The Permittee may use the attached Certification Form, or its equivalent with each submittal requiring certification. One (1) certification may cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
 - (c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

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

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

and

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

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

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

- (a) A Preventive Maintenance Plan meets the requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 if it includes, at a minimum:
- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (b) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit where no PMP was previously required, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) no later than ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit or ninety (90) days after initial start-up, whichever is later, including the following information on each facility:
- (1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;
 - (2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and
 - (3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

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

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

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

The Permittee shall implement the PMPs.

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

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

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

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

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

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-0178 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance and Enforcement Branch)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865
Northern Regional Office phone: (574) 245-4870; fax: (574) 245-4877.

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

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

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

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

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

(C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

- (c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- (d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
- (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.
- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

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

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

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

- (b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

- (c) No permit shield shall apply to any permit term or condition that is determined after issuance of this permit to have been based on erroneous information supplied in the permit application. Erroneous information means information that the Permittee knew to be false, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to be false, at the time the information was submitted.
- (d) Nothing in 326 IAC 2-7-15 or in this permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of Section 303 of the Clean Air Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the U.S. EPA under Section 303 of the Clean Air Act;
 - (2) The liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of this permit's issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with Section 408(a) of the Clean Air Act; and
 - (4) The ability of U.S. EPA to obtain information from the Permittee under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
- (e) This permit shield is not applicable to any change made under 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(2) (Sections 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes) and 326 IAC 2-7-20(c)(2) (trading based on State Implementation Plan (SIP) provisions).
- (f) This permit shield is not applicable to modifications eligible for group processing until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modifications. [326 IAC 2-7-12(c)(7)]
- (g) This permit shield is not applicable to minor Part 70 permit modifications until after IDEM, OAQ, has issued the modification. [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(8)]

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T141-34890-00159 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit.

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

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

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

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit.

[326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

- (b) This permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the circumstances listed in IC 13-15-7-2 or if IDEM, OAQ determines any of the following:
 - (1) That this permit contains a material mistake.
 - (2) That inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions.
 - (3) That this permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement. [326 IAC 2-7-9(a)(3)]
- (c) Proceedings by IDEM, OAQ to reopen and revise this permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of this permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening and revision shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. [326 IAC 2-7-9(b)]
- (d) The reopening and revision of this permit, under 326 IAC 2-7-9(a), shall not be initiated before notice of such intent is provided to the Permittee by IDEM, OAQ at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date this permit is to be reopened, except that IDEM, OAQ may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. [326 IAC 2-7-9(c)]

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(42). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

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

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

subsequent to the completeness determination, the Permittee fails to submit by the deadline specified, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(2)(D), in writing by IDEM, OAQ any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

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

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

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

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

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

B.18 Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

- (b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(37)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:
 - (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
 - (2) The date on which the change will occur;
 - (3) Any change in emissions; and
 - (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

- (c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ or U.S. EPA is required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee must comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 whenever the Permittee seeks to change the ownership or operational control of the source and no other change in the permit is necessary.
- (b) Any application requesting a change in the ownership or operational control of the source shall contain a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee. The application shall be submitted to:

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

Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.3 Open Burning [326 IAC 4-1] [IC 13-17-9]

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

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

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

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions). 326 IAC 6-4-2(4) is not federally enforceable.

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the attached plan as in Attachment A. The provisions of 326 IAC 6-5 are not federally enforceable.

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

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted. The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

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

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

- (f) Demolition and Renovation
The Permittee shall thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation will occur for the presence of asbestos pursuant to 40 CFR 61.145(a).
- (g) Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector
The Permittee shall comply with 326 IAC 14-10-1(a) that requires the owner or operator, prior to a renovation/demolition, to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Licensed Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

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

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

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).
- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ if the Permittee submits to IDEM, OAQ a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

- (a) For new units:
Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.
- (b) For existing units:
Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of

permit issuance to begin such monitoring. If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

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

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

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

- (c) For monitoring required by CAM, at all times, the Permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.
- (d) For monitoring required by CAM, except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. 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.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale. 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 [326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

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

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

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

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

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

C.15 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8][326 IAC 2-7-5]
[326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (I) Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section, or an exceedance of a limitation, not subject to CAM, 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.
- (II)
 - (a) *CAM Response to excursions or exceedances.*

- (1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, subject to CAM, the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the 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 emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
 - (2) 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, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (b) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation, subject to CAM, or standard, subject to CAM, for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed significant permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
 - (c) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a QIP. The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.
 - (d) Elements of a QIP:
The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan shall conform to 40 CFR 64.8 b (2).
 - (e) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
 - (f) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
 - (1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems;
or

- (2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (g) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.
- (h) *CAM recordkeeping requirements.*
 - (1) The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this condition (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.
 - (2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements

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

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

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

C.17 Emission Statement [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(iii)][326 IAC 2-7-5(7)][326 IAC 2-7-19(c)][326 IAC 2-6]
Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of all pollutants listed in 326 IAC 2-6-4(a);

- (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(33) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The statement must be submitted to:

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

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

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

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following, where applicable:

- (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
- (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
- (CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.

Records of required monitoring information include the following, where applicable:

- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
- (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
- (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
- (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
- (EE) The results of such analyses.
- (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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

- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all record keeping requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or the date of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such record keeping.
- (c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A), 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(B), 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A), and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(B)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:

- (1) Before beginning actual construction of the "project" (as defined in

326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:

- (A) A description of the project.
- (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
- (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:
 - (i) Baseline actual emissions;
 - (ii) Projected actual emissions;
 - (iii) Amount of emissions excluded under section 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp)(2)(A)(iii) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (kk)(2)(A)(iii); and
 - (iv) An explanation for why the amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.
- (d) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A)) that a "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
 - (1) Monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any existing emissions unit identified in (1)(B) above; and
 - (2) Calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or the potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at the emissions unit.

C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]
[326 IAC 2-2][326 IAC 2-3] [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

On and after the date by which the Permittee must use monitoring that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8, the Permittee shall submit CAM reports to the IDEM, OAQ.

A report for monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8 shall include, at a minimum, the information required under paragraph (a) of this condition and the following information, as applicable:

- (1) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;
- (2) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and
- (3) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Section C-Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

The Permittee may combine the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and a report pursuant to 40 CFR 64 and 326 IAC 3-8.

- (b) The address for report submittal is:

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

- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ on or before the date it is due.
- (d) Reporting periods are based on calendar years, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit "calendar year" means the twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (e) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements for any "project" (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (jj)) at an existing emissions unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:
- (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (pp), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and

- (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (f) The report for project at an existing emissions unit shall be submitted no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
 - (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
 - (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements.
 - (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).
 - (4) Any other information that the Permittee wishes to include in this report such as an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

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

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

SECTION D.1 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description- I/N Tek (continuous cold mill (CCM) for the production of cold-rolled steel strips in the coil form)

(gear modification October 10, 2000 to allow for higher line speed to produce lighter and narrower products for EU1-EU5)

- (a) One (1) pinch roll leveler (EU1), equipped with a hood and exhaust system with a design flow rate of 12,000 scfm, using a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 1, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (b) One (1) flash butt welder (EU2), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 7,956 scfm, using an in-line separator and a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 2, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (c) One (1) descale acid pickling line (EU4), equipped with water sealed edge covers and a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 35,235 scfm, using a counter-current packed tower scrubber with a mist eliminator installed above the packing for control and exhausted through stack 4, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (d) One (1) tandem cold mill (EU5), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 147,667 scfm, using two Hitachi Baffle Plate Collision Type 1 (or equivalent) mist eliminators for control and exhausted through stack 5, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (e) One (1) electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 15,912 scfm, using a Ceilcote horizontal air wash (or equivalent) for control and exhausted through stack 6, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 540,000 pounds per hour of cold rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (f) One (1) post treatment pickling operation (EU9), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 9,472 scfm, using a counter-current packed tower scrubber with a Chevron or mesh type mist eliminator installed above the packing for control and exhausted through stack 9, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 540,000 pounds per hour of cold rolled strip steel.
- (g) One (1) roll shot cabinet (EU11), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 4,164 scfm, using a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 11, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 20,000 pounds per hour of steel rolls.

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

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

D.1.1 PSD BACT Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the pinch roll leveler (EU1) shall not exceed 0.5 lbs/hr and 2.2 tpy.

- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the flash butt welder (EU2) shall not exceed 0.1 lbs/hr and 0.44 tpy.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the descale acid pickling line (EU4) shall not exceed 0.8 lbs/hr and 3.5 tpy.
- (d) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the tandem cold mill (EU5) shall not exceed 6.6 lbs/hr and 28.9 tpy.
- (e) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6) shall not exceed 0.28 lb/hr and 1.2 tpy.
- (f) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) shall not exceed 0.2 lbs/hr and 0.88 tpy.
- (g) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the roll shot cabinet (EU11) shall not exceed 0.35 lb/hr and 1.5 tpy.

D.1.2 HAP Minor Limitation [40 CFR 63.1]

To ensure the Permittee meets the definition of an area source under 40 CFR 63.2, the combined hydrochloric acid emissions from the descale acid pickling line (EU4) and the post-treatment pickling operation (EU9) shall not exceed 2.24 lb/hr.

Compliance with these limits shall limit the HAP emissions from the entire source to less than ten (10) tons of any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons of total HAPs per twelve (12) consecutive month period, respectively, and the entire source is rendered an area source of HAP Emissions under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

D.1.3 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the PM emissions from the pinch roll leveler (EU1), flash butt welder (EU2), descale acid pickling line (EU4), tandem cold mill (EU5), electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), post treatment pickling operation (EU9), and roll shot cabinet (EU11) shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.5 Particulate Matter (PM)

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), and 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the baghouses for PM control shall be in operation at all times when the pinch roll leveler (EU1), flash butt welder (EU2), and roll shot cabinet (EU11) are in operation.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), and 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the scrubbers for PM control shall be in operation at all times when

the descale acid pickling line (EU4), electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), and post treatment pickling operation (EU9) are in operation.

- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), and 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the mist eliminator for PM control shall be in operation at all times when the tandem cold mill (EU5) is in operation.

D.1.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(d), the Permittee shall perform PM testing of the tandem cold mill (EU5) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every 5 years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.
- (b) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall perform HCL testing of the descale acid pickling line (EU4) and the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every 5 years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.1.7 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

- (a) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse controlling the pinch roll leveler (EU1) at least once per day when the associated pinch roll leveler is in operation. When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 7.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (b) The Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse controlling the roll shot cabinet (EU11) at least once per day when the associated roll shot cabinet is in operation. When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across a baghouse is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.1.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that baghouse failure has been observed:

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.1.9 Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]

- (a) The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling the descale acid pickling line (EU4) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. From the date of issuance of this permit (141-34890-00159) and until the results of the next valid compliance demonstration are available, the Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the established minimum of 235 gallons per minute.
- (b) The Permittee shall determine the minimum flow rate from the latest valid stack test conducted after issuance of permit (141-34890-00159) that demonstrates compliance with limits in Condition D.1.2.
- (c) On and after the date the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain a flow rate at or above the minimum rate as observed during the latest compliant stack test conducted after issuance of permit (141-34890-00159).
- (d) When for any one reading, the flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A reading that is below the above mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.10 Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6) and the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the flow rate drops below the minimum the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal minimum for these units is flow rate of 24 gallons per minute. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A reading that is below the belowthe mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.12 Scrubber Failure Detection

In the event that a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

- (a) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.1.13 Mist Eliminator Failure Detection

In the event that a mist eliminator malfunction has been observed at EU05:

- (a) For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.1.14 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of pressure drop across the baghouses. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Flow Rate for the scrubber. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (c) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.10, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Flow Rate for the scrubber. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (d) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description - I/N Tek combustion	
(h)	One (1) natural gas-fired annealing furnace (EU7-1), rated at 222 million British thermal units per hour, using a Bloom 2320 burner or equivalent for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.
(i)	One (1) natural gas-fired waste heat boiler (EU7-2), rated at 95.0 million British thermal units per hour, using NO _x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.
(j)	One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU7-3), rated at 70.8 million British thermal units per hour, using NO _x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.

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

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

D.2.1 Fuel Type [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the annealing furnace (EU7-1) shall only burn natural gas and shall not exceed 222 MMBtu/hr input.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the waste heat boiler (EU7-2) shall only burn natural gas and shall not exceed 95 MMBtu/hr input.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the package boiler (EU7-3) shall only burn natural gas and shall not exceed 70.8 MMBtu/hr heat input.

D.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the annealing furnace (EU7-1) shall not exceed 0.003 pounds per million Btu, 0.66 pounds per hour, and 2.77 tons per year.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the waste heat boiler (EU7-2) shall not exceed 0.003 pounds per million Btu, 0.285 pounds per hour, and 1.25 tons per year.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the package boiler (EU7-3) shall not exceed 0.003 pounds per million Btu, 0.21 pounds per hour, and 0.93 tons per year.

D.2.3 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, PM emissions from the annealing furnace (EU7-1) shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, PM emissions from the waste heat boiler (EU7-2) and the package boiler (EU7-3) shall not exceed 0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.2.4 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), NO_x emissions from the annealing furnace (EU7-1) shall be controlled by Bloom 2320 Burner (or equivalent) and shall not exceed 0.43 pounds per million Btu, 95.5 pounds per hour, and 418.1 tons per year.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), NO_x emissions from the waste heat boiler (EU7-2) shall be controlled by NO_x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation and shall not exceed 0.05 pounds per million Btu, 4.75 pounds per hour, and 20.8 tons per year.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), NO_x emissions from the package boiler (EU7-3) shall be controlled by NO_x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation and shall not exceed 0.05 pounds per million Btu, 3.54 pounds per hour, and 15.5 tons per year.

D.2.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.4(a), the Permittee shall perform NO_x testing of the annealing furnace (EU7-1) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every 5 years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

D.2.7 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), a Bloom 2320 burner or equivalent controlling the annealing furnace (EU7-1) shall be in operation at all times when the annealing furnace is in operation.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the flue gas recirculation for the waste heat boiler (EU7-2) shall be in operation at all times when the waste heat boiler is in operation.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the flue gas recirculation for the package boiler (EU7-3) shall be in operation at all times when the package boiler is in operation.

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description - I/N Kote combustion

- (k) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, low NO_x heating furnace (EU21), rated at 113.1 million British thermal units per hour, using low-NO_x regenerative burners for control and exhausted through stack 21, installed on November 15, 1991.
- (l) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, galvannealing furnace (EU22), rated at 30.2 million British thermal units per hour, using low NO_x burners for control and exhausted through stack 22, installed on November 15, 1991.
- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27), rated at 71.5 million British thermal units per hour, using flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 27, installed on November 15, 1991. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

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

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

D.3.1 Fuel Type [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the CGL heating furnace (EU21) shall only burn natural gas and shall not exceed 113.1 MMBtu/hr input.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the CGL galvannealing furnace (EU22) shall only burn natural gas and shall not exceed 30.2 MMBtu/hr input.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the package boiler (EU27) shall only burn natural gas and shall not exceed 71.5 MMBtu/hr input.

D.3.2 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the PM emissions from the CGL heating furnace (EU21) and the CGL galvannealing furnace (EU22) shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the PM emissions from the package boiler (EU27) shall not exceed 0.01 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.3.3 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the NO_x emissions from the CGL heating furnace (EU21) shall be controlled by low-NO_x regenerative burners and limited to 0.2 lbs/MMBtu, 22.62 pounds per hour, and 99.08 tpy.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the NO_x emissions from the CGL galvannealing furnace (EU22) shall be controlled by low NO_x burners and limited to 0.39 pounds per million Btu, 11.78 pounds per hour, and 51.58 tons per year.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the NO_x emissions from the package boiler (EU27) shall be controlled by flue gas

recirculation and shall not exceed 0.05 pounds per million Btu, 3.57 pounds per hour, and 15.7 tons per year.

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.3(a), the Permittee shall perform NO_x testing of the heating furnace (EU21) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every 5 years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

D.3.6 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), low-NO_x regenerative burners controlling the heating furnace (EU21) shall be in operation at all times when the heating furnace is in operation.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), low NO_x burners for the galvannealing furnace (EU22) shall be in operation at all times when the galvannealing furnace is in operation.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the flue gas recirculation for the package boiler (EU27) shall be in operation at all times when the package boiler is in operation.

SECTION D.4 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description - I/N Kote (continuous hot dip galvanizing line (CGL))

- (n) One (1) CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 24,630 scfm, using a scrubber with horizontal mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 20, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 123,800 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (o) One (1) CGL skin pass mill (EU31), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 11,313 scfm, using a fume scrubber and a horizontal mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 31, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 123,800 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (p) One (1) CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 10,000 scfm, using a high efficiency scrubber with vertical mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 32, installed on November 15, 1991.

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

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

D.4.1 BACT Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM and PM₁₀ (filterable) emissions from the CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20) shall each not exceed 0.60 lbs/hr and 2.63 tpy.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM and PM₁₀ (filterable) emissions from the CGL skin pass mill (EU31) shall each not exceed 0.25 lbs/hr and 1.10 tpy.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM and PM₁₀ (filterable) emissions from the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) shall each not exceed 0.25 lbs/hr and 1.10 tpy.

D.4.2 Minor Limits for PM/PM10 [40 CFR 64]

The CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) shall be limited to 1,000 hours of operation per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with the above limit, combined with the limit in Condition D.4.1(c), shall limit uncontrolled PM and PM₁₀ (filterable) emissions from the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) to less than 100 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period. This shall render 40 CFR 64 (CAM) not applicable to the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32).

D.4.3 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the PM emissions from the electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), CGL skin pass mill (EU31), and the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.4.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.5 Particulate Matter (PM)

Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, the scrubbers for PM control shall be in operation at all times when the electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), the CGL skin pass mill (EU31), and the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) are in operation.

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

D.4.6 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring

- (a) The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling the CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. The Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 42 g/min.
- (b) The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling the CGL skin pass mill (EU31) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. The Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 23 g/min.
- (c) The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. The Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 25 g/min.
- (d) When for any one reading, the flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A reading that is below the above mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.4.8 Scrubber Failure Detection

In the event that a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

- (a) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.4.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the hours of operation of the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32).

- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.4.6 and D.4.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Flow Rate and Pressure Drop for the scrubber. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.4.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly report of hours of operation and a quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with D.4.2 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (35).

SECTION D.5 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description - I/N Kote electrolytic galvanizing line

- (q) One (1) EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 41,480 scfm, using a scrubber with vertical mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 24, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 135,900 pounds of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (r) One (1) EGL degreasing operation (EU25), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 3,117 scfm, using a mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 25, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity 135,900 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (s) One (1) EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 2,981 scfm, using a mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 26, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 135,900 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.

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

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

D.5.1 BACT Limitations [326 IAC 2-2]

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM and PM₁₀ (filterable) emissions from the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) shall not exceed 2.09 lb/hr and 9.15 tpy.
- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM emissions from the EGL degreasing operation (EU25) shall not exceed 0.10 lb/hr and 0.44 tpy.
- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PM and PM₁₀ (filterable) emissions from the EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26) shall not exceed 0.10 lb/hr and 0.44 tpy.

D.5.2 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the PM emissions from EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), EGL degreasing operation (EU25), and EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26) shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.5.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)]

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

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.4 Particulate Matter (PM) Control

In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.5.1 and D.5.2, the scrubbers and/or mist eliminators for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), EGL degreasing operation (EU25), and EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26) facility at all times the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), EGL degreasing operation (EU25), and EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26) facility is in

operation.

D.5.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.5.1(a), the Permittee shall perform PM testing of the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every 5 years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

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

D.5.6 Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]

- (a) The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. From the date of issuance of this permit (141-34890-00159) and until the results of the next valid compliance demonstration are available, the Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the established minimum of 65 gallons per minute.
- (b) The Permittee shall determine the minimum flow rate from the latest valid stack test conducted after issuance of permit (141-34890-00159) that demonstrates compliance with limits in Condition D.5.5.
- (c) On and after the date the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain a flow rate at or above the minimum rate as observed during the latest compliant stack test conducted after issuance of permit (141-34890-00159).
- (d) When for any one reading, the flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A reading that is below the above mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.5.8 Mist Eliminator Parametric Monitoring - Pressure Drop [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall monitor and record the pressure drop across the mist eliminator controlling EU25, and EU26 at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a scrubber is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 12.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A pressure drop reading that is outside the above mentioned range(s) is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instruments used for determining the pressure drop shall comply with Section C – Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.5.9 Scrubber Failure Detection

In the event that a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

- (a) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.5.10 Mist Eliminator Failure Detection

In the event that a mist eliminator malfunction has been observed at EU25 and EU26:

- (a) For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.5.11 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.6 and D.5.7, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Flow Rate and Pressure Drop for the scrubber. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Pressure Drop for the mist eliminator. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

SECTION D.6 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description - Insignificant Activities	
(a)	Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour (space heaters with a total capacity: 76.3 million British thermal units per hour at the I/N Kote facility only).
(c)	Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.
(e)	The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPS: brazing equipment, cutting torches soldering equipment, welding equipment.
(i)	Lime storage silo; inspection line electrostatic oiler; electric motor ventilation; skinpass oil room ventilation; wrapping line edge oiler; CGL quench fume.

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

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

D.6.1 Fuel Type [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the Space Heaters shall burn only natural gas and not exceed a total of 76.3 MMBtu/hr heat input at the I/N Kote facility only.

D.6.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Control Equipment and Operating Requirements), for cold cleaning degreasers without remote solvent reservoirs located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties:

- (a) The Permittee shall ensure the following control equipment and operating requirements are met:
 - (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover.
 - (2) Equip the degreaser with a device for draining cleaned parts.
 - (3) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (4) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (5) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label that lists the operating requirements in (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), and (a)(7) of this condition.
 - (6) Store waste solvent only in closed containers.
 - (7) Prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in such a manner that could allow greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) to evaporate into the atmosphere.
- (b) The Permittee shall ensure the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:

- (1) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):
 - (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) A refrigerated chiller.
 - (D) Carbon adsorption.
 - (E) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in (b)(1)(A) through (D) of this condition that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (2) Ensure the degreaser cover is designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if the solvent is agitated or heated.
- (3) If used, solvent spray:
 - (A) must be a solid, fluid stream; and
 - (B) shall be applied at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.

D.6.3 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the particulate emissions from the brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering and welding equipment, lime storage silo, inspection line electrostatic oiler, electric motor ventilation, skinpass oil room ventilation, wrapping line edge oiler, and CGL quench fume shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

D.6.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material Requirements for Cold Cleaner Degreasers), on and after January 1, 2015, the Permittee shall not operate a cold cleaner degreaser with a solvent that has a VOC composite partial vapor pressure that exceeds one (1) millimeter of mercury (nineteen-thousandths (0.019) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

D.6.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8(c)(2), on and after January 1, 2015, the following records shall be maintained for each purchase of cold cleaner degreaser solvent:
 - (1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.
 - (2) The date of purchase (or invoice/bill dates of contract servicer indicating service date).
 - (3) The type of solvent purchased.
 - (4) The total volume of the solvent purchased.

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

SECTION D.7 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

<p>Emissions Unit Description - Internal Combustion Engines</p> <p>(t) Three (3) 1000 horsepower switching locomotives, each with a maximum capacity of 26.97 gal/hr of diesel fuel</p> <p>(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)</p>
--

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

D.7.1 BACT Limitation [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to I/N Kote CP 71-1822 (Plant ID 141-00046), issued November 15, 1991, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the total input of diesel fuel to the three (3) 1000 hp diesel fired switching locomotives (internal combustion engines) shall be less than 304,000 total gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This constitutes PSD BACT for PM and NO_x for the locomotives.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

D.7.2 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.7.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the monthly use of diesel fuel, in gallons.
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.7.3 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly report of total input of diesel fuel and a quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with D.7.1 shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (35).

SECTION E.1

NSPS

Emissions Unit Description - I/N Kote combustion

- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27), exhausted through stack 27, rated at 71.5 million British thermal units per hour, controlled by flue gas recirculation, installed on November 15, 1991. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, for the above listed emissions units, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.4, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 (included as Attachment B to this permit), for the above listed emissions units as specified as follows.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.40c(a), (b) and (c)
(2) 40 CFR 60.41c
(3) 40 CFR 60.48c(a), (f)(4), (g), and (i)

SECTION E.2

NESHAP

Emissions Unit Description- Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (g) Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - (1) One (1) kohler 750 KW diesel generator, installed in 1991
 - (2) One (1) 240 KW GE Diesel generator for CAPL, installed in 1990
 - (3) One (1) 40 BHP Clark GM Cooling tower diesel generator, installed in 1989
- (h) Other emergency equipment as follows: stationary fire pumps. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - (1) One (1) 340 HP Cummins Diesel NT855F4 fire pump, installed in 1988.

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, for the above listed emissions units, as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.10, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

E.2.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ][326 IAC 20-82]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82 (included as Attachment C to this permit), for the above listed emissions units, as specified as follows.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (c)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (e), (f)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2), (f)

- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (15) Table 2d, 6 & 8

SECTION E.3

NESHAP

Emissions Unit Description- Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

- (b) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

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

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11130, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, for the above listed emissions units, as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

E.3.2 NESHAP for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, (included as Attachment D to this permit), for the above listed emissions units, as specified as follows.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11110;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11111(a), (b);
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11112(a), (d);
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11113(b), (c);
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11115(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11116;
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11130;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11131;
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11132;
- (10) Table 3

SECTION E.4

NESHAP

Emissions Unit Description:

Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities

(j) One (1) I/N Tek CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWWWW, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWWWW]

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

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

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11510, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, for the above listed emissions units, as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW.

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

E.4.2 NESHAP: Area Source Standards for Plating and Polishing Operations [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, (included as Attachment E to this permit), for the above listed emissions units, as specified as follows.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11504
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11505(a)(1), (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11506(a)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11507(a), (g)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11508(a), (b), (c)(2), (c)(4), (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(4), (d)(7), (d)(8)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11509
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11510
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11511
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11512
- (10) Table 1

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

Source Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Source Address: 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Part 70 Permit No.: T141-34890-00159

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

Please check what document is being certified:

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

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

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Phone:

Date:

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

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Source Address: 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Part 70 Permit No.: T141-34890-00159

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

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

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

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

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

Page 2 of 2

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Source Address: 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Part 70 Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Facility: CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32)
Parameter: Hours of operation
Limit: Less than 1,000 total hours per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Source Address: 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Part 70 Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Facility: Switching locomotives (internal combustion engines)
Parameter: Gallons of diesel fuel usage
Limit: Less than 304,000 total gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

- No deviation occurred in this quarter.
- Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on:

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

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

Source Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Source Address: 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Part 70 Permit No.: T141-34890-00159

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

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

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

Form Completed by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

ATTACHMENT A

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

1. Source Information:

Name of Source: I/N Tek and I/N Kote

Address of Source: 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, IN 46552

Source Contact Person and Title: David Lisak, Environmental Manager

Source Contact Telephone Number: (574) 654-1317

2. Description of Processes, Operations and Areas that Potentially Emit Fugitive Dust

Paved Roads

3. Fugitive Dust Measures:

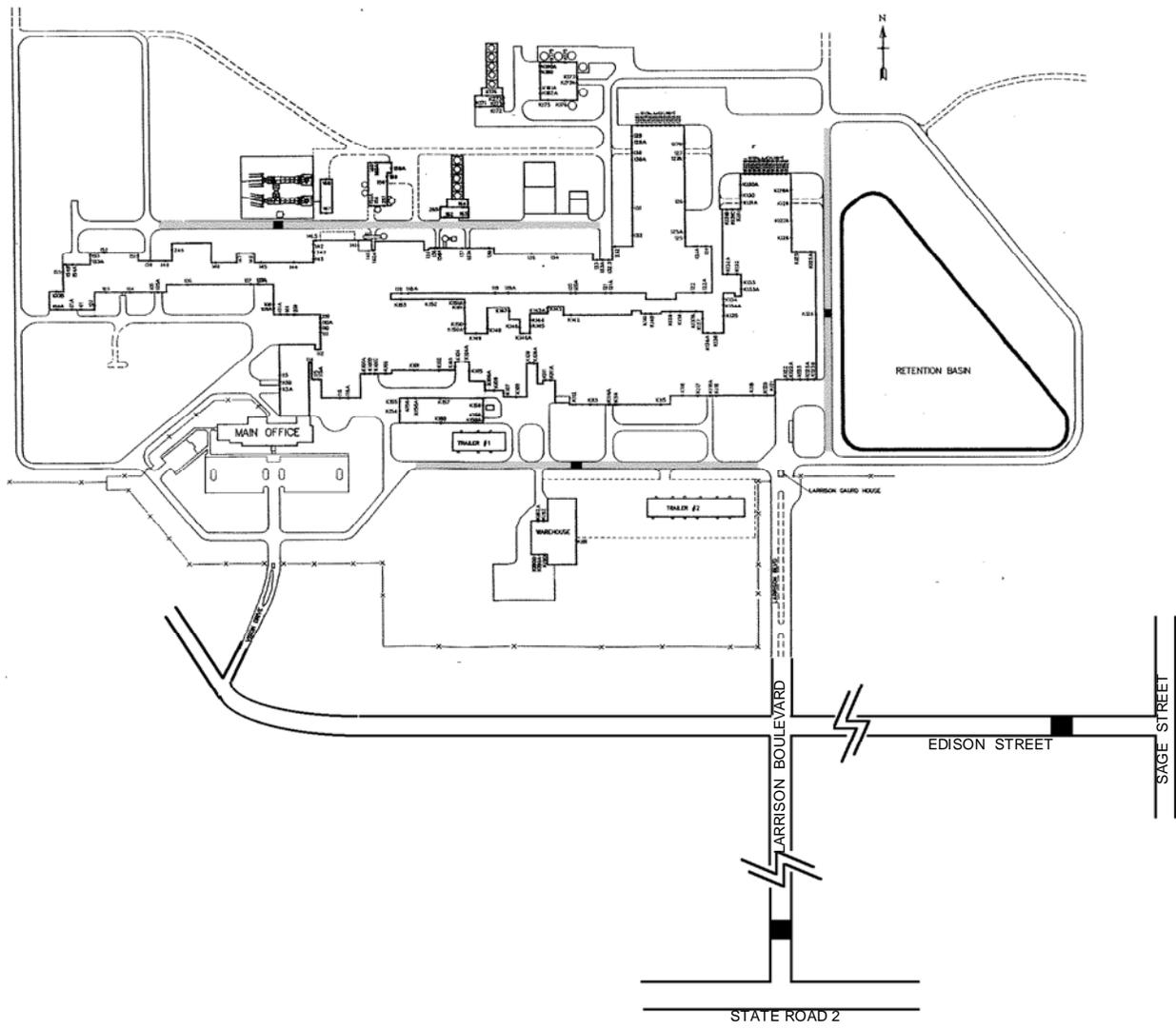
- (1) Since the Industrial Augmentation factor of $I = 1$ was used for the emissions inventory, under normal circumstances (routine traffic patterns not associated with maintenance or construction activities) vehicles shall be limited to traveling on paved surfaces only and not allowed to enter any paved surface except from public paved roads.
- (2) Upon request of the Assistant Commissioner, I/N Kote shall sample and provide to IDEM surface material silt content and surface dust loadings in accordance with field and laboratory procedures given in Reference 1. IDEM will have the right to specify road segments to be sampled. I/N Kote shall provide supplemental cleaning of paved roads found to exceed the controlled silt surface loading of 28.7 pounds per mile.
- (3) I/N Kote shall test and provide to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, representative silt loading measurements for 3 segments of paved road per month during the months of April through November. IDEM will have the right to specify road segments to be sampled. I/N Kote shall provide supplemental cleaning of paved road sections found to exceed the controlled silt surface loading of 28.7 pounds of silt per mile.

4. Schedule of Compliance

This plan has been fully implemented and adherence to the plan will continue until revisions to the plan have been submitted and approved by IDEM.

5. Monitoring and Record Keeping

Monthly samples of silt loading are taken during the months of April through November. Results of the sampling are provided to IDEM, OAQ on a monthly basis.



STATE ROAD 2

HARRISON BOULEVARD

EDISON STREET

SAGE STREET

RETENTION BASIN

MAIN OFFICE

TRAILER #1

TRAILER #2

WAREHOUSE

LARRISON GUARD HOUSE

Attachment B

Part 70 Operating Permit No: T141-34890-00159

[Downloaded from the eCFR on May 13, 2013]

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source: 72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/h)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h).

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, § 60.48c(a)(4) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart (§§ 60.42c, 60.43c, 60.44c, 60.45c, 60.46c, or 60.47c) during periods of combustion research, as defined in § 60.41c.

(d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under § 60.14.

(e) Affected facilities (*i.e.* heat recovery steam generators and fuel heaters) that are associated with stationary combustion turbines and meet the applicability requirements of subpart KKKK of this part are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators, fuel heaters, and other affected facilities that are capable of combusting more than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h) heat input of fossil fuel but less than or equal to 29 MW (100 MMBtu/h) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator, fuel heater, or other affected facility is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The stationary combustion turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part.)

(f) Any affected facility that meets the applicability requirements of and is subject to subpart AAAA or subpart CCCC of this part is not subject to this subpart.

(g) Any facility that meets the applicability requirements and is subject to an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing subpart BBBB of this part is not subject to this subpart.

(h) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part are subject to the PM and NO_x standards under this subpart and the SO₂ standards under subpart J or subpart Ja of this part, as applicable.

(i) Temporary boilers are not subject to this subpart.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009; 77 FR 9461, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.41c Definitions.

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

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal not meeting the definition of natural gas, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (*i.e.* , the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), kerosine, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D3699 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or biodiesel blends as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D7467 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO₂ control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under § 60.48c(a)(4).

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

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means:

- (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or
- (2) Liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17); or
- (3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO₂ emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or heats any heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Temporary boiler means a steam generating unit that combusts natural gas or distillate oil with a potential SO₂ emissions rate no greater than 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu), and the unit is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A steam generating unit is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.
- (2) The steam generating unit or a replacement remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.
- (3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.
- (4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO₂.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009; 77 FR 9461, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts only coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to paragraph (a) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO₂ emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

(1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 MMBtu/h) or less;

(2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.

(3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area; or

(4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input from oil; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate or numerical SO₂ emission rate required under paragraph (a) or (b)(2) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that

(i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel;

- (ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 MMBtu/h); and
- (iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and

(2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b + K_c H_c)}{(H_a + H_b + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_s = SO₂ emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a = 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b = 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_c = 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu);

H_a = Heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in Joules (J) [MMBtu];

H_b = Heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (MMBtu); and

H_c = Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section unless:

- (1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate; and
- (2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under paragraphs (h)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under § 60.48c(f), as applicable.

- (1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 MMBtu/hr).
- (2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).
- (3) Coal-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/h).
- (4) Other fuels-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/h).

(i) The SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) For affected facilities located in noncontinental areas and affected facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5090, Jan. 28, 2009; 77 FR 9462, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this paragraph (c).

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(4) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification

after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels; and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under § 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) An owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under § 60.43c and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO₂ emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 77 FR 9462, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and § 60.8(b), performance tests required under § 60.8 shall be conducted following the procedures specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, as applicable. Section 60.8(f) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in § 60.8(d) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under § 60.8 shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under § 60.42c shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under paragraph (b) of this section and § 60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under § 60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO₂ emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part are used to determine the hourly SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of appendix A of this part shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of appendix A of this part.

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E_{ho} ($E_{ho o}$) is used in Equation 19-19 of Method 19 of appendix A of this part to compute the adjusted E_{ao} ($E_{ao o}$). The $E_{ho o}$ is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho o} = \frac{E_{hw} - E_w(1 - X_1)}{X_1}$$

Where:

E_{ho} = Adjusted E_{ho} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho} = Hourly SO_2 emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$.

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of § 60.42c(c) or (d) (where percent reduction is not required) does not have to measure the parameters E_w or X_k if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under § 60.42c(a) or (b) shall determine compliance with the SO_2 emission limits under § 60.42c pursuant to paragraphs (d) or (e) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_s = 100 \left(1 - \frac{\%R_g}{100} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\%R_f}{100} \right)$$

Where:

$\%P_s$ = Potential SO_2 emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent; and

$\%R_f$ = SO_2 removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of appendix A of this part, in percent.

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$ ($\%R_{g o}$) is computed from E_{ao} from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate ($E_{ai o}$) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{g o} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{ao}}{E_{ai o}} \right)$$

Where:

$\%R_{g o}$ = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

E_{ao} = Adjusted E_{ao} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

$E_{ai o}$ = Adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{ai} , an adjusted hourly SO_2 inlet rate (E_{hi}) is used. The E_{hi} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hi} = \frac{E_{ai} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{hi} = Adjusted E_{hi} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ai} = Hourly SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part, ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$; and

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under § 60.42c based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under § 60.46c(d)(2).

(h) For affected facilities subject to § 60.42c(h)(1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in § 60.48c(f), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards under § 60.42c(c)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO_2 emissions data in calculating $\%P_s$ and E_{ho} under paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under § 60.46c(f) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating $\%P_s$ or E_{ho} pursuant to paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) of this section, as applicable.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under § 60.43c shall conduct an initial performance test as required under § 60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) Method 1 of appendix A of this part shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part or 17 of appendix A-6 of this part.

(3) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of appendix A of this part may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 of appendix A of this part may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A of this part only if Method 17 of appendix A of this part is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 of appendix A of this part shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of appendix A of this part may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or 5B of appendix A of this part, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The O₂ or CO₂ measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section, (ii) The dry basis F factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of appendix A of this part.

(8) Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under § 60.43c(b)(2) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(14) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator 1 month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator 1 month before stopping use of the system.

- (3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with § 60.13 of subpart A of this part.
- (4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under § 60.8 of subpart A of this part or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of appendix A of this part performance tests, whichever is later.
- (5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under § 60.8 of subpart A of this part. Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (d) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part, section 4.1.
- (6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.
- (7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in paragraph (c)(7)(i) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.
- (i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.
- (ii) [Reserved]
- (8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under paragraph (c)(7) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under § 60.13(e)(2) of subpart A of this part.
- (9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of paragraph (c)(7) of this section are not met.
- (10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part.
- (11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in appendix B of this part, PM and O₂ (or CO₂) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and performance tests conducted using the following test methods.
- (i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A-6 of this part shall be used; and
- (ii) For O₂ (or CO₂), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.
- (12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of this part. Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.
- (13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of appendix A of this part to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.
- (14) As of January 1, 2012, and within 90 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in § 60.8, conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit relative accuracy test audit (*i.e.*, reference method) data and performance test (*i.e.*, compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert_tool.html/) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance under § 60.43c(e)(4) shall follow the applicable procedures under § 60.48c(f). For residual oil-fired affected facilities, fuel supplier certifications are only allowed for facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 to 30 MMBtu/h).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011; 77 FR 9463, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits under § 60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂ control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under § 60.42c shall measure SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO₂ emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under § 60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO₂ emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under § 60.13(h)(2). Hourly SO₂ emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under § 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of appendix B of this part.

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of appendix F of this part.

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under § 60.42c, the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of § 60.42c, the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by using Method 6B of appendix A of this part. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B of appendix A of this part shall be conducted pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according to the Method 19 of appendix A of this part. Method 19 of appendix A of this part provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO₂ input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when

calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B of appendix A of this part may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of appendix A of this part sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO₂ and CO₂ measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in § 3.2 and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B of this part. Method 6B of appendix A of this part, Method 6A of appendix A of this part, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of appendix A of this part or Methods 6C and 3A of appendix A of this part are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of appendix A of this part is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of appendix A of this part 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to § 60.42c(h) (1), (2), or (3) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under § 60.48c(f), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under § 60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard in § 60.43c(c) that is not required to use a COMS due to paragraphs (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section that elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in § 60.11 to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in § 60.43c by April 29, 2011, within 45 days of stopping use of an existing COMS, or within 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and shall comply with either paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section according to the applicable schedule in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from

the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.* , 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.*, 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test using the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in § 60.45c(a)(8).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 10 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A-4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not necessarily identical, to the requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(b) All COMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 of appendix B of this part. The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(c) Owners and operators of an affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO₂ or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in § 60.43c(c) are not required to operate a COMS if they follow the applicable procedures in § 60.48c(f).

(d) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in § 60.45c(c). The CEMS specified in paragraph § 60.45c(c) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(e) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in § 60.43c(c) and that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO₂ , or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS. Owners and

operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section; or

(1) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in § 60.58b(i)(3) of subpart Eb of this part.

(ii) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in § 60.13(h)(2).

(iv) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of this part.

(2) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(3) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(4) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to paragraph (e) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(f) An owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in § 60.43c(c) is not required to operate a COMS provided that the affected facility meets the conditions in either paragraphs (f)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) The affected facility uses a fabric filter (baghouse) as the primary PM control device and, the owner or operator operates a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of the fabric filter according to the requirements in section § 60.48Da of this part.

(2) The affected facility uses an ESP as the primary PM control device, and the owner or operator uses an ESP predictive model to monitor the performance of the ESP developed in accordance and operated according to the requirements in section § 60.48Da of this part.

(3) The affected facility burns only gaseous fuels and/or fuel oils that contain no greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and the owner or operator operates the unit according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard. For testing performed as part of this site-specific monitoring plan, the permitting authority may require as an alternative to the notification and reporting requirements specified in §§ 60.8 and 60.11 that the owner or operator submit any deviations with the excess emissions report required under § 60.48c(c).

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009; 76 FR 3523, Jan. 20, 2011; 77 FR 9463, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction and actual startup, as provided by § 60.7 of this part. This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under § 60.42c, or § 60.43c.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO₂ emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of § 60.42c(a) or (b)(1), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits of § 60.42c, or the PM or opacity limits of § 60.43c, shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B of this part.

(c) In addition to the applicable requirements in § 60.7, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in § 60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under § 60.42c shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under § 60.42c shall keep records and submit reports as required under paragraph (d) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂ emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO₂ or diluent (O₂ or CO₂) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 of appendix B of this part.

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in § 60.41c; and

(iii) The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

(ii) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the sample was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected);

(iii) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and

(iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(4) For other fuels:

(i) The name of the supplier of the fuel;

(ii) The potential sulfur emissions rate or maximum potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and

(iii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

(g)(1) Except as provided under paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in § 60.48c(f) to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in § 60.42C to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under § 60.42c or § 60.43c shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

[72 FR 32759, June 13, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 5091, Jan. 28, 2009]

Attachment C

Part 70 Operating Permit No: T141-34890-00159

[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:

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

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 (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

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

Where:

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

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

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($dscf/106$ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($dscf/106$ Btu)

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

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

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

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

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

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_{CO_2} = 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 O₂ or CO₂ 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 CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (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 O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ 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 O₂ 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 O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ 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 O₂ 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 CO₂.

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

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary 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 CO₂.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

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 P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

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

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

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

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

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

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

¹Sources 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	

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and 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	

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
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.	

¹Sources 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 .	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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.	
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	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 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 .	

¹If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[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.	
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.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
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	
	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	

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.	
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	
	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	

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 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

¹Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

²If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[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
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.

¹After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[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 <i>and</i> 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.
		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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
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 <i>and</i> 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.
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
3. Stationary RICE	a. limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/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 <i>and</i> 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 stationary 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.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^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 stationary 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.

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

^bYou 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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, 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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
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

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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.
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.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
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.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ^a ; and
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Work or Management practices</p>	<p>i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.</p>
<p>10. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>
		<p>iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and</p>
		<p>iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and</p>
		<p>v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.</p>
<p>11. Existing stationary CI RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE</p>	<p>a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and</p>
		<p>ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and</p>

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		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
		ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Install an oxidation catalyst</p>	<p>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 O₂; 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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>a. Install NSCR</p>	<p>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 O₂, 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.</p>

^aAfter you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[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 . . .
<p>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</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>
		<p>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</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
		<p>c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(c)(4).</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).</p>
<p>2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and</p>	<p>i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.</p>
		<p>b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
		<p>c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.</p>	<p>i. See item 2.a.i.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Compliance report</p>	<p>a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period.</p>	<p>i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5).</p>

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 (O₂) 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 (O₂).

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 O₂, 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 O₂ 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 O₂ 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 O₂ 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 NO₂ 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 O₂ 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 O₂; 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 O₂. 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 O₂) is acceptable for calibration of the O₂ cell. If needed, any lower percentage O₂ calibration gas must be a mixture of O₂ 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 O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O₂ 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 O₂. When the average exhaust gas O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ 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., CO₂).

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 O₂ 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 O₂ 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 O₂ for the O₂ 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 O₂, 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 O₂, 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 O₂ 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 NO₂ gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO₂ 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 NO₂ 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											
"											
"											
"											
"											
Measurement Data Phase											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
"											
Mean											
Refresh Phase											
"											
"											
"											
"											

[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

Attachment D

Part 70 Operating Permit No: T141-34890-00159

[Downloaded from the eCFR on May 13, 2013]

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

Subpart CCCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Source: 73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.11110 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and management practices for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from the loading of gasoline storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF). This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and management practices.

§ 63.11111 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?

(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each GDF that is located at an area source. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.

(b) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, you must comply with the requirements in § 63.11116.

(c) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in § 63.11117.

(d) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in § 63.11118.

(e) An affected source shall, upon request by the Administrator, demonstrate that their monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon or the 100,000-gallon threshold level, as applicable. For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in § 63.11112(b) and (c), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in § 63.11112(d), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. For existing sources that are subject to this subpart only because they load gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in § 63.11132, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 24, 2011. Records required under this paragraph shall be kept for a period of 5 years.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of affected sources, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 as a result of being subject to this subpart. However, you must still apply for and obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 if you meet one or more of the applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b).

(g) The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to this subpart.

(h) Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDF at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source.

(i) If your affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold.

(j) The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to § 63.11116 of this subpart.

(k) For any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart and another Federal rule, you may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable subparts. You must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. You must identify the affected source and provisions with which you will comply in your Notification of Compliance Status required under § 63.11124. You also must demonstrate in your Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which you will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in this subpart. You are responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, you are violating this subpart. Compliance with this rule is your responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11112 What parts of my affected source does this subpart cover?

(a) The emission sources to which this subpart applies are gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing GDF that meet the criteria specified in § 63.11111. Pressure/Vacuum vents on gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at GDF are covered emission sources. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this subpart.

(b) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction on the affected source after November 9, 2006, and you meet the applicability criteria in § 63.11111 at the time you commenced operation.

(c) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in § 63.2.

(d) An affected source is an existing affected source if it is not new or reconstructed.

§ 63.11113 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source before January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2011.

(c) If you have an existing affected source that becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart because of an increase in the monthly throughput, as specified in § 63.11111(c) or § 63.11111(d), you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than 3 years after the affected source becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart.

(d) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source and you are complying with Table 1 to this subpart, you must comply according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source from November 9, 2006 to September 23, 2008, you must comply no later than September 23, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after September 23, 2008, you must comply upon startup of your affected source.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration test required under § 63.11120(a)(1) and (2) must be conducted as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(2) If you have an existing affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test as specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) or (e)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) For vapor balance systems installed on or before December 15, 2009, you must test no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section.

(ii) For vapor balance systems installed after December 15, 2009, you must test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(f) If your GDF is subject to the control requirements in this subpart only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in § 63.11132, you must comply with the standards in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) If your GDF is an existing facility, you must comply by January 24, 2014.

(2) If your GDF is a new or reconstructed facility, you must comply by the dates specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you start up your GDF after December 15, 2009, but before January 24, 2011, you must comply no later than January 24, 2011.

(ii) If you start up your GDF after January 24, 2011, you must comply upon startup of your GDF.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 35944, June 25, 2008; 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

Emission Limitations and Management Practices

§ 63.11115 What are my general duties to minimize emissions?

Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) You must, at all times, 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. 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.

(b) You must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in § 63.11125(d) and § 63.11126(b).

[76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11116 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.

(a) You must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Minimize gasoline spills;
- (2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
- (3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
- (4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(b) You are not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in § 63.11125, § 63.11126, or subpart A of this part, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(c) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in § 63.11113.

(d) Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11117 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(a) You must comply with the requirements in section § 63.11116(a).

(b) Except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, you must only load gasoline into storage tanks at your facility by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in § 63.11132, and as specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section. The applicable distances in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) shall be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.

(1) Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(2) Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(3) Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section are allowed if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit.

(c) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons are not required to comply with the submerged fill requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply only with all of the requirements in § 63.11116.

(d) You must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(e) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under § 63.11124(a).

(f) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in § 63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11118 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(a) You must comply with the requirements in §§ 63.11116(a) and 63.11117(b).

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, you must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Each management practice in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your GDF.

(2) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, you will be deemed in compliance with this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your GDF that meets the requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(c) The emission sources listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section are not required to comply with the control requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply with the requirements in § 63.11117.

(1) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons that are constructed after January 10, 2008.

(2) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons that were constructed before January 10, 2008.

(3) Gasoline storage tanks equipped with floating roofs, or the equivalent.

(d) Cargo tanks unloading at GDF must comply with the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart.

(e) You must comply with the applicable testing requirements contained in § 63.11120.

(f) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under § 63.11124.

(g) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§ 63.11125 and 63.11126.

(h) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in § 63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008]

Testing and Monitoring Requirements

§ 63.11120 What testing and monitoring requirements must I meet?

(a) Each owner or operator, at the time of installation, as specified in § 63.11113(e), of a vapor balance system required under § 63.11118(b)(1), and every 3 years thereafter, must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E,—Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in § 63.7(f).

(2) You must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart for your vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), or (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3,—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in § 63.7(f).

(iii) Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(b) Each owner or operator choosing, under the provisions of § 63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 1 to this subpart must demonstrate to the Administrator or delegated authority under paragraph § 63.11131(a) of this subpart, the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 1 to this subpart using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting an initial performance test on the vapor balance system to demonstrate that the vapor balance system achieves 95 percent reduction using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1,—Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003, (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(2) You must, during the initial performance test required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart and for the static pressure performance requirement in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) You must comply with the testing requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Conduct of performance tests. Performance tests conducted for this subpart shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance (*i.e.*, performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(d) Owners and operators of gasoline cargo tanks subject to the provisions of Table 2 to this subpart must conduct annual certification testing according to the vapor tightness testing requirements found in § 63.11092(f).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

Notifications, Records, and Reports

§ 63.11124 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in § 63.11117 must comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in § 63.11117, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in § 63.11117 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in § 63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in § 63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of § 63.11117 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in § 63.13, within 60 days of the applicable compliance date specified in § 63.11113, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facilities' monthly throughput is calculated based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you are operating in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires submerged fill as specified in § 63.11117(b), you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (a)(1) or paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in § 63.11118 must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in § 63.11118. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in § 63.11118 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in § 63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in § 63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of § 63.11118 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in § 63.13, in accordance with the schedule specified in § 63.9(h). The Notification of

Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facility's throughput is determined based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section, you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your gasoline dispensing facility that meets the requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(4) You must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in § 63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by § 63.11120(a) and (b).

(5) You must submit additional notifications specified in § 63.9, as applicable.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11125 What are my recordkeeping requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in § 63.11118 must keep records of all tests performed under § 63.11120(a) and (b).

(b) Records required under paragraph (a) of this section shall be kept for a period of 5 years and shall be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit.

(c) Each owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart must keep records documenting vapor tightness testing for a period of 5 years. Documentation must include each of the items specified in § 63.11094(b)(2)(i) through (viii). Records of vapor tightness testing must be retained as specified in either paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must keep all vapor tightness testing records with the cargo tank.

(2) As an alternative to keeping all records with the cargo tank, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator may keep records of only the most recent vapor tightness test with the cargo tank, and keep records for the previous 4 years at their office or another central location.

(ii) Vapor tightness testing records that are kept at a location other than with the cargo tank must be instantly available (e.g., via e-mail or facsimile) to the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit or within a mutually agreeable time frame. Such records must be an exact duplicate image of the original paper copy record with certifying signatures.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall keep records as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.11115(a), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

§ 63.11126 What are my reporting requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in § 63.11118 shall report to the Administrator the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under § 63.11120(b). Reports submitted under this paragraph must be submitted within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall report, by March 15 of each year, the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year 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 § 63.11115(a), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. No report is necessary for a calendar year in which no malfunctions occurred.

[76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11130 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions apply to you.

§ 63.11131 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.11116 through 63.11118 and 63.11120.

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

(3) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

§ 63.11132 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA), or in subparts A and BBBBBB of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

Dual-point vapor balance system means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

Gasoline cargo tank means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.

Monthly throughput means the total volume of gasoline that is loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

Motor vehicle means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

Nonroad engine means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards promulgated under section 7411 of this title or section 7521 of this title.

Nonroad vehicle means a vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Submerged filling means, for the purposes of this subpart, the filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in § 63.11117(b) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

Vapor balance system means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

Vapor-tight means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in § 63.11092(f) of this part.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 1 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More¹

If you own or operate	Then you must
1. A new, reconstructed, or existing GDF subject to § 63.11118	Install and operate a vapor balance system on your gasoline storage tanks that meets the design criteria in paragraphs (a) through (h).
	(a) All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank shall be equipped with closures that seal upon disconnect.
	(b) The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank shall be vapor-tight, as defined in § 63.11132.
	(c) The vapor balance system shall be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer.
	(d) The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbow, shall be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations.
	(e) If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it shall be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in § 63.11117(b).
	(f) Liquid fill connections for all systems shall be equipped with vapor-tight caps.
	(g) Pressure/vacuum (PV) vent valves shall be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. The pressure specifications for PV vent valves shall be: a positive pressure setting of 2.5 to 6.0 inches of water and a negative pressure setting of 6.0 to 10.0 inches of water. The total leak rate of all PV vent valves at an affected facility, including connections, shall not exceed 0.17 cubic foot per hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.63 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water.
	(h) The vapor balance system shall be capable of meeting the static pressure performance requirement of the following equation:
	$P_f = 2e^{-500.887/v}$
	Where:
	P_f = Minimum allowable final pressure, inches of water.
	v = Total ullage affected by the test, gallons.
	e = Dimensionless constant equal to approximately 2.718.
	2 = The initial pressure, inches water.
2. A new or reconstructed GDF, or any storage tank(s) constructed after November 9, 2006, at an existing affected facility subject to § 63.11118	Equip your gasoline storage tanks with a dual-point vapor balance system, as defined in § 63.11132, and comply with the requirements of item 1 in this Table.

¹ The management practices specified in this Table are not applicable if you are complying with the requirements in § 63.11118(b)(2), except that if you are complying with the requirements in § 63.11118(b)(2)(i)(B), you must operate using management practices at least as stringent as those listed in this Table.

Table 2 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Cargo Tanks Unloading at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More

If you own or operate	Then you must
A gasoline cargo tank	Not unload gasoline into a storage tank at a GDF subject to the control requirements in this subpart unless the following conditions are met:
	(i) All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected,
	(ii) The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect,
	(iii) All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight,
	(iv) All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank, and
	(v) All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened.
	(vi) The filling of storage tanks at GDF shall be limited to unloading from vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 shall be carried with the cargo tank, as specified in § 63.11125(c).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications	Yes, specific requirements given in § 63.11111.
§ 63.1(c)(2)	Title V Permit	Requirements for obtaining a title V permit from the applicable permitting authority	Yes, § 63.11111(f) of subpart CCCCCC exempts identified area sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes, additional definitions in § 63.11132.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; Circumvention, severability	Yes.
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes, except that these notifications are not required for facilities subject to § 63.11116
§ 63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance—Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f)	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	No.
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in this subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	No, § 63.11113 specifies the compliance dates.
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources That become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years)	No.
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	No. See § 63.11115 for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions ASAP	Owner or operator must correct malfunctions as soon as possible.	No.
§ 63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan	Requirement for SSM plan; content of SSM plan; actions during SSM	No.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§ 63.6(f)(2)-(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	You must comply with opacity/VE standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	If standard does not State test method, use EPA Method 9 for opacity in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter and EPA Method 22 for VE in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter	No.
§ 63.6(h)(2)(ii)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(2)(iii)	Using Previous Tests To Demonstrate Compliance With Opacity/VE Standards	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart	No.
§ 63.6(h)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(h)(4)	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date	Must notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.6(h)(5)(i), (iii)-(v)	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations	Dates and schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations	No.
§ 63.6(h)(5)(ii)	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with 30 6-minute averages	No.
§ 63.6(h)(6)	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE Observations	Must keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(i)	Report Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) Monitoring Data From Performance Test	Must submit COMS data with other performance test data	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(ii)	Using COMS Instead of EPA Method 9	Can submit COMS data instead of EPA Method 9 results even if rule requires EPA Method 9 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, but must notify Administrator before performance test	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iii)	Averaging Time for COMS During Performance Test	To determine compliance, must reduce COMS data to 6-minute averages	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(iv)	COMS Requirements	Owner/operator must demonstrate that COMS performance evaluations are conducted according to § 63.8(e); COMS are properly maintained and operated according to § 63.8(c) and data quality as § 63.8(d)	No.
§ 63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	COMS is probable but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if EPA Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for COMS to be probable evidence-proper maintenance, meeting Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter, and data have not been altered	No.
§ 63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Administrator will use all COMS, EPA Method 9 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter), and EPA Method 22 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter) results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance	No.
§ 63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard	No.
§ 63.6(i)(1)-(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay	Yes.
§ 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§ 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance test must be conducted under representative conditions	No, § 63.11120(c) specifies conditions for conducting performance tests.
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes.
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method	Yes.
§ 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; keep data for 5 years	Yes.
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring of Flares	Monitoring requirements for flares in § 63.11 apply	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	No.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	No.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)-(iii)	Operation and Maintenance of Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS)	Must maintain and operate each CMS as specified in § 63.6(e)(1); must keep parts for routine repairs readily available; must develop a written SSM plan for CMS, as specified in § 63.6(e)(3)	No.
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(8)	CMS Requirements	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	No.
§ 63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	No.
§ 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	No.
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	No.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)	No.
§ 63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	No.
§ 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(2), (4)-(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each	Yes.
§ 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.
§ 63.9(g)	Additional Notifications when Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted	Yes.
§ 63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes.
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups and shutdowns	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. See § 63.11125(d) for recordkeeping of (1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunction.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(v)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)	Records	Additional records for CMS	No.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	No.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5)	SSM Reports	Contents and submission	No. See § 63.11126(b) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e)(1)-(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of CMS performance evaluation; two-three copies of COMS performance evaluation	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(i)-(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv)-(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	No.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv)-(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§ 63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	No, § 63.11130(K) specifies excess emission events for this subpart.
§ 63.10(e)(3)(vi)-(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS; requires all of the information in §§ 63.10(c)(5)-(13) and 63.8(c)(7)-(8)	No.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	No.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§ 63.11(b)	Flares	Requirements for flares	No.
§ 63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§ 63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§ 63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§ 63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

Attachment E

Part 70 Operating Permit No: T141-34890-00159

[Downloaded from the eCFR on July 15, 2013]

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

Subpart WWWW—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Plating and Polishing Operations

Source: 73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

Applicability and Compliance Dates

§ 63.11504 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a plating and polishing facility that is an area source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions and meets the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A plating and polishing facility is a plant site that is engaged in one or more of the processes listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Electroplating other than chromium electroplating (i.e., non-chromium electroplating).

(ii) Electroless or non-electrolytic plating.

(iii) Other non-electrolytic metal coating processes, such as chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating; and thermal spraying.

(iv) Dry mechanical polishing of finished metals and formed products after plating or thermal spraying.

(v) Electroforming.

(vi) Electropolishing.

(2) A plating or polishing facility is an area source of HAP emissions, where an area source is any stationary source or group of stationary sources within a contiguous area under common control that does not have the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 9.07 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (10 tons per year (tpy)) or more and any combination of HAP at a rate of 22.68 Mg/yr (25 tpy) or more.

(3) Your plating and polishing facility uses or has emissions of compounds of one or more plating and polishing metal HAP, which means any compound of any of the following metals: cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, and nickel, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?" With the exception of lead, plating and polishing metal HAP also include any of these metals in the elemental form.

(b) [Reserved]

[73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 57919, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 63.11505 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source, as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, at all times. A new source is defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?"

(1) Each tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?", and is used for non-chromium electroplating; electroforming; electropolishing; electroless plating or other non-electrolytic metal coating operations, such as chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating.

(2) Each thermal spraying operation that applies one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?"

(3) Each dry mechanical polishing operation that emits one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?"

(b) An affected source is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or before March 14, 2008.

(c) An affected source is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source after March 14, 2008.

(d) This subpart does not apply to any of the process units or operations described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Process units that are subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart N (National Emission Standards for Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks).

(2) Research and development process units, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?"

(3) Process units that are used strictly for educational purposes.

(4) Plating, polishing, coating, or thermal spraying conducted to repair surfaces or equipment.

(5) Dry mechanical polishing conducted to restore the original finish to a surface.

(6) Any plating or polishing process that uses process materials that contain cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel (as the metal) in amounts less than 0.1 percent by weight, or that contain manganese in amounts less than 1.0 percent by weight (as the metal), as used. Information used to determine the amount of plating and polishing metal HAP in materials used in the plating or polishing process may include information reported on the Material Safety Data Sheet for the material, but is not required. For plating or polishing tanks, the HAP content may be determined from the final bath contents "as used" to plate or to polish.

(e) You are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, "Title V," provided you are not otherwise 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 applicable to area sources.

[73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 57919, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 63.11506 What are my compliance dates?

(a) If you own or operate an existing affected source, you must achieve compliance with the applicable provisions of this subpart no later than July 1, 2010.

(b) If you own or operate a new affected source for which the initial startup date is on or before July 1, 2008, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart no later than July 1, 2008.

(c) If you own or operate a new affected source for which the initial startup date is after July 1, 2008, you must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart upon initial startup of your affected source.

Standards and Compliance Requirements

§ 63.11507 What are my standards and management practices?

(a) If you own or operate an affected new or existing non-cyanide electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank (hereafter referred to as an "electrolytic" process tank, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?") that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and operates at a pH of less than 12, you must comply with the requirements in paragraph (a)(1), (2), or (3) of this section, and implement the applicable management practices in paragraph (g) of this section, as practicable.

(1) You must use a wetting agent/fume suppressant in the bath of the affected tank, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?" and according to paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must initially add the wetting agent/fume suppressant in the amounts recommended by the manufacturer for the specific type of electrolytic process.

(ii) You must add wetting agent/fume suppressant in proportion to the other bath chemistry ingredients that are added to replenish the bath, as in the original make-up of the bath, or in proportions such that the bath contents are returned to that of the original make-up of the bath.

(iii) If a wetting agent/fume suppressant is included in the electrolytic process bath chemicals used in the affected tank according to the manufacturer's instructions, it is not necessary to add additional wetting agent/fume suppressants to the tank to comply with this rule.

(2) You must capture and exhaust emissions from the affected tank to any one of the following emission control devices: composite mesh pad, packed bed scrubber, or mesh pad mist eliminator, according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must operate all capture and control devices according to the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions.

(ii) You must keep the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions at the facility at all times in a location where they can be easily accessed by the operators.

(3) You must cover the tank surface according to paragraph (a)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For batch electrolytic process tanks, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?", you must use a tank cover, as defined in § 63.11511, over all of the effective surface area of the tank for at least 95 percent of the electrolytic process operating time.

(ii) For continuous electrolytic process tanks, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?", you must cover at least 75 percent of the surface of the tank, as defined in § 63.11511, whenever the electrolytic process tank is in operation.

(b) If you own or operate an affected new or existing "flash" or short-term electroplating tank, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?", that uses or emits one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, you must comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2), and implement the applicable management practices in paragraph (g) of this section, as practicable.

(1) You must limit short-term or "flash" electroplating to no more than 1 cumulative hour per day or 3 cumulative minutes per hour of plating time.

(2) You must use a tank cover, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?", for at least 95 percent of the plating time.

(c) If you own or operate an affected new or existing process tank that is used both for short-term electroplating and for electrolytic processing of longer duration (i.e., processing that does not meet the definition of short-term or flash electroplating) and contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, you must meet the requirements specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, whichever apply to the process operation, and implement the applicable management practices in paragraph (g) of this section, as practicable.

(d) If you own or operate an affected new or existing electroplating tank that uses cyanide in the plating bath, operates at pH greater than or equal to 12, and contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, you must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) You must measure and record the pH of the bath upon startup of the bath, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?" No additional pH measurements are required.

(2) You must implement the applicable management practices in paragraph (g) of this section, as practicable.

(e) If you own or operate an affected new or existing dry mechanical polishing machine that emits one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, you must operate a capture system that captures particulate matter (PM) emissions from the dry mechanical polishing process and transports the emissions to a cartridge, fabric, or high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter, according to paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must operate all capture and control devices according to the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions.

(2) You must keep the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions at the facility at all times in a location where they can be easily accessed by the operators.

(f) If you own or operate an affected thermal spraying operation that applies one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, you must meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, and the applicable management practices in paragraph (g) of this section.

(1) For existing permanent thermal spraying operations, you must operate a capture system that collects PM emissions from the thermal spraying process and transports the emissions to a water curtain, fabric filter, cartridge, or HEPA filter, according to paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(2) For new permanent thermal spraying operations, you must operate a capture system that collects PM emissions from the thermal spraying process and transports the emissions to a fabric, cartridge, or HEPA filter, according to paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(3) For temporary thermal spraying operations, as defined in § 63.11511 "What definitions apply to this subpart?", you must meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must document the amount of time the thermal spraying occurs each day, and where it is conducted.

(ii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in paragraph (g) of this section, as practicable.

(g) If you own or operate an affected new or existing plating and polishing process unit that contains, applies, or emits one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, you must implement the applicable management practices in paragraphs (g)(1) through (12) of this section, as practicable.

- (1) Minimize bath agitation when removing any parts processed in the tank, as practicable except when necessary to meet part quality requirements.
- (2) Maximize the draining of bath solution back into the tank, as practicable, by extending drip time when removing parts from the tank; using drain boards (also known as drip shields); or withdrawing parts slowly from the tank, as practicable.
- (3) Optimize the design of barrels, racks, and parts to minimize dragout of bath solution (such as by using slotted barrels and tilted racks, or by designing parts with flow-through holes to allow the tank solution to drip back into the tank), as practicable.
- (4) Use tank covers, if already owned and available at the facility, whenever practicable.
- (5) Minimize or reduce heating of process tanks, as practicable (e.g., when doing so would not interrupt production or adversely affect part quality).
- (6) Perform regular repair, maintenance, and preventive maintenance of racks, barrels, and other equipment associated with affected sources, as practicable.
- (7) Minimize bath contamination, such as through the prevention or quick recovery of dropped parts, use of distilled/de-ionized water, water filtration, pre-cleaning of parts to be plated, and thorough rinsing of pre-treated parts to be plated, as practicable.
- (8) Maintain quality control of chemicals, and chemical and other bath ingredient concentrations in the tanks, as practicable.
- (9) Perform general good housekeeping, such as regular sweeping or vacuuming, if needed, and periodic washdowns, as practicable.
- (10) Minimize spills and overflow of tanks, as practicable.
- (11) Use squeegee rolls in continuous or reel-to-reel plating tanks, as practicable.
- (12) Perform regular inspections to identify leaks and other opportunities for pollution prevention.

[73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 57920, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 63.11508 What are my compliance requirements?

- (a) If you own or operate an affected source, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status in accordance with § 63.11509(b) of "What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?"
- (b) You must be in compliance with the applicable management practices and equipment standards in this subpart at all times.
- (c) To demonstrate initial compliance, you must satisfy the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (11) of this section.
 - (1) If you own or operate an affected electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?", and you use a wetting agent/fume suppressant to comply with this subpart, you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.
 - (i) You must add wetting agent/fume suppressant to the bath of each affected tank according to manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you add wetting agent/fume suppressant to the bath according to manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(iii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iv) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(2) If you own or operate an affected electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?", and you use a control system, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?", to comply with this subpart, you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) You must install a control system designed to capture emissions from the affected tank and exhaust them to a composite mesh pad, packed bed scrubber, or mesh pad mist eliminator.

(ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have installed the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(iii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iv) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(v) You must follow the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions for the control systems at all times.

(3) If you own or operate an affected batch electrolytic process tank, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?" that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and which is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you use a tank cover, as defined in § 63.11511, to comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart, you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You must install a tank cover on the affected tank.

(ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you operate the tank with the cover in place at least 95 percent of the electrolytic process operating time.

(iii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iv) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(4) If you own or operate an affected continuous electrolytic process tank, as defined in § 63.11511, "What definitions apply to this subpart?" that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you cover the tank surface to comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart, you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You must cover at least 75 percent of the surface area of the affected tank.

(ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you operate the tank with the surface cover in place whenever the continuous electrolytic process is in operation.

(iii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iv) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(5) If you own or operate an affected flash or short-term electroplating tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(b), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by limiting the plating time of the affected tank, you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you limit short-term or flash electroplating to no more than 1 cumulative hour per day, or 3 cumulative minutes per hour of plating time.

(ii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(6) If you own or operate an affected flash or short-term electroplating tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(b), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by operating the affected tank with a cover, you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(6)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You must install a tank cover on the affected tank.

(ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you operate the tank with the cover in place at least 95 percent of the plating time.

(iii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iv) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(7) If you own or operate an affected tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP, uses cyanide in the bath, and is subject to the management practices specified in § 63.11507(d), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must report in your Notification of Compliance Status the pH of the bath solution that was measured at startup, as defined in § 63.11511, according to the requirements of § 63.11507(d)(1).

(ii) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(iii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11490(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.

(8) If you own or operate an affected dry mechanical polishing operation that emits one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(e), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(8)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must install a control system that is designed to capture PM emissions from the polishing operation and exhaust them to a cartridge, fabric, or HEPA filter.

- (ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have installed the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.
 - (iii) You must keep the manufacturer's operating instructions at the facility at all times in a location where they can be easily accessed by the operators.
- (9) If you own or operate an existing affected permanent thermal spraying operation that applies one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(f)(1), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (i) You must install a control system that is designed to capture PM emissions from the thermal spraying operation and exhaust them to a water curtain, or a cartridge, fabric, or HEPA filter.
 - (ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have installed and are operating the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.
 - (iii) You must keep the manufacturer's operating instructions at the facility at all times in a location where they can be easily accessed by the operators.
- (10) If you own or operate a new affected permanent thermal spraying operation that applies one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(f)(2), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(10)(i) through (iii) of this section.
- (i) You must install and operate a control system that is designed to capture PM emissions from the thermal spraying operation and exhaust them to a cartridge, fabric, or HEPA filter.
 - (ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have installed and operate the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.
 - (iii) You must keep the manufacturer's operating instructions at the facility at all times in a location where they can be easily accessed by the operators.
- (11) If you own or operate an affected temporary thermal spraying operation that applies one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(f)(3), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraphs (c)(11)(i) and (ii) of this section.
- (i) You must implement the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.
 - (ii) You must state in your Notification of Compliance Status that you have implemented the applicable management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", as practicable.
 - (d) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable management practices and equipment standards specified in this subpart, you must satisfy the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (8) of this section.
- (1) You must always operate and maintain your affected source, including air pollution control equipment.
 - (2) You must prepare an annual compliance certification according to the requirements specified in § 63.11509(c), "Notification, Reporting, and Recordkeeping," and keep it in a readily-accessible location for inspector review.
 - (3) If you own or operate an affected electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards

and management practices?”, and you use a wetting agent/fume suppressant to comply with this subpart, you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must record that you have added the wetting agent/fume suppressant to the tank bath in the original make-up of the tank.

(ii) For tanks where the wetting agent/fume suppressant is a separate ingredient from the other tank additives, you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(3)(ii) (A) and (B) this section.

(A) You must add wetting agent/fume suppressant in proportion to the other bath chemistry ingredients that are added to replenish the tank bath, as in the original make-up of the tank; or in proportion such that the bath is brought back to the original make-up of the tank.

(B) You must record each addition of wetting agent/fume suppressant to the tank bath.

(iii) You must state in your annual compliance certification that you have added wetting agent/fume suppressant to the bath according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(4) If you own or operate an affected electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), “What are my standards and management practices?”, and you use a control system to comply with this subpart; an affected dry mechanical polishing operation that is subject to § 63.11507(e); or an affected thermal spraying operation that is subject to § 63.11507(f)(1) or (2), you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(4)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) You must operate and maintain the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(ii) Following any malfunction or failure of the capture or control devices to operate properly, you must take immediate corrective action to return the equipment to normal operation according to the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions.

(iii) You must state in your annual certification that you have operated and maintained the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(iv) You must record the results of all control system inspections, deviations from proper operation, and any corrective action taken.

(v) You must keep the manufacturer's operating instructions at the facility at all times in a location where they can be easily accessed by the operators.

(5) If you own or operate an affected flash or short-term electroplating tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(b), “What are my standards and management practices?” and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by limiting the plating time for the affected tank, you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must limit short-term or flash electroplating to no more than 1 cumulative hour per day or 3 cumulative minutes per hour of plating time.

(ii) You must record the times that the affected tank is operated each day.

(iii) You must state in your annual compliance certification that you have limited short-term or flash electroplating to no more than 1 cumulative hour per day or 3 cumulative minutes per hour of plating time.

(6) If you own or operate an affected batch electrolytic process tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements of § 63.11507(a), “What are my standards and management

practices?" or a flash or short-term electroplating tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(b), and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this section by operating the affected tank with a cover, you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must operate the tank with the cover in place at least 95 percent of the electrolytic process operating time.

(ii) You must record the times that the tank is operated and the times that the tank is covered on a daily basis.

(iii) You must state in your annual certification that you have operated the tank with the cover in place at least 95 percent of the electrolytic process time.

(7) If you own or operate an affected continuous electrolytic process tank that contains one or more of the plating and polishing metal HAP and is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by operating the affected tank with a cover, you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must operate the tank with at least 75 percent of the surface covered during all periods of electrolytic process operation.

(ii) You must state in your annual certification that you have operated the tank with 75 percent of the surface covered during all periods of electrolytic process operation.

(8) If you own or operate an affected tank or other operation that is subject to the management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must demonstrate continuous compliance according to paragraphs (d)(8)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) You must implement the applicable management practices during all times that the affected tank or process is in operation.

(ii) You must state in your annual compliance certification that you have implemented the applicable management practices, as practicable.

[73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 57920, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 63.11509 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements?

(a) If you own or operate an affected source, as defined in § 63.11505(a), "What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?", you must submit an Initial Notification in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section by the dates specified.

(1) The Initial Notification must include the information specified in § 63.9(b)(2)(i) through (iv) of the General Provisions of this part.

(2) The Initial Notification must include a description of the compliance method (e.g., use of wetting agent/fume suppressant) for each affected source.

(3) If you start up your affected source on or before July 1, 2008, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 calendar days after July 1, 2008.

(4) If you startup your new affected source after July 1, 2008, you must submit an Initial Notification when you become subject to this subpart.

(b) If you own or operate an affected source, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted before the close of business on the compliance date specified in § 63.11506, "What are my compliance dates?"

(2) The Notification of Compliance Status must include the items specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) List of affected sources and the plating and polishing metal HAP used in, or emitted by, those sources.

(ii) Methods used to comply with the applicable management practices and equipment standards.

(iii) Description of the capture and emission control systems used to comply with the applicable equipment standards.

(iv) Statement by the owner or operator of the affected source as to whether the source is in compliance with the applicable standards or other requirements.

(3) If a facility makes a change to any items in (b)(2)(i), iii, and (iv) of this section that does not result in a deviation, an amended Notification of Compliance Status should be submitted within 30 days of the change.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must prepare an annual certification of compliance report according to paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section. These reports do not need to be submitted unless a deviation from the requirements of this subpart has occurred during the reporting year, in which case, the annual compliance report must be submitted along with the deviation report.

(1) If you own or operate an affected electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank that is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a)(1), "What are my standards and management practices?", you must state in your annual compliance certification that you have added wetting agent/fume suppressant to the bath according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(2) If you own or operate any one of the affected sources listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, you must state in your annual certification that you have operated and maintained the control system according to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

(i) Electroplating, electroforming, or electropolishing tank that is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?", and you use a control system to comply with this subpart;

(ii) Dry mechanical polishing operation that is subject to § 63.11507(e); or

(iii) Permanent thermal spraying operation that is subject to § 63.11507(f)(1) or (2).

(3) If you own or operate an affected flash or short-term electroplating tank that is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(b), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by limiting the plating time of the affected tank, you must state in your annual compliance certification that you have limited short-term or flash electroplating to no more than 1 cumulative hour per day or 3 cumulative minutes per hour of plating time.

(4) If you own or operate an affected batch electrolytic process tank that is subject to the requirements of § 63.11507(a) or a flash or short-term electroplating tank that is subject to the requirements in § 63.11507(b), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by operating the affected tank with a cover, you must state in your annual certification that you have operated the tank with the cover in place at least 95 percent of the electrolytic process time.

(5) If you own or operate an affected continuous electrolytic process tank that is subject to the requirements of § 63.11507(a), "What are my standards and management practices?" and you comply with § 11507(a), (b) or (c) of this subpart by operating the affected tank with a cover, you must state in your annual certification that you have covered at least 75 percent of the surface area of the tank during all periods of electrolytic process operation.

(6) If you own or operate an affected tank or other affected plating and polishing operation that is subject to the management practices specified in § 63.11507(g), "What are my standards and management practices?" you must state in your annual compliance certification that you have implemented the applicable management practices, as practicable.

(7) Each annual compliance report must be prepared no later than January 31 of the year immediately following the reporting period and kept in a readily-accessible location for inspector review. If a deviation has occurred during the year, each annual compliance report must be submitted along with the deviation report, and postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 of the year immediately following the reporting period.

(d) If you own or operate an affected source, and any deviations from the compliance requirements specified in this subpart occurred during the year, you must report the deviations, along with the corrective action taken, and submit this report to the delegated authority.

(e) You must keep the records specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A copy of any Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted and all documentation supporting those notifications.

(2) The records specified in § 63.10(b)(2)(i) through (iii) and (xiv) of the General Provisions of this part.

(3) The records required to show continuous compliance with each management practice and equipment standard that applies to you, as specified in § 63.11508(d), "What are my compliance requirements?"

(f) You must keep each record for a minimum of 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. You must keep each record onsite for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to § 63.10(b)(1) of the General Provisions to part 63. You may keep the records offsite for the remaining 3 years.

[73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 57920, Sept. 19, 2011]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.11510 What General Provisions apply to this subpart?

If you own or operate a new or existing affected source, you must comply with the requirements of the General Provisions (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) according to Table 1 of this subpart.

§ 63.11511 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in this section.

Batch electrolytic process tank means a tank used for an electrolytic process in which a part or group of parts, typically mounted on racks or placed in barrels, is placed in the tank and immersed in an electrolytic process solution as a single unit (i.e., as a batch) for a predetermined period of time, during which none of the parts are removed from the tank and no other parts are added to the tank, and after which the part or parts are removed from the tank as a unit.

Bath means the liquid contents of a tank, as defined in this section, which is used for electroplating, electroforming, electropolishing, or other metal coating processes at a plating and polishing facility.

Bench-scale means any operation that is small enough to be performed on a bench, table, or similar structure so that the equipment is not directly contacting the floor.

Capture system means the collection of components used to capture gases and fumes released from one or more emissions points and then convey the captured gas stream to a control device, as part of a complete control system.

A capture system may include, but is not limited to, the following components as applicable to a given capture system design: duct intake devices, hoods, enclosures, ductwork, dampers, manifolds, plenums, and fans.

Cartridge filter means a type of control device that uses perforated metal cartridges containing a pleated paper or non-woven fibrous filter media to remove PM from a gas stream by sieving and other mechanisms. Cartridge filters can be designed with single use cartridges, which are removed and disposed after reaching capacity, or continuous use cartridges, which typically are cleaned by means of a pulse-jet mechanism.

Composite mesh pad means a type of control device similar to a mesh pad mist eliminator except that the device is designed with multiple pads in series that are woven with layers of material with varying fiber diameters, which produce a coalescing effect on the droplets or PM that impinge upon the pads.

Continuous electrolytic process tank means a tank that uses an electrolytic process and in which a continuous metal strip or other type of continuous substrate is fed into and removed from the tank continuously. This process is also called reel-to-reel electrolytic plating.

Control device means equipment that is part of a control system that collects and/or reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air. The control device receives emissions that are transported from the process by the capture system.

Control system means the combination of a capture system and a control device. The capture system is designed to collect and transport air emissions from the affected source to the control device. The overall control efficiency of any control system is a combination of the ability of the system to capture the air emissions (i.e., the capture efficiency) and the control device efficiency. Consequently, it is important to achieve good capture to ensure good overall control efficiency. Capture devices that are known to provide high capture efficiencies include hoods, enclosures, or any other duct intake devices with ductwork, dampers, manifolds, plenums, or fans.

Conversion coatings are coatings that form a hard metal finish on an object when the object is submerged in a tank bath or solution that contains the conversion coatings. Conversion coatings for the purposes of this rule include coatings composed of chromium, as well as the other plating and polishing metal HAP, where no electrical current is used.

Cyanide plating means plating processes performed in tanks that use cyanide as a major bath ingredient and that operate at pH of 12 or more, and use or emit any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section. Electroplating and electroforming are performed with or without cyanide. The cyanide in the bath works to dissolve the HAP metal added as a cyanide compound (e.g., cadmium cyanide) and creates free cyanide in solution, which helps to corrode the anode. These tanks are self-regulating to a pH of 12 due to the caustic nature of the cyanide bath chemistry. The cyanide in the bath is a major bath constituent and not an additive; however, the self-regulating chemistry of the bath causes the bath to act as if wetting agents/fume suppressants are being used and to ensure an optimum plating process. All cyanide plating baths at pH greater than or equal to 12 have cyanide-metal complexes in solution. The metal HAP to be plated is not emitted because it is either bound in the metal-cyanide complex or reduced at the cathode to elemental metal, and plated onto the immersed parts. Cyanide baths are not intentionally operated at pH less 12 since unfavorable plating conditions would occur in the tank, among other negative effects.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source or an owner or operator of such an affected source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this rule including, but not limited to, any equipment standard (including emissions and operating limits), management practice, or operation and maintenance requirement;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this rule and that is included in the operating permit for any affected facility required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any equipment standard (including emission and operating limits), management standard, or operation and maintenance requirement in this rule during startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

Dry mechanical polishing means a process used for removing defects from and smoothing the surface of finished metals and formed products after plating or thermal spraying with any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as

defined in this section, using automatic or manually-operated machines that have hard-faced abrasive wheels or belts and where no liquids or fluids are used to trap the removed metal particles. The affected process does not include polishing with use of pastes, liquids, lubricants, or any other added materials.

Electroforming means an electrolytic process using or emitting any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, that is used for fabricating metal parts. This process is essentially the same as electroplating except that the plated substrate (mandrel) is removed, leaving only the metal plate. In electroforming, the metal plate is self-supporting and generally thicker than in electroplating.

Electroless plating means a non-electrolytic process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, in which metallic ions in a plating bath or solution are reduced to form a metal coating at the surface of a catalytic substrate without the use of external electrical energy. Electroless plating is also called non-electrolytic plating. Examples include, but are not limited to, chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating.

Electrolytic plating processes means electroplating and electroforming that use or emit any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, where metallic ions in a plating bath or solution are reduced to form a metal coating on the surface of parts and products using electrical energy.

Electroplating means an electrolytic process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, in which metal ions in solution are reduced onto the surface of the work piece (the cathode) via an electrical current. The metal ions in the solution are usually replenished by the dissolution of metal from solid metal anodes fabricated of the same metal being plated, or by direct replenishment of the solution with metal salts or oxides; electroplating is also called electrolytic plating.

Electropolishing means an electrolytic process performed in a tank after plating that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, in which a work piece is attached to an anode immersed in a bath, and the metal substrate is dissolved electrolytically, thereby removing the surface contaminant; electropolishing is also called electrolytic polishing. For the purposes of this subpart, electropolishing does not include bench-scale operations.

Fabric filter means a type of control device used for collecting PM by filtering a process exhaust stream through a filter or filter media. A fabric filter is also known as a baghouse.

Filters, for the purposes of this part, include cartridge, fabric, or HEPA filters, as defined in this section.

Flash electroplating means an electrolytic process performed in a tank that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, and that is used no more than 3 cumulative minutes per hour or no more than 1 cumulative hour per day.

General Provisions of this part (40 CFR part 63, subpart A) means the section of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that addresses air pollution rules that apply to all HAP sources addressed in part 63, which includes the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

HAP means hazardous air pollutant as defined from the list of 188 chemicals and compounds specified in the CAA Amendments of 1990; HAP are also called "air toxics." The five plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, are on this list of 188 chemicals.

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter means a type of control device that uses a filter composed of a mat of randomly arranged fibers and is designed to remove at least 99.97 percent of airborne particles that are 0.3 micrometers or larger in diameter.

Maintenance is any process at a plating and polishing facility that is performed to keep the process equipment or the facility operating properly and is not performed on items to be sold as products.

Major facility for HAP is any facility that emits greater than 10 tpy of any HAP, or that emits a combined total of all HAP of over 25 tpy, where the HAP used to determine the total facility emissions are not restricted to only plating and polishing metal HAP or from only plating and polishing operations.

Mesh pad mist eliminator means a type of control device, consisting of layers of interlocked filaments densely packed between two supporting grids that remove liquid droplets and PM from the gas stream through inertial impaction and direct interception.

Metal coating operation means any process performed either in a tank that contains liquids or as part of a thermal spraying operation, that applies one or more plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, to the surface of parts and products used in manufacturing. These processes include but are not limited to: non-chromium electroplating; electroforming; electropolishing; non-electrolytic metal coating processes, such as chromate conversion coating, electroless nickel plating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating; and thermal or flame spraying.

Metal HAP content of material used in plating and polishing is the HAP content as determined from an analysis or engineering estimate of the HAP contents of the tank bath or solution, in the case of plating, metal coating, or electropolishing; or the HAP content of the metal coating being applied in the case of thermal spraying. Safety data sheet (SDS) information may be used in lieu of testing or engineering estimates but is not required to be used.

New source means any affected source for which you commenced construction or reconstruction after March 14, 2008.

Non-cyanide electrolytic plating and electropolishing processes means electroplating, electroforming, and electropolishing that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, performed without cyanide in the tank. These processes do not use cyanide in the tank and operate at pH values less than 12. These processes use electricity and add or remove metals such as metal HAP from parts and products used in manufacturing. Both electroplating and electroforming can be performed with cyanide as well.

Non-electrolytic plating means a process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, in which metallic ions in a plating bath or solution are reduced to form a metal coating at the surface of a catalytic substrate without the use of external electrical energy. Non-electrolytic plating is also called electroless plating. Examples include chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, electroless nickel plating, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating.

Packed-bed scrubber means a type of control device that includes a single or double packed bed that contains packing media on which PM and droplets impinge and are removed from the gas stream. The packed-bed section of the scrubber is followed by a mist eliminator to remove any water entrained from the packed-bed section.

Plating and polishing facility means a facility engaged in one or more of the following processes that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section: electroplating processes other than chromium electroplating (*i.e.*, non-chromium electroplating); electroless plating; other non-electrolytic metal coating processes performed in a tank, such as chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating; thermal spraying; and the dry mechanical polishing of finished metals and formed products after plating or thermal spraying. Plating is performed in a tank or thermally sprayed so that a metal coating is irreversibly applied to an object. Plating and polishing does not include any bench-scale processes.

Plating and polishing metal HAP means any compound of any of the following metals: cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, and nickel, or any of these metals in the elemental form, with the exception of lead. Any material that does not contain cadmium, chromium, lead, or nickel in amounts greater than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight (as the metal), and does not contain manganese in amounts greater than or equal to 1.0 percent by weight (as the metal), as reported on the Material Safety Data Sheet for the material, is not considered to be a plating and polishing metal HAP.

Plating and polishing process tanks means any tank in which a process is performed at an affected plating and polishing facility that uses or has the potential to emit any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section. The processes performed in plating and polishing tanks include the following: electroplating processes other than chromium electroplating (*i.e.*, non-chromium electroplating) performed in a tank; electroless plating; and non-electrolytic metal coating processes, such as chromate conversion coating, nickel acetate sealing, sodium dichromate sealing, and manganese phosphate coating; and electropolishing. This term does not include tanks containing solutions that are used to clean, rinse or wash parts prior to placing the parts in a plating and polishing process tank, or subsequent to removing the parts from a plating and polishing process tank. This term also does not include any bench-scale operations.

PM means solid or particulate matter that is emitted into the air.

Repair means any process used to return a finished object or tool back to its original function or shape.

Research and development process unit means any process unit that is used for conducting research and development for new processes and products and is not used to manufacture products for commercial sale, except in a *de minimis* manner.

Short-term plating means an electroplating process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, and that is used no more than 3 cumulative minutes per hour or 1 hour cumulative per day.

Startup of the tank bath is when the components or relative proportions of the various components in the bath have been altered from the most recent operating period. Startup of the bath does not include events where only the tank's heating or agitation and other mechanical operations are turned back on after being turned off for a period of time.

Tank cover for batch process units means a solid structure made of an impervious material that is designed to cover the entire open surface of a tank or process unit that is used for plating or other metal coating processes.

Tank cover for continuous process units, means a solid structure or combination of structures, made of an impervious material that is designed to cover at least 75 percent of the open surface of the tank or process unit that is used for continuous plating or other continuous metal coating processes.

Temporary thermal spraying means a thermal spraying operation that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, and that lasts no more than 1 hour in duration during any one day and is conducted in situ. Thermal spraying that is conducted in a dedicated thermal spray booth or structure is not considered to be temporary thermal spraying.

Thermal spraying (also referred to as metal spraying or flame spraying) is a process that uses or emits any of the plating and polishing metal HAP, as defined in this section, in which a metallic coating is applied by projecting heated, molten, or semi-molten metal particles onto a substrate. Commonly-used thermal spraying methods include high velocity oxy-fuel (HVOF) spraying, flame spraying, electric arc spraying, plasma arc spraying, and detonation gun spraying. This operation does not include spray painting at ambient temperatures.

Water curtain means a type of control device that draws the exhaust stream through a continuous curtain of moving water to scrub out suspended PM.

Wetting agent/fume suppressant means any chemical agent that reduces or suppresses fumes or mists from a plating and polishing tank by reducing the surface tension of the tank bath.

[73 FR 37741, July 1, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 57921, Sept. 19, 2011]

§ 63.11512 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

(1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under 40 CFR 63.6(g), of the General Provisions of this part.

(2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(h)(9), of the General Provisions of this part.

(3) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), of the General Provisions of this part. A “major change to test method” is defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f), of the General Provisions of this part. A “major change to monitoring” is defined in § 63.90.

(5) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), of the General Provisions of this part. A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in § 63.90.

§ 63.11513 [Reserved]

Table 1 to Subpart WWWWWW of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Plating and Polishing Area Sources

As required in § 63.11510, “What General Provisions apply to this subpart?”, you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to you.

Citation	Subject
63.1 ¹	Applicability.
63.2	Definitions.
63.3	Units and abbreviations.
63.4	Prohibited activities.
63.6(a), (b)(1)-(b)(5), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), and (j)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.
63.10(a), (b)(1), (b)(2)(i)-(iii), (xiv), (b)(3), (d)(1), (f)	Recordkeeping and reporting.
63.12	State authority and delegations.
63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies and EPA regional offices.
63.14	Incorporation by reference.
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality.

¹ Section 63.11505(e), “What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?”, exempts affected sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a
Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Source Location:	30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
County:	St. Joseph
SIC Code:	3316 and 3471
Permit Renewal No.:	T141-34890-00159
Permit Reviewer:	Julie Alexander

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed the operating permit renewal application from I/N Tek & I/N Kote relating to the operation of a stationary metal coil manufacturing source. On August 2, 2014, I/N Tek & I/N Kote submitted an application to the OAQ requesting to renew its operating permit. I/N Tek & I/N Kote was issued its first Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T141-27044-00159 on June 28, 2010.

Source Definition

This Source Definition from the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal was incorporated into this permit as follows:

This stationary continuous cold mill, a continuous hot dip galvanizing line, and an electrolytic galvanizing line at a metal coil-manufacturing source consists of two (2) plants:

- (a) I/N Tek (141-00040) is located at 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana; and
- (b) I/N Kote (141-00046) is located at 30755 Edison Road, New Carlisle, Indiana.

Since the two (2) plants are located in contiguous properties, I/N Tek supports I/N Kote, and both partnerships are owned by subsidiaries of the same companies, they will be considered one (1) source and assigned plant identification number 141-00159.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units:

I/N Tek (continuous cold mill (CCM) for the production of cold-rolled steel strips in the coil form)

(gear modification October 10, 2000 to allow for higher line speed to produce lighter and narrower products for EU1-EU5)

- (a) One (1) pinch roll leveler (EU1), equipped with a hood and exhaust system with a design flow rate of 12,000 scfm, using a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 1, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.

- (b) One (1) flash butt welder (EU2), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 7,956 scfm, using an in-line separator and a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 2, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (c) One (1) descale acid pickling line (EU4), equipped with water sealed edge covers and a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 35,235 scfm, using a counter-current packed tower scrubber with a mist eliminator installed above the packing for control and exhausted through stack 4, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (d) One (1) tandem cold mill (EU5), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 147,667 scfm, using two Hitachi Baffle Plate Collision Type 1 (or equivalent) mist eliminators for control and exhausted through stack 5, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 881,840 pounds per hour of hot rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (e) One (1) electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 15,912 scfm, using a Ceilcote horizontal air wash (or equivalent) for control and exhausted through stack 6, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 540,000 pounds per hour of cold rolled steel strip in coil form.
- (f) One (1) post treatment pickling operation (EU9), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 9,472 scfm, using a counter-current packed tower scrubber with a Chevron or mesh type mist eliminator installed above the packing for control and exhausted through stack 9, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 540,000 pounds per hour of cold rolled strip steel.
- (g) One (1) roll shot cabinet (EU11), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 4,164 scfm, using a baghouse for control and exhausted through stack 11, installed on October 15, 1987, nominal capacity: 20,000 pounds per hour of steel rolls.
- (h) One (1) natural gas-fired annealing furnace (EU7-1), rated at 222 million British thermal units per hour, using a Bloom 2320 burner or equivalent for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.
- (i) One (1) natural gas-fired waste heat boiler (EU7-2), rated at 95.0 million British thermal units per hour, using NO_x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.
- (j) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU7-3), rated at 70.8 million British thermal units per hour, using NO_x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 7, installed on November 3, 1988.

I/N Kote (continuous hot dip galvanizing line (CGL))

- (k) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, low NO_x heating furnace (EU21), rated at 113.1 million British thermal units per hour, using low-NO_x regenerative burners for control and exhausted through stack 21, installed on November 15, 1991.
- (l) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, galvannealing furnace (EU22), rated at 30.2 million British thermal units per hour, using low NO_x burners for control and exhausted through stack 22, installed on November 15, 1991.
- (m) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27), rated at 71.5 million British thermal units per hour, using flue gas recirculation for control and exhausted through stack 27, installed on November 15, 1991. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

- (n) One (1) CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 24,630 scfm, using a scrubber with horizontal mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 20, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 123,800 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (o) One (1) CGL skin pass mill (EU31), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 11,313 scfm, using a fume scrubber and a horizontal mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 31, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 123,800 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (p) One (1) CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 10,000 scfm, using a high efficiency scrubber with vertical mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 32, installed on November 15, 1991.

I/N Kote (electrolytic galvanizing line (EGL))

- (q) One (1) EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 41,480 scfm, using a scrubber with vertical mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 24, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 135,900 pounds of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (r) One (1) EGL degreasing operation (EU25), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 3,117 scfm, using a mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 25, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity 135,900 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.
- (s) One (1) EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26), equipped with a ventilation system with a design flow rate of 2,981 scfm, using a mist eliminator for control and exhausted through stack 26, installed on November 15, 1991, nominal capacity: 135,900 pounds per hour of uncoated cold rolled steel strip.

Internal combustion engines

- (t) Three (3) 1000 horsepower switching locomotives, each with a maximum capacity of 26.97 gal/hr of diesel fuel

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities:

- (a) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour (space heaters with a total capacity: 76.3 million British thermal units per hour at the I/N Kote facility only.]
- (b) A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]
- (c) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6.
- (d) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows: having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kiloPascals; 15 millimeters of mercury; or 0.3 pounds per square inch measured at 38 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) or; having a vapor pressure equal to or less

than 0.7 kiloPascals; 5 millimeters of mercury; or 0.1 pounds per square inch measured at 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit); the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.

- (e) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
- (f) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access. [326 IAC 6-4]
- (g) Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - (1) One (1) 750 KW Kohler diesel generator, installed in 1991
 - (2) One (1) 240 KW GE Diesel generator for CAPL, installed in 1990
 - (3) One (1) 40 BHP Clark GM Cooling tower diesel generator, installed in 1989
- (h) Other emergency equipment as follows: stationary fire pumps. [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - (1) One (1) 340 HP Cummins Diesel NT855F4 fire pump, installed in 1988.
- (i) Lime storage silo; inspection line electrostatic oiler; electric motor ventilation; skinpass oil room ventilation; wrapping line edge oiler; CGL quench fume.
- (j) One (1) I/N Tek CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW]

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. T141-27044-00159 on June 28, 2010. There have been no subsequent approvals issued.

All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the State Implementation Plan have been either incorporated as originally stated, revised, or deleted by this permit. All previous registrations and permits are superseded by this permit.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Emission Calculations

See Appendix A of this document for detailed emission calculations.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in St. Joseph 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.

¹Attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard for the South Bend-Elkhart area, including St. Joseph County, and is a maintenance area for the 1-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for purposes of 40 CFR 51, Subpart X*. The 1-hour standard 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. St. Joseph 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}**
St. Joseph County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
St. Joseph County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this source is classified as a steel mill plant, it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions

This table reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

Unrestricted Potential Emissions	
Pollutant	Tons/year
PM	Greater than 100
PM ₁₀	Greater than 100
PM _{2.5}	Greater than 100
SO ₂	Less than 100
NO _x	Greater than 100
VOC	Less than 100
CO	Greater than 100
Hydrochloric acid	Greater than 10
Hexane	Less than 10
Nickel	Less than 10
Total HAPs	Greater than 25

Appendix A of this TSD reflects the unrestricted potential emissions of the source.

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 (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, and CO is equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7 and will be issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal.
- (b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year and/or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination of HAPs is equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, because the source met the following:

- (a) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance of Part 70 permits.
- (b) Monitoring and related record keeping requirements which assume that all reasonable information is provided to evaluate continuous compliance with the applicable requirements.

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the emission units. Any new control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 permit renewal, and only to the extent that the effect of the control equipment is made practically enforceable in the permit.

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)								
	PM	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	HCL
Pinch Roll Leveler (EU1) ^{1,2}	2.20	2.20	182.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flash Butt Welder (EU2) ^{1,2}	0.44	0.44	17.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4) ^{1,2}	3.50	3.50	100.74	-	-	-	-	9.81	9.81
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9) ^{1,2}	0.88	0.88	43.80	-	-	-	-		
Tandem Cold Mill (EU5) ^{1,2}	28.90	28.90	72.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU6) ^{1,2}	1.20	1.20	35.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll Shot Cabinet (EU11) ^{1,2}	1.50	1.50	350.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU20) ^{1,4}	2.63	2.63	32.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Skin Pass Mill (EU31) ^{1,4}	1.10	1.10	35.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24) ^{1,2}	9.15	9.15	186.88	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
EGL Degreasing Operation (EU25) ^{1,2}	0.44	0.44	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Precleaning Operation (EU26) ^{1,2}	0.44	0.44	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Sink Roll Pickling Operation (EU32)	1.10	1.10	260.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2) ^{1,3}	1.25	3.10	3.10	0.24	20.80	2.24	34.27	0.77	-
Package Boiler (EU7-3) ^{1,3}	0.93	2.31	2.31	0.18	15.50	1.67	25.54	0.57	-

Process/ Emission Unit	Potential To Emit of the Entire Source After Issuance of Renewal (tons/year)								
	PM	PM ₁₀ *	PM _{2.5} **	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs	HCL
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22) ³	0.25	0.99	0.99	0.08	51.58	0.71	10.89	0.24	-
Package Boiler (EU27) ³	0.58	2.33	2.33	0.18	15.70	1.69	25.79	0.58	-
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	0.62	2.49	2.49	0.20	16.38	1.80	27.52	0.62	-
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1) ^{1,3}	2.77	7.25	7.25	0.57	418.10	5.24	80.08	1.80	-
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21) ³	0.92	3.69	3.69	0.29	99.08	2.67	40.80	0.92	-
Locomotives ⁵	3.06	3.06	3.06	-	363.08	21.08	38.19	9.04E-08	-
Insignificant Activities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	-
Total PTE of Entire Source	64.87	79.70	1,346.32	2.75	1,001.22	38.11	284.07	15.33	9.81
Title V Major Source Thresholds	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	10
PSD Major Source Thresholds	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	NA	NA
negl. = negligible * Under the Part 70 Permit program (40 CFR 70), PM10 and PM2.5, not particulate matter (PM), are each considered as a regulated air pollutant". **PM2.5 listed is direct PM2.5. 1) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PSD BACT limitations for PM have been established for these facilities. 2) PM10 emission levels have been assumed to equal PM emission levels. 3) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PSD BACT limitations for NOx have been established for these facilities. 4) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PSD BACT limitations for PM10 have been established for these facilities. 5) Pursuant to T141-7316-00159 issued June 30, 2004, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), avoidance limitations for PM and NOx have been established for these facilities.									

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_4q18.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) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a PSD regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more, and it is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

- (b) This existing source is not a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAPs emissions are less than ten (10) tons per year for any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is an area source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- (c) These emissions are based upon the Part 70 Renewal T141-27044-00159.

Federal Rule Applicability

CAM

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64.2, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is applicable to each existing pollutant-specific emission unit that meets the following criteria:

- (1) has a potential to emit before controls equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the pollutant involved;
- (2) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for that pollutant; and
- (3) uses a control device, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1, to comply with that emission limitation or standard.

The following table is used to identify the applicability of each of the criteria, under 40 CFR 64.1, to each existing emission unit and specified pollutant subject to CAM:

Emission Units	Pollutant	Control Device	Emission Limitation	Control Device Necessary?	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable	Large Unit
EU1	PM	baghouse	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU2	PM	Inline separator, baghouse	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU4	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
	HCL		Y 40 CFR 63.1	Y	>10	<10	10	Y	N
EU5	PM	Two (2) mist eliminators	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU6	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU9	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
	HCL		Y 40 CFR 63.1	Y	>10	<10	10	Y	N
EU11	PM	baghouse	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*

Emission Units	Pollutant	Control Device	Emission Limitation	Control Device Necessary?	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable	Large Unit
EU20	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 2-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU31	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 2-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU32	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 2-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
	H ₂ SO ₄		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU24	PM	Scrubber	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 2-2	Y	>100	<100	100	Y	N
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
	Ni		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
	H ₂ SO ₄		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU25	PM	mist eliminator	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 2-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*
EU26	PM	mist eliminator	Y 326 IAC 6.5-1-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y 326 IAC 2-2	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		N -	*	*	*	*	N 1	*

Notes:

- Unit does not have a limit, control device and/or PTE before any controls that exceeds TV thresholds. No further evaluation is need for this unit. CAM does not apply.

Based on this evaluation, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64, CAM are applicable to EU-1, EU-4, EU11, and EU24 for PM and PM10 and EU4 and EU9 for HCL. This conclusion was initially determined under Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal T 141-27044-00159 and a CAM plan was incorporated into the renewal. All other emissions units do not have control device.

NSPS

- No boiler at the source is subject to the NSPS for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1971 (40 CFR 60.40, Subpart D) because their individual capacities are each less than 250 MMBtu/hr. Therefore, the requirements of the NSPS are not included in the permit.
- No boiler at the source is subject to the NSPS for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60.40b, Subpart Db) because their individual capacities are each less than 100 MMBtu/hr. Therefore, the requirements of the NSPS are not included in the permit.
- The natural gas-fired waste heat boiler (EU7-2) and the natural gas-fired package boiler (EU7-3) are not subject to the NSPS for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60.40c, Subpart Dc) because they were both installed in November, 1988, which is prior to the June 9, 1989 applicability date. Therefore, the requirements of the NSPS are not included in the permit.

This source is still subject to the New Source Performance Standard for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (40 CFR 60.48c, Subpart Dc), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12. The natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27) is subject to the NSPS because it was constructed after June 9, 1989 and has a heat input

capacity greater than 10 million Btu per hour and less than 100 million Btu per hour.

- One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27), exhausted through stack 27, rated at 71.5 million British thermal units per hour, controlled by flue gas recirculation, installed on November 15, 1991. [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

The emission unit is subject to the following portions of Subpart Dc.

- (1) 40 CFR 60.40c(a), (b) and (c)
- (2) 40 CFR 60.41c
- (3) 40 CFR 60.48c(a), (f)(4), (g), and (i)

- (e) This source is not subject to the NSPS for Sulfuric Acid Plants (40 CFR Part 60.80, Subpart H) because the source does not produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning sulfur compounds. Therefore, the requirements of the NSPS are not included in the permit.
- (f) The requirements of the following NSPS under 40 CFR Part 60 are not included in the permit:
- Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978 (40 CFR Part 60.110, Subpart K); and
 - Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984 (40 CFR Part 60.110a, Subpart Ka).

I/N Tek & I/N Kote commenced construction after 1984; therefore, none of the facilities meet the applicability dates.

- (g) The following facilities are not subject to the NSPS for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 (40 CFR 60.110b, Subpart Kb): Therefore, the requirements of the NSPS are not included in the permit.
- (1) The gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation is not subject because, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.110b(d)(6), the emission unit is defined as a gasoline service station and, therefore, is exempt from this rule.
 - (2) None of the storage tanks are subject because each of the storage tanks has an individual volume less than the Subpart Kb applicability limit of 75 cubic meters (19,800 gallons).
- (h) This source is not subject to the NSPS for Metal Coil Surface Coating (40 CFR Part 60, Subpart TT) because the coatings are inorganic and not organic coatings as defined in 40 CFR 60.461. Therefore, the requirements of the NSPS are not included in the permit.
- (i) The requirements of the following NSPS under 40 CFR Part 60 are not included in the permit:
- Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60.4200, Subpart IIII); and
 - Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR Part 60.4230, Subpart JJJJ).

All current locomotives, emergency generators, and emergency water pumps at the facility were constructed before 2001, prior to any of the applicability dates in these standards.

NESHAPs

(j) This source is not subject to the NESHAP for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning (40 CFR Part 63.460, Subpart T) because the degreasers used do not use halogenated solvents. Therefore, the requirements of the NESHAP are not included in the permit.

(k) The descale acid pickling line (EU4) and post treatment pickling operation (EU9) would have been subject to the NESHAP for Steel Pickling—HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants (40 CFR Part 63.1155, Subpart CCC). However, the source has elected to comply with the following limit in order for the source to maintain area source status:

- Combined hydrochloric acid emissions from the descale acid pickling line (EU4) and the post-treatment pickling operation (EU9) shall not exceed 2.24 lb/hr.

Therefore, the requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC are not included in the permit, HCL emissions are less than 10 tons per year.

(l) The requirements of the following NESHAPs under 40 CFR Part 63 are not included in the permit:

- NESHAP for Surface Coating of Metal Coil (40 CFR Part 63.5080, Subpart SSSS);
- NESHAP: Hydrochloric Acid Production (40 CFR Part 63.8980, Subpart NNNNN); and
- NESHAP: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD).

These NESHAPs apply only to major sources. Since the limited potential to emit of any single HAP is less than 10 tons per year, I/N Tek & I/N Kote is an area source of HAPs; therefore, I/N Tek & I/N Kote does not meet the definition of a major source.

(m) This source is not subject to the national Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers at Area Sources (40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJ) because each boiler at the facility qualifies as a gas-fired boiler as defined in 40 CFR 63.11237. Gas-fired boilers are not subject to this subpart. Therefore, the requirements of the NESHAP are not included in the permit.

(m) This source still is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR 63.6580, Subpart ZZZZ), which is incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82. The compliance date for this source is January 10, 2010. These units are considered existing emergency stationary RICE with a rating of greater than 300 hp and less than or equal to 500 hp and for emergency spark ignition ICE with a rating of greater than or equal to 50 hp and less than or equal to 500 hp. The units subject to this rule include the following:

- Emergency generators as follows: diesel generators not exceeding 1,600 horsepower. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - One (1) Kohler 750 kW diesel generator, installed in 1991

- One (1) 240 KW GE Diesel generator for CAPL, installed in 1990
- One (1) 40 BHP Clark GM Cooling tower diesel generator, installed in 1989
- Other emergency equipment as follows: stationary fire pumps. [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ]
 - One (1) 340 HP Cummins Diesel NT855F4 fire pump, installed in 1988.

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart ZZZZ.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.6580
- (2) 40 CFR 63.6585(a) and (c)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.6590(a)(1)(iii)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.6603(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.6605
- (7) 40 CFR 63.6625(e)(3), (f), (h), (i)
- (8) 40 CFR 63.6640(a), (e), (f)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.6655(e)(2), (f)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.6660
- (12) 40 CFR 63.6665
- (13) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (15) Table 2d, 6 & 8

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

- (n) This source still is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (40 CFR 63.11130, Subpart CCCCCC). The compliance date for this source is January 10, 2011. The source has a gasoline dispensing facility that is located at an area source. The source has determined the annual throughput of this facility to be less than 10,000 gallons.
- A gasoline fuel transfer and dispensing operation handling less than or equal to 1,300 gallons per day, such as filling of tanks, locomotives, automobiles, having a storage capacity less than or equal to 10,500 gallons. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart CCCCCC.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11110;
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11111(a), (b);
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11112(a), (d);
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11113(b), (c);
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11115(a)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11116;
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11130;
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11131;
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11132;
- (10) Table 3

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCCC.

- (o) This source is not subject to the NESHAP: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources (40 CFR Part 63.11169, Subpart HHHHHH) because there are no spray application of coatings containing compounds of chromium (Cr), lead (Pb), manganese (Mn), nickel (Ni), or cadmium (Cd). Therefore, the requirements of the NESHAP are not included in the permit.
- (p) This source still is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Source Standards for Plating and Polishing Operations (40 CFR 63.11510, Subpart WWWWWW). The compliance date for this source is July 1, 2010. The source engages in non-chromium, non-cyanide electroplating that emits a plating metal HAP (nickel). Zinc nickel electroplating has been discontinued at EU24, therefore this subpart does not apply, but the follow unit is still subject.
 - One (1) I/N Tek CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process. Under 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWWWW, this is considered an existing affected source. [40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWWWW]

This source is subject to the following portions of Subpart WWWWWW.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.11504
- (2) 40 CFR 63.11505(a)(1), (b)
- (3) 40 CFR 63.11506(a)
- (4) 40 CFR 63.11507(a), (g)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.11508(a), (b), (c)(2), (c)(4), (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(4), (d)(7), (d)(8)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.11509
- (7) 40 CFR 63.11510
- (8) 40 CFR 63.11511
- (9) 40 CFR 63.11512
- (10) Table 1

The provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63 Subpart WWWWWW.

- (q) This source is not subject to the NESHAP: Area Source Standards for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories (40 CFR Part 63.11514, Subpart XXXXXX) because the source's SIC codes (3316 and 3471) are not included in the EPA source category list for the nine metal fabrication and finishing source categories. Although the source engages in welding operations emitting HAPs, it does not qualify as one of the nine source categories, rendering this rule not applicable. Therefore, the requirements of the NESHAP are not included in the permit.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 1-6-3 (Preventive Maintenance Plan)

The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-6-3.

326 IAC 1-5-2 (Emergency Reduction Plans)

The source is subject to 326 IAC 1-5-2.

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD))

- (a) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the Permittee shall comply with the following limits:

Unit	Pollutant	Limit	
		lb/hr	tpy
EU1	PM	0.5	2.2
EU11	PM	0.35	1.5
EU2	PM	0.1	0.44
EU20	PM	0.60	2.63
	PM10		
EU24	PM	2.09	9.15
	PM10		
EU25	PM	0.10	0.44
EU26	PM	0.10	0.44
	PM10		
EU31	PM	0.25	1.10
	PM10		
EU32	PM	0.25	1.10
	PM10		
EU4	PM	0.8	3.5
EU5	PM	6.6	28.9
EU6	PM	0.28	1.2
EU7-1	PM	0.66	2.77
EU7-2	PM	0.285	1.25
EU7-3	PM	0.21	0.93
EU9	PM	0.35	1.5

- (b) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046, issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the Permittee shall only combust natural gas and the NO_x emissions shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Limit				
	MMBtu/hr	lb/MMBtu	lb/hr	tpy	other
EU21	113.1	0.2	22.62	99.08	low-NO _x regenerative burners
EU22	30.2	0.39	11.78	51.58	low-NO _x burners
EU27	71.5	0.05	3.57	15.7	flue gas recirculation
EU7-1	222	0.43	95.5	418.1	Bloom 2320 Burner
EU7-2	95	0.5	4.75	20.8	NO _x suppression-design and flue gas recirculation
EU7-3	70.8	0.05	3.54	15.5	

- (c) Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the Space Heaters shall combust only natural gas and not exceed a total of 76.3 MMBtu/hr heat input at the I/N Kote facility only.
- (d) Pursuant to I/N Kote CP 71-1822 (Plant ID 141-00046), issued November 15, 1991, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), the total input of diesel fuel to the three (3) 1000 hp diesel fired switching locomotives (internal combustion engines) shall be less than 304,000 total gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This constitutes PSD BACT for PM and NO_x for the locomotives.

Since the locomotives were constructed after the issuance of the PSD regulations in 1988, the emissions from the locomotives were reviewed for PSD applicability in 1991. Pursuant to USEPA determination, the locomotives were not considered mobile sources;

they were captive to the source property and were present all year round. In accordance, they were considered non-road engines and permitted as such. Therefore, pursuant to I/N Kote CP 71-1822 (Plant ID 141-00046), issued on November 15, 1991, the operational limit of the locomotives was considered BACT, established pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2.

IDEM is currently following guidance from Office of Legal Counsel that states:

"Indiana law did not preclude the regulation of non-road engines and vehicles until December of 1998 (amendment to definition of "source" and PSD "stationary source"). Because of this, IDEM considers any engine that may meet the federal definition of a nonroad engine and that was permitted prior to December of 1998 to be validly regulated as a stationary source."

Since the locomotives were constructed after 1988 but prior to 1998, they were validly regulated. Therefore, at this time IDEM will continue to regulate the locomotives as part of the facility.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source, not located in Lake, Porter, or LaPorte County, is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting) because it is required to have an operating permit pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70). The potential to emit of VOC and PM10 is less than 250 tons per year; and the potential to emit of CO, NOx, and SO2 is less than 2,500 tons per year. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(a)(2), triennial reporting is required. An emission statement shall be submitted in accordance with the compliance schedule in 326 IAC 2-6-3 by July 1, 2016 and every three (3) years thereafter. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

This source is subject to the opacity limitations specified in 326 IAC 5-1-2(1).

326 IAC 6.5 PM Limitations Except Lake County

This source is subject to 326 IAC 6.5 because it is located in St. Joseph County, its PM PTE (or limited PM PTE) is equal to or greater than 100 tons/year or actual emissions are greater than 10 tons/year. However, this source is not one of the sources specifically listed in 326 IAC 6.5-2 through 326 IAC 6.5-10. Therefore, 326 IAC 6.5-1-2(a) and 6.5-1-2(b)(3) applies.

326 IAC 6.8 PM Limitations for Lake County

This source is not subject to 326 IAC 6.8 because it is not located in Lake County.

State Rule Applicability – Individual Facilities

326 IAC 6-2 (Sources of indirect heating)

This source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-2 because the facility is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County). Pursuant to the applicability requirements (326 IAC 6-2-1(e)), if any limitation established by this rule is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 6.5-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County) or 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards), then the limitations contained in 326 IAC 6.5-1 or 326 IAC 12 prevail.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes)

This source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6-3 because the facility is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 6.5-1-2 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County). Pursuant to the applicability requirements (326 IAC 6-3-1(c)), if any limitation established by this rule is inconsistent with applicable limitations contained in 326 IAC 6.5-1 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), 326 IAC 12 (New Source Performance Standards), or 326 IAC 20

(Hazardous Air Pollutants), then the limitations contained in 326 IAC 6.5-1, 326 IAC 12, or 326 IAC 20 prevail.

326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions)

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

326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emission Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-5 (Fugitive Particulate Matter Emissions Limitations), fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled according to the attached Fugitive Dust Control Plan in Attachment A.

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

(a) The following facilities were constructed prior to the effective date of this rule (July 27, 1997):

- (1) One (1) electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6);
- (2) One (1) post treatment pickling operation (EU9);
- (3) One (1) roll shot cabinet (EU11);
- (4) One (1) natural gas-fired annealing furnace (EU7-1);
- (5) One (1) natural gas-fired waste heat boiler (EU7-2);
- (6) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU7-3);
- (7) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, low NO_x heating furnace (EU21);
- (8) One (1) CGL natural gas-fired, galvannealing furnace (EU22);
- (9) One (1) natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27);
- (10) One (1) CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20);
- (11) One (1) CGL skin pass mill (EU31);
- (12) One (1) CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32);
- (13) One (1) EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24);
- (14) One (1) EGL degreasing operation (EU25);
- (15) One (1) EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26); and
- (16) Three (3) 1000 horsepower switching locomotives.

Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply to these facilities.

(b) Following the gear modification on October 10, 2000 to allow for higher line speed to produce lighter and narrower products, the following sources were considered modified. However, the operation of each of the following facilities will emit less than 10 tons per year for a single HAP and less than 25 tons per year for a combination of HAPs:

- (1) One (1) pinch roll leveler (EU1);
- (2) One (1) flash butt welder (EU2);
- (3) One (1) descale acid pickling line (EU4); and
- (4) One (1) tandem cold mill (EU5).

Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply to these facilities.

326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Limitations)

The I/N Tek and I/N Kote facilities are not subject to the requirements of this rule because each individual facility does not have a potential to emit sulfur dioxide at rates greater than or equal to twenty-five (25) tons per year or ten (10) pounds per hour.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities, General Reduction Requirements)

326 IAC 8-1-6 does apply to the three (3) 1000 hp diesel fired switching locomotives, but the source has taken a 304,000 total gallons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Therefore, 326 IAC 8-1-6 does not apply.

326 IAC 8-2 (Surface Coating Emission Limitations)

In order to be subject to 326 IAC 8-2, the facility must have surface coating operations that emit VOC. However, the coatings utilized by I/N Tek & I/N Kote are inorganic. Therefore, 326 IAC 8-2 does not apply to the surface coating operations.

326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Control Equipment and Operating Requirements), for cold cleaning degreasers without remote solvent reservoirs located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties:

- (1) The Permittee shall ensure the following control equipment and operating requirements are met:
 - (A) Equip the degreaser with a cover.
 - (B) Equip the degreaser with a device for draining cleaned parts.
 - (C) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (D) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (E) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label that lists the operating requirements in (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), and (a)(7) of this condition.
 - (F) Store waste solvent only in closed containers.
 - (G) Prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in such a manner that could allow greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) to evaporate into the atmosphere.
- (2) The Permittee shall ensure the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:

- (A) Equip the degreaser with one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):
 - (i) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (ii) A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (iii) A refrigerated chiller.
 - (vi) Carbon adsorption.
 - (v) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in (b)(1)(A) through (D) of this condition that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (B) Ensure the degreaser cover is designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if the solvent is agitated or heated.
- (C) If used, solvent spray:
 - (i) must be a solid, fluid stream; and
 - (ii) shall be applied at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8(c)(2), on and after January 1, 2015, the following records shall be maintained for each purchase of cold cleaner degreaser solvent:
 - (1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.
 - (2) The date of purchase (or invoice/bill dates of contract servicer indicating service date).
 - (3) The type of solvent purchased.
 - (4) The total volume of the solvent purchased.
 - (5) The true vapor pressure of the solvent measured in millimeters of mercury at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)

The insignificant gasoline fuel transfer/dispensing operation and the insignificant petroleum fuel dispensing facility each have storage capacities of less than 150,000 liters (39,000 gallons). Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 are not applicable.

326 IAC 8-4-6 (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities)

The insignificant gasoline fuel transfer/dispensing operation and the insignificant petroleum fuel dispensing facility each have storage capacities of less than 2,176 liters (575 gallons). Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-6 are not applicable.

326 IAC 8-6 (VOC)

326 IAC 8-6 does not apply since the potential VOC emissions from the entire source are less than one hundred (100) tons per year.

326 IAC 9-1 (Carbon Monoxide Emission Limits)

Although this is a stationary source of CO emissions commencing operation after March 21, 1972, there are no applicable CO emission limits for this type of source pursuant to 326 IAC 9-1-2. Therefore, 326 IAC 9-1 does not apply.

326 IAC 10-1 (Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limitations)

The plant is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 10-1 (Nitrogen Oxide Emission Limitations) because the plant is not located in Clark County or Floyd County.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

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

Emission Unit	Control	Pollutant	Frequency
EU21	Low-NO _x regenerative burners	NO _x	Shall be in operation at all times the emission unit is in operation
EU22	Low NO _x burners		
EU7-1	Bloom 2320 burner or equivalent		
EU27	Flue gas recirculation system		
EU7-2			
EU7-3			
EU20	Scrubber	PM	
EU31			
EU32			
EU24			
EU25			
EU26			
EU4			
EU6			
EU9			
EU5			
EU1	Baghouse		
EU2			
EU11			

(b) The testing requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

Testing Requirements					
Emission Unit	Stack ID	Control Device	Pollutant	Last valid Compliance Test	Frequency of Testing
EU4	4	Scrubber	HCl	September 22, 2010	Once every 5 years
EU9				September 23, 2010	
EU5	5	Mist eliminators	PM	September 22, 2010	
EU7-1	7	Bloom 2320 burner	NO _x	September 23, 2010	
EU21	22	Low NO _x regenerative burners	NO _x	September 21, 2010	
EU24	24	Scrubber	PM/PM ₁₀	September 28, 2010	

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

Emission Unit	Control	Parameter	Frequency	Range	Excursions and Exceedances
EU1	Baghouse	Pressure Drop	Daily	1.0 - 7.0 inches in water	Response Steps
EU11				1.0 - 6.0 inches in water	
EU20	Scrubber	Water Flow Rate	Daily	42 to 84 gallons per minute	
EU31				23 to 46 gallons per minute	
EU32				25 to 50 gallons per minute	
EU4				235 to 470 gallons per minute	
EU6				24 to 48 gallons per minute	
EU9				80 to 159 gallons per minute	
EU24				65 to 135 gallons per minute	

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the control devices for the units must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70), 326 IAC 6.5 (Particulate Matter Limitations Except Lake County), 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), and to render 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) not applicable.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. T141-27044-00159. Deleted language appears as ~~strikethroughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**. These corrections, changes and removals may include Title I changes (ex changes that add or modify synthetic minor emissions limits.)

Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit

- (a) On October 27, 2010, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued revisions to 326 IAC 2. These revisions resulted in changes to the rule citations listed in the permit. These changes are not changes to the underlining provisions. The change is only to cite of these rules in Section B - Preventative Maintenance Plan, Section B - Emergency Provisions, Section B - Operational Flexibility, Section B - Permit Renewal, Section C - Emission Statement, Section C - General Reporting Requirements, Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements and Section D - Preventative Maintenance Plan.
- (b) On November 3, 2011, the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board issued a revision to 326 IAC 2. The revision resulted in a change to the rule cite of the "responsible official" definition. The rule citation has been changed throughout the permit as follows:

326 IAC 2-7-1(~~34~~)(35)

- (c) **CAM [40 CFR 64]**
IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify the Permittee's responsibility under CAM.
- (d) **Section B - Annual Compliance Certification**
IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify Section B - Annual Compliance Certification.
- (e) **Section C - Particulate Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) Pounds per Hour [326 IAC 6-3-2]**
IDEM, OAQ has decided to clarify the requirements the source must follow in order to be in compliance with 326 IAC 6-3-2.
- (f) **Section C - Opacity**
The permit listed the opacity limitation, in Section C - Opacity, as thirty percent (30%). However, the source is located outside the area listed in 326 IAC 5-1-1(c)(8). Therefore, the correct opacity limitation is forty percent (40%).
- (g) **Section C - Compliance Monitoring**
IDEM is changing the Section C - Compliance Monitoring Condition to clearly describe when new monitoring for new and existing units must begin.
- (h) **Section C - Instrument Specifications**
IDEM has clarified Section C - Instrument Specifications to indicate that the analog instrument must be capable of measuring the parameters outside the normal range.
- (i) **Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements**
On January 22, 2008, U.S. EPA promulgated a rule to address the remand, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on June 25, 2005, of the reasonable possibility provisions of the December 31, 2002 major NSR reform rule. IDEM, OAQ has agreed with U.S. EPA to interpret "reasonable possibility" in 326 IAC 2-2 and 326 IAC 2-3 consistent with the January 22, 2008 U.S. EPA rule. To implement this interpretation, IDEM, OAQ is revising Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements and Section C - General Reporting Requirements. IDEM has added "where applicable" to the lists in Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements to more closely match the underlining rule.

Section B and Section C - Modifications

Section B and Section C have been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section B and C have been modified as follows:

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

- (a) ***
 - (i1) it contains a certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~3435~~), and
 - (i2) ***
- (b) ***
- (c) A "responsible official" is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~3435~~).

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

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

- (b) ***
- (c) ***

The submittal by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(4),(3) and (13)]~~[326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (612)]~~[326 IAC 1-6-3]

- (a) ***
- (b) ***

The PMP extension notification does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

- (c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions. The PMPs and their submittal do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).
- (d) ***

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

- (a) ***
- (b) ***
- (5) ****

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

- (6) ****
- (c) ****
- (d) ****
- (e) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(98) be revised in response to an emergency.
- (f) ****
- (g) ****

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

- (a) This permit may be modified, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Part 70 Operating Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this permit. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(C)] The notification by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).
- (b) ****
- (c) ****
- (d) ****

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3][326 IAC 2-7-4][326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms prescribed by IDEM, OAQ and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(4042). The renewal application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

- (b) ****
- (c) ****

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

- (a) ****
- (b) ****
Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).
- (c) ****

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

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

- (5) The Permittee maintains records on-site, on a rolling five (5) year basis, which document all such changes and emission trades that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c)(1) and (e)(1). The Permittee shall make such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.
- Such records shall consist of all information required to be submitted to IDEM, OAQ in the notices specified in 326 IAC 2-7-20(b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(2c)(1).
- (b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(3637)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:

- The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).
- (c) ****
- (d) ****
- (e) ****

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

- (a) ****
- (b) ****
Any such application does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).
- (c) ****

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

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

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

- (a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of ~~thirty~~forty percent (~~30~~40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.
- (b) ****

~~C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 2-2]~~

~~Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), visible emissions from any stack, process exhaust, control device or building roof monitor shall not exceed five (5) percent opacity based on twenty-four (24) readings taken in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 and 326 IAC 5-1.~~

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

- (a) ****
- (b) ****
- (c) ****
- (d) ****

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326- IAC- 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

- (e) ****
- (f) ****
- (g) ****

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

- (a) ****

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326- IAC- 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

- (b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require a certification that meets the requirements of 326- IAC- 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).
- (c) ****

C.11 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8]

- (a) **For new units:**
Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units shall be implemented on and after the date of initial start-up.
- (b) **For existing units:**
Unless otherwise specified in this permit, for all monitoring requirements not already legally required, the Permittee shall be allowed up to ninety (90) days from the date of permit issuance or of initial start-up, whichever is later, to begin such monitoring. If, due

to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, any monitoring equipment required by this permit cannot be installed and operated no later than ninety (90) days after permit issuance ~~or the date of initial startup, whichever is later~~, the Permittee may extend the compliance schedule related to the equipment for an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1 (3435). ~~Unless otherwise specified in the approval for the new emission unit(s), compliance monitoring for new emission units or emission units added through a source modification shall be implemented when operation begins.~~

- (c) **For monitoring required by CAM, at all times, the Permittee shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.**
- (d) **For monitoring required by CAM, except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the Permittee shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. 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.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

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

C.15 Response to Excursions or Exceedances [40 CFR 64][326 IAC 3-8][326 IAC 2-7-5][326 IAC 2-7-6]

- (I) Upon detecting an excursion where a response step is required by the D Section, or an exceedance of a limitation, **not subject to CAM**, in this permit:

- (II)
 - (a) **CAM Response to excursions or exceedances.**
 - (1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, subject to CAM, the Permittee shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the 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 emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or

shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

- (2) 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, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (b) If the Permittee identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation, subject to CAM, or standard, subject to CAM, for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ and, if necessary, submit a proposed significant permit modification to this permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.
 - (c) Based on the results of a determination made under paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition, the EPA or IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to develop and implement a QIP. The Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP if notified to in writing by the EPA or IDEM, OAQ.
 - (d) Elements of a QIP:
The Permittee shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection. The plan shall conform to 40 CFR 64.8 b (2).
 - (e) If a QIP is required, the Permittee shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the IDEM, OAQ if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.
 - (f) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition the EPA or the IDEM, OAQ may require that the Permittee make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:
 - (1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or
 - (2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
 - (g) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the Permittee from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing

monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

(h) CAM recordkeeping requirements.

- (1) The Permittee shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to paragraph (II)(a)(2) of this condition and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this condition (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the records required by this condition.**
- (2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements**

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

- (a) ****
- (b) ****
- (c) ****

The response action documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

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

- (1) ****
- (2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3233) ("Regulated pollutant, which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purpose of fee assessment.

The emission statement does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(3435).

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

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

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

(b)

(c)

If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in ~~40 CFR 51.165(a)~~**326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(vi)(A)**, ~~40 CFR 51.166(r)~~**326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(vi)(B)**, ~~40 CFR 51.166(r)~~**326 IAC 2-3-2 (I)(6)(vi)(aA)**, and/or ~~40 CFR 51.166(r)~~**326 IAC 2-3-2 (I)(6)(vi)(bB)**) that a "project" (as defined in ~~326 IAC 2-2-1(qqoo)~~ and/or ~~326 IAC 2-3-1(Hjj)~~) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in ~~326 IAC 2-2-1(eedd)~~ and/or ~~326 IAC 2-3-1(zy)~~) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in ~~326 IAC 2-2-1(ppp)~~ and/or ~~326 IAC 2-3-1(mmkk)~~), the Permittee shall comply with following:

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

(C)

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

(d)

If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in ~~40 CFR 51.165(a)~~**326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(vi)(A)** and/or ~~40 CFR 51.166(r)~~**326 IAC 2-3-2 (I)(6)(vi)(aA)**) that a "project" (as defined in ~~326 IAC 2-2-1(qqoo)~~ and/or ~~326 IAC 2-3-1(Hjj)~~) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a "major modification" (as defined in ~~326 IAC 2-2-1(eedd)~~ and/or ~~326 IAC 2-3-1(zy)~~) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the "projected actual emissions" (as defined in ~~326 IAC 2-2-1(ppp)~~ and/or ~~326 IAC 2-3-1(mmkk)~~), the Permittee shall comply with following:

C.19 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11][326 IAC 2-2][**326 IAC 2-3**][**40 CFR 64**][**326 IAC 3-8**]

(a)

The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. **Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph.** Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported except that a deviation required to be reported pursuant to an applicable requirement that exists independent of this permit, shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and does not need to be included in this report. This report shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(~~3435~~). A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

On and after the date by which the Permittee must use monitoring that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8, the Permittee shall submit CAM reports to the IDEM, OAQ.

A report for monitoring under 40 CFR Part 64 and 326 IAC 3-8 shall include, at a minimum, the information required under paragraph (a) of this condition and the following information, as applicable:

- (1) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;**
- (2) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and**
- (3) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in Section C-Response to Excursions or Exceedances. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.**

The Permittee may combine the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report and a report pursuant to 40 CFR 64 and 326 IAC 3-8.

- (b) ****
(c) ****
(d) ****
(e)

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

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

- (2) ****
(f) ****
(g) ****

Section D.1 - Modifications

- (a) Condition D.1.6 has been updated to the most recent testing language.
- (b) Condition D.1.7 has been updated to include the CAM citation and latest language.
- (c) Condition D.1.8 has been updated to include the more generic language to insure that broken or failing bags are repaired.
- (d) Conditions D.1.9, D.1.10, D.1.11, and D.1.12 scrubber parametric monitoring have been updated to the latest language and separated to clarify the requirements to the permittee.
- (e) Condition D.1.13 has been updated to include new record keeping requirements and clarify language.
- (f) Section D.1 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.1 has been modified as follows:

D.1.2 HAP Minor Limits for HAPs Limitation [40 CFR 63, Subpart CCC].1]

~~Combined~~**To ensure the Permittee meets the definition of an area source under 40 CFR 63.2, the combined** hydrochloric acid emissions from the descale acid pickling line (EU4) and the post-treatment pickling operation (EU9) shall not exceed 2.24 lb/hr.

Compliance with ~~the above limit~~**these limits** shall limit ~~single~~**the HAP emissions** from the entire source to less than ten (10) tons **of any single HAP and less than twenty-five (25) tons of total HAPs** per twelve (12) consecutive month period, **respectively**, and ~~combined HAP emissions from the entire source to less than 25 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period.~~**is rendered an area source of HAP Emissions under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).**

D.1.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(4312)]

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

D.1.6 Testing Requirements [~~326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)~~][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1(d), the Permittee shall perform PM testing ~~on~~**of the tandem cold mill (EU5) not later than 180 days after the issuance of this permit, T141-27044-00159, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner.** ~~In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall perform HCl testing on the descale acid pickling line (EU4) and the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) not later than 180 days after the issuance of this permit, T141-27044-00159, utilizing methods approved by the Commissioner.~~ Testing shall be repeated at least once every ~~five (5)~~ years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C — Performance Testing contains the ~~Permittee's~~**Permittee's** obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

(b) **In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.2, the Permittee shall perform HCL testing of the descale acid pickling line (EU4) and the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner at least once every 5 years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C – Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.**

D.1.7 Baghouse Parametric Monitoring [40 CFR 64]

(a) ~~Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), the~~**The** Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse controlling the pinch roll leveler (EU1) at least once per day when the **associated** pinch roll leveler (EU1) is in operation. ~~When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of,~~**the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1 to 0 and 7.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or a lower-bound value for this range established is determined during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions ~~and Exceedances~~ contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A **pressure** reading that is outside the ~~normal~~**above****

mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit.- Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

- ~~(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), the~~ **(b) The** Permittee shall record the pressure drop across the baghouse controlling the roll shot cabinet (EU11) at least once per day when the **associated** roll shot cabinet (EU11) is in operation. -When, for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of, **the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1 to 0 and 6.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range established is determined during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response.** Section C - Response to Excursions and Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A **pressure** reading that is outside the normal **above mentioned** range is not a deviation from this permit.- Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.1.8 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that baghouse failure for the pinch roll leveler (EU1), flash butt welder (EU2), or the roll shot cabinet (EU11) has been observed:

- (a) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, **a failed unit and the feed to the associated** process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. ~~The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit.~~ Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).
- (b) For a single compartment baghouse controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the ~~emissions unit.~~ **line.** Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.1.9 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring-Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), the Permittee shall **monitor and** record the ~~water~~ flow rate of the scrubber controlling the descale acid pickling line (EU4) at least once per day when the ~~descale acid pickling line (EU4) is~~ **associated processes are** in operation. ~~When for any one reading the water flow rate of the scrubber is outside the normal range of 235 to 470 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response.~~ Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. ~~A reading that is outside the normal range is not a deviation from this permit.~~

- ~~(b) The Permittee shall record the water flow rate of the scrubber controlling the electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6) at least once per day when the electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6) is in operation. When for any one reading the water flow rate of the scrubber is outside the normal range of 24 to 48 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A reading that is outside the normal range is not a deviation from this permit.~~ **(b) The Permittee shall monitor and record the**
- ~~(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 64 (CAM), the Permittee shall record the water flow rate of the scrubber controlling the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) at least once per day when the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) is associated processes are in operation.~~
- (c) The Permittee shall determine the minimum flow rate from the latest valid stack test that demonstrates compliance with limits in Condition D.1.6.**
- (d) On and after the date the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain a flow rate at or above the minimum rate as observed during the latest compliant stack test.**
- ~~(e) When for any one reading the water flow rate of the scrubber is outside the normal range of 80 to 159 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test, the flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A reading that is outside the normal range above mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.~~

D.1.10 Scrubber Flow Rate [40 CFR 64]

- (a) The Permittee shall monitor and record the flow rate of the scrubber controlling electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. From the date of startup until the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 24.**
- (b) When for any one reading, the flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A reading that is below the above mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

D.1.11 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring - Pressure Drop

The Permittee shall monitor and record the pressure drop across the scrubbers controlling the descale acid pickling line (EU4), electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), and post treatment pickling operation (EU9) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a scrubber is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 12.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A pressure drop reading that is outside the above mentioned range(s) is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

~~The instrument~~ **instruments** used for determining the flow rate **pressure drop** shall comply with

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

D.1.4012 Scrubber Failure Detection

In the event that a scrubber failure for the descale acid pickling line (EU4), electrolytic cleaning operation (EU6), or the post treatment pickling operation (EU9) malfunction has been observed:

- ~~The~~(a) **For a scrubber controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**
- (b) **For a scrubber controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units have-unit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit-line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**

D.1.4112 Mist Eliminator Failure Detection

In the event that a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

- (a) **For a mist eliminator failure for controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the descale acid pickling line (EU4) or the tandem cold mill (EU5) has been observed: associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**
- ~~The~~(b) **For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units haveunit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unit-line. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**

D.1.4213 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) ~~In order to~~**To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain the once per daydaily records of the pressure drop of across the baghouses during normal operation. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a pressure drop reading is not taken and the reason for the lack of a pressure drop reading (e.g. the process did not operate that day).**
- (b) ~~In order to~~**To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain the once per daydaily records of the flow rate of the scrubbers during normal operation.Flow Rate for the scrubber. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a flow rate reading is the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of a flow rate readingthe readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).**
- (c) **To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.10, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Flow Rate for the scrubber. The Permittee shall**

include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).

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

Section D.2 - Modifications

- (a) Condition D.2.6 has been updated to the most recent testing language.
- (b) Section D.2 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.2 has been modified as follows:

D.2.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~4312~~)]

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

D.2.6 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [~~326 IAC 2-1.1-11~~]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.2.4(a), the Permittee shall perform NOx testing ~~on~~of the annealing furnace (EU7-1) utilizing methods **as** approved by the Commissioner at least once every ~~five~~ (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. -Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C ~~—~~ Performance Testing contains the ~~Permittee's~~**Permittee's** obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

Section D.3 - Modifications

- (a) Condition D.3.5 has been updated to the most recent testing language.
- (b) Section D.3 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.3 has been modified as follows:

D.3.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(~~4312~~)]

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

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

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.3.3(a), the Permittee shall perform NOx testing ~~on~~of the heating furnace (EU21) utilizing methods **as** approved by the Commissioner at least once every ~~five~~ (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C ~~—~~ Performance Testing contains the ~~Permittee's~~**Permittee's** obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

Section D.4 - Modifications

- (a) Conditions D.4.6, D.4.7, D.4.8, and D.4.9 scrubber parametric monitoring have been updated to the latest language and separated to clarify the requirements to the permittee.

- (b) Condition D.4.10 has been updated to include new record keeping requirements and clarify language.
- (c) Condition D.4.11 has been updated to clarify the reporting requirement language.
- (d) Section D.4 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.4 have been modified as follows:

D.4.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(4312)]

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

D.4.6 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring

- (a) The Permittee shall **monitor and** record the ~~water~~ flow rate of the scrubber controlling the CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20) at least once per day when the ~~CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20) is in operation. When for any one reading, the water flow rate of the scrubber is outside the normal range of 42 to 84 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A reading that is outside the normal range is not a deviation from this permit.~~ **associated processes are in operation. From the date of startup until the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 42 g/min.**
- (b)- The Permittee shall **monitor and** record the ~~water~~ flow rate of the scrubber controlling the CGL skin pass mill (EU31) at least once per day when the ~~CGL skin pass mill (EU31) is associated processes are~~ **associated processes are** in operation. ~~When for any one reading, From the water flow rate date of startup until the scrubber is outside the normal range of 23 to 46 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test results are available, the Permittee shall take reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A reading that is outside the normal range is not a deviation from this permit.~~ **maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 23 g/min.**
- (c)- The Permittee shall **monitor and** record the ~~water~~ flow rate of the scrubber controlling the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) at least once per day when the ~~CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) is associated processes are~~ **associated processes are** in operation. **From the date of startup until the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain the flow rate at or above the minimum of 25 g/min.**
- (d) **On and after the date the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain a flow rate at or above the minimum rate as observed during the latest compliant stack test.**
- (e) When for any one reading, the ~~water flow rate of the scrubber is outside the normal range of 25 to 50 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test~~ **flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum**, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the ~~reasonable~~ response steps required by this condition. A reading that is ~~outside the normal range~~ **below the above mentioned minimum flow**

rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.4.7 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring - Pressure Drop

The Permittee shall monitor and record the pressure drop across the scrubbers that control the electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), the CGL skin pass mill (EU31), and the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a scrubber is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 12.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A pressure drop reading that is outside the above mentioned range(s) is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. ~~The instrument~~

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

D.4.78 Scrubber Failure Detection

In the event that ~~scrubber failure for the CGL electrolytic cleaning operation (EU20), CGL skin pass mill (EU31), or the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32)~~ a scrubber malfunction has been observed:

- ~~The feed to the~~ (a) **For a scrubber controlling emissions from a process shall be shut down immediately until the operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has** have been repaired or replaced. **Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**
- (b) **For a scrubber controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed unit has been repaired or replaced.** The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the ~~emissions unit.~~ **line.** Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.4.9 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) In order to document the compliance status with Condition D.4.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of the hours of operation of the CGL sink roll pickling operation (EU32).
- (b) ~~In order to~~ **To** document the compliance status with Condition D.4.6, the Permittee shall maintain ~~the once per day~~ **daily** records of the ~~flow rate of the scrubbers during normal operation.~~ **Flow Rate for the scrubber.** The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a flow rate reading ~~is~~ **the readings are** not taken and the reason for the lack of a flow rate reading ~~the readings~~ (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements ~~of this permit~~ contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.4.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly report of hours of operation **and a quarterly summary of the information** to document the compliance status with ~~Condition D.4.2~~ shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the ~~Permittee's~~**Permittee's** obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition. ~~The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(35).

Section D.5 - Modifications

- (a) Condition D.5.5 has been updated to the most recent testing language.
- (b) Condition D.5.6 has been updated to include the CAM citation and latest language.
- (c) Conditions D.5.7, D.5.8, and D.5.9 scrubber parametric monitoring have been updated to the latest language and separated to clarify the requirements to the permittee.
- (d) Condition D.5.10 has been updated to include new record keeping requirements and clarify language.
- (e) Section D.5 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.5 has been modified as follows:

D.5.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(4312)]

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

D.5.4 Particulate Matter (PM) Control

~~The~~**In order to ensure compliance with Condition D.5.1 and D.5.2, the** scrubbers and/or mist eliminators for PM control shall be in operation ~~at all times when~~**and control emissions from** the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), EGL degreasing operation (EU25), and EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26) ~~are~~**at a facility at all times the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), EGL degreasing operation (EU25), and EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26) facility is** in operation.

D.5.5 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.5.1(a), the Permittee shall perform PM testing ~~on~~**of** the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) ~~within 180 days of the issuance of this permit, T141-27044-00159,~~ utilizing methods **as** approved by the Commissioner. ~~Testing shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of the most recent valid compliance demonstration. -Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C — Performance Testing- contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.~~

D.5.6 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring Pursuant to Flow Rate [40 CFR 64 (CAM), the]

- (a) **The** Permittee shall **monitor and** record the ~~water~~-flow rate of the scrubber controlling the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) at least once per day when the

~~EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) is associated processes are in operation.~~

- (b) The Permittee shall determine the minimum flow rate from the latest valid stack test that demonstrates compliance with limits in Condition D.5.5.**
- (c) On and after the date the stack test results are available, the Permittee shall maintain a flow rate at or above the minimum rate as observed during the latest compliant stack test.**
- (d) When for any one reading, the water flow rate of the scrubber is outside the normal range of 65 to 135 gallons per minute or a range established during the latest stack test flow rate is below the above mentioned minimum, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable-response steps required by this condition. A reading that is below the above mentioned minimum flow rate is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

D.5.7 Scrubber Parametric Monitoring - Pressure Drop

The Permittee shall monitor and record the pressure drop across the scrubber controlling the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24) at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a scrubber is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 12.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A pressure drop reading that is outside the above mentioned range(s) is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.5.8 Mist Eliminator Parametric Monitoring - Pressure Drop [40 CFR 64]

The Permittee shall monitor and record the pressure drop across the mist eliminator controlling EU25, and EU26 at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across a scrubber is outside the normal range, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The normal range for this unit is a pressure drop between 1.0 and 12.0 inches of water unless a different upper-bound or lower-bound value for this range is determined during the latest stack test. Section C - Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the response steps required by this condition. A pressure drop reading that is outside the above mentioned range(s) is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instruments used for determining the pressure drop shall comply with Section C – Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated or replaced at least once every six (6) months.

D.5.79 Scrubber Failure Detection

In the event that ~~a scrubber failure for the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24)~~ **malfunction** has been observed:

- ~~The~~**(a) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**
- (b) For a scrubber controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units haveunit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unitline. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**

D.5.810 Mist Eliminator Failure Detection

In the event that ~~mist eliminator failure for the EGL surface activation and plating operation (EU24), EGL degreasing operation (EU25), or the EGL pre-cleaning operation (EU26)~~ **a scrubber malfunction** has been observed:

- ~~The~~**(a) For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a process operated continuously, a failed unit and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed unit has have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**
- (b) For a mist eliminator controlling emissions from a batch process, the feed to the process shall be shut down immediately until the failed units haveunit has been repaired or replaced. The emissions unit shall be shut down no later than the completion of the processing of the material in the emissions unitline. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).**

D.5.911 Record Keeping Requirements

- ~~In order to~~**(a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.6, the Permittee shall maintain the once per daydaily records of the water flow of the scrubbers during normal operation.Flow Rate for the scrubber.** The Permittee shall include in its daily record when ~~a flow rate reading is~~ **the readings are** not taken and the reason for the lack of a ~~flow rate reading~~ **the readings** (e.g., the process did not operate that day).
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.5.8, the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the Pressure Drop for the mist eliminator. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when the readings are not taken and the reason for the lack of the readings (e.g., the process did not operate that day).**
- (bc) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit** contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

Section D.6 - Modifications

- (a)** 326 IAC 8-3-2 has been updated to include the new requirements for cold cleaner degreasers. D.6.2 has been updated and the old D.6.3 has been removed.

- (b) A new D.6.3 has been added to add the requirements for 326 IAC 6.5-1-2.
- (c) Section D.6 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.6 have been modified as follows:

D.6.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 (Cold Cleaner Operation **Degreaser Control Equipment and Operating Requirements**), for cold cleaning operations constructed after January 1, 1980, the Permittee shall **degreasers without remote solvent reservoirs located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties:**

- (a) **The Permittee shall ensure the following control equipment and operating requirements are met:**
 - (1) Equip the cleaner **degreaser** with a cover;
 - (b2) Equip the cleaner **degreaser** with a facility **device** for draining cleaned parts;
 - (e3) Close the degreaser cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner; **degreaser.**
 - (d4) Drain cleaned parts for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases;
 - (e5) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label summarizing **that lists the operating requirements; in (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), and (a)(7) of this condition.**
 - (f6) Store waste solvent only in covered **closed** containers and not dispose.
 - (7) **Prohibit the disposal or transfer** of waste solvent or transfer it to another party, in such a ~~matter~~ **manner that could allow** greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent (by weight) ~~can~~ **evaporate** into the atmosphere.

D.6.3 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-5]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), for cold cleaner degreaser operations without remote solvent reservoirs existing as of July 1, 1990, located in Clark, Elkhart, Floyd, Lake, Marion, Porter or St. Joseph Counties, the

(b) **The Permittee shall ensure that the following additional control equipment and operating requirements are met:**

- (1) Equip the degreaser with **one (1) of the following control devices if the solvent is heated to a temperature of greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths (48.9) degrees Celsius (one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit):**
 - (A) **A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.**
 - (B) **A water cover when solvent used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.**
 - (C) **A refrigerated chiller.**
 - (D) **Carbon adsorption.**

(E) An alternative system of demonstrated equivalent or better control as those outlined in (b)(1)(A) through (D) of this condition that is approved by the department. An alternative system shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

~~(2) Ensure the degreaser cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:~~
~~the solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));~~

~~(B) The solvent is agitated; or
The solvent is heated.~~

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

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

~~(4) The (3) If used, solvent spray, if used, :~~

~~(A) must be a solid, fluid stream; and~~

~~(B) shall be applied at a pressure which that does not cause excessive splashing.~~

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

~~(A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.~~

~~(B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.~~

~~(C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems~~
D.6.3 Particulate Matter (PM) [326 IAC 6.5-1-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6.5-1-2, the particulate emissions from the brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering and welding equipment, lime storage silo, inspection line electrostatic oiler, electric motor ventilation, skinpass oil room ventilation, wrapping line edge oiler, and CGL quench fume shall not exceed 0.03 grains per dry standard cubic foot of exhaust air.

~~b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the owner or operator of a cold cleaning facility shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:~~

- ~~(1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.~~
- ~~(2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.~~
- ~~(3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.~~

D.6.4 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-8]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8 (Material Requirements for Cold Cleaner Degreasers), on and after January 1, 2015, the Permittee shall not operate a cold cleaner degreaser with a solvent that has a VOC composite partial vapor pressure than exceeds one (1) millimeter of mercury (nineteen-thousandths (0.019) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-5.1-3(e)(2)][326 IAC 2-6.1-5(a)(2)]

D.6.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-8(c)(2), on and after January 1, 2015, the following records shall be maintained for each purchase of cold cleaner degreaser solvent:**
- (1) The name and address of the solvent supplier.**
 - (2) The date of purchase (or invoice/bill dates of contract servicer indicating service date).**
 - (3) The type of solvent purchased.**
 - (4) The total volume of the solvent purchased.**
 - (5) The true vapor pressure of the solvent measured in millimeters of mercury at twenty (20) degrees Celsius (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit).**

Section D.7 - Modifications

- (a) Condition D.7.2 and D.7.3 have been updated to include new record keeping requirements and clarify language.
- (b) Section D.7 has been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section D.7 have been modified as follows:

D.7.2 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Conditions D.7.1, the Permittee shall maintain records of the monthly use of diesel fuel, in gallons.
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements of this permit contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the records required by this condition.

D.7.3 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly report of total input of diesel fuel **and a quarterly summary of the information** to document the compliance status with ~~Condition D.7.1~~ shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. Section C - General Reporting contains the ~~Permittee's~~**Permittee's** obligation with regard to the reporting required by this condition.

The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official," as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1~~(34)~~- **(35)**.

Section E - Modifications

- (a) The E Sections have been updated to clarify the requirements the permittee must follow.
- (b) Sections E.1 and E.2 have been updated to include new requirements due to changes in the rule.
- (c) The E Sections have been revised to incorporate the appropriate IDEM updates detailed above under "Summary of IDEM Updates Throughout the Permit."

Section E has been modified as follows:

SECTION E.1 **FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS NSPS**

Facility Emission Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] - I/N Kote combustion ***

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

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

- (a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.1, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12-1, for the ~~natural gas-fired package boiler (EU27)~~**above listed emissions units**, except as otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.
- (b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.404, the Permittee shall submit all required notifications and reports to:

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

E.1.2 Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units **NSPS [326 IAC 12]** [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc]

~~The Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee which engages in steam generation from small industrial units shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12 (included as Attachment B of to this permit-), for the above listed emissions units as specified as follows.~~

- (1) 40 CFR 60.48c~~(a);~~, **(b) and (c)**
- (2) 40 CFR 60.48c~~(f)(4);~~ **41c**
- (3) 40 CFR 60.48c~~(a), (f)(4), (g);~~

- (4) ~~40 CFR 60.48e~~, and (i); and
- (5) ~~40 CFR 60.48e (j)~~

SECTION E.2 **FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS NESHAP**

Facility	Emissions Unit	Description

(g)	***	
	(1)	One (1) Kohler 750 KW diesel generator, installed in 1991
	(2)	One (1) 240 KW GE Diesel generator for CAPL, installed in 1990
	(3)	One (1) 40 BHP Clark GM Cooling tower diesel generator, installed in 1989
(h)	***	
	(1)	One (1) 340 HP Cummins Diesel NT855F4 fire pump, installed in 1988.

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

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

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6590(b)(3), the Permittee ~~does not have to~~ **shall** comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, **for the above listed emissions units, as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, in accordance with the schedule in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.**

(b) ***
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

E.2.2 Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ] **[326 IAC 20-82]**

~~The Permittee which engages in the use of a reciprocating internal combustion engine~~ **Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, the Permittee shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-82 (included as Attachment C to this permit), for the above listed emissions units, as specified as follows.**

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

- (13) 40 CFR 63.6670
- (14) 40 CFR 63.6675
- (15) Table 2d & 8

SECTION E.3 ~~FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS~~ NESHAP

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

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

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11130, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, **for the above listed emissions units**, as specified in ~~Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC~~, in accordance with the ~~Schedule~~ **schedule** in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.

(b) ***
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53 IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2254

E.3.2 NESHAP for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC]

~~The Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, the Permittee which engages in gasoline dispensing operations shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, (included as Attachment C of to this permit), with an initial compliance date of January 10, 2014:~~ **for the above listed emissions units, as specified as follows.**

SECTION E.4 ~~FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS~~ NESHAP

Facility Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] - I/N Kote (electrolytic galvanizing line (EGL)) ***
--

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

E.4.1 General Provisions Relating to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63 [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.11510, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1, **for the above listed emissions units**, as specified in ~~Table 4 of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW~~, in accordance with the ~~Schedule~~ **schedule** in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW.

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

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

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

E.4.2 NESHAP: Area Source Standards for Plating and Polishing Operations [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW]

~~The Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, the Permittee which engages in area source plating operations shall comply with the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, (included as Attachment D of this permit :), for the above listed emissions units, as specified as follows.~~

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

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

An application for the purposes of this review was received on September 2, 2014.

Conclusion

The operation of this stationary metal coil manufacturing source shall be subject to the conditions of the attached Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal No. T141-34890-00159.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Julie Alexander at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) 233-1782 or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension 3-1782.
- (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: Emissions Calculations
Summary**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Emission Unit	Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)							
	PM	PM10	PM2.5 *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	Total HAPs
Pinch Roll Leveler (EU1) ¹	182.50	182.50	182.50	-	-	-	-	-
Flash Butt Welder (EU2) ¹	17.52	17.52	17.52	-	-	-	-	-
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4) ¹	100.74	100.74	100.74	-	-	-	-	213.85
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9) ¹	43.80	43.80	43.80	-	-	-	-	92.98
Tandem Cold Mill (EU5) ¹	72.05	72.05	72.05	-	-	-	-	-
Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU6) ¹	35.04	35.04	35.04	-	-	-	-	-
Roll Shot Cabinet (EU11) ¹	350.40	350.40	350.40	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU20) ^{1,3}	32.85	32.85	32.85	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Skin Pass Mill (EU31) ^{1,3}	35.48	35.48	35.48	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24) ¹	186.88	186.88	186.88	-	-	-	-	1.04
EGL Degreasing Operation (EU25) ¹	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Precleaning Operation (EU26) ¹	1.03	1.03	1.03	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Sink Roll Pickling Operation (EU32)	260.61	260.61	260.61	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2) ^{1,2}	0.78	3.10	3.10	0.24	20.40	2.24	34.27	0.77
Package Boiler (EU7-3) ^{1,2}	0.58	2.31	2.31	0.18	15.20	1.67	25.54	0.57
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22) ²	0.25	0.99	0.99	0.08	6.48	0.71	10.89	0.24
Package Boiler (EU27) ²	0.58	2.33	2.33	0.18	15.35	1.69	25.79	0.58
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	0.62	2.49	2.49	0.20	16.38	1.80	27.52	0.62
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1) ^{1,2}	1.81	7.25	7.25	0.57	266.92	5.24	80.08	1.80
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21) ²	0.92	3.69	3.69	0.29	135.99	2.67	40.80	0.92
Locomotives ⁴	21.41	21.41	21.41	-	846.51	49.14	89.03	2.11E-07
Insignificant Activities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04
Total	1,348.05	1,364.66	1,364.66	2.75	1,324.24	66.17	334.91	314.41

* PM2.5 listed is direct PM2.5

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Summary**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Emission Unit	Potential to Emit after Control (tons/yr)							Total HAPs
	PM	PM10	PM2.5 *	SO ₂	NOx	VOC	CO	
Pinch Roll Leveler (EU1) ¹	1.10	1.10	1.10	-	-	-	-	-
Flash Butt Welder (EU2) ¹	0.18	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-	-
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4) ¹	1.01	1.01	1.01	-	-	-	-	3.64
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9) ¹	0.44	0.44	0.44	-	-	-	-	1.58
Tandem Cold Mill (EU5) ¹	14.41	14.41	14.41	-	-	-	-	-
Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU6) ¹	0.35	0.35	0.35	-	-	-	-	-
Roll Shot Cabinet (EU11) ¹	1.05	1.05	1.05	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU20) ^{1,3}	0.33	0.33	0.33	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Skin Pass Mill (EU31) ^{1,3}	0.35	0.35	0.35	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24) ¹	5.61	5.61	5.61	-	-	-	-	0.01
EGL Degreasing Operation (EU25) ¹	0.24	0.24	0.24	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Precleaning Operation (EU26) ¹	0.21	0.21	0.21	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Sink Roll Pickling Operation (EU32)	0.52	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2) ^{1,2}	0.78	3.10	3.10	0.24	20.40	2.24	34.27	0.77
Package Boiler (EU7-3) ^{1,2}	0.58	2.31	2.31	0.18	15.20	1.67	25.54	0.57
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22) ²	0.25	0.99	0.99	0.08	6.48	0.71	10.89	0.24
Package Boiler (EU27) ²	0.58	2.33	2.33	0.18	15.35	1.69	25.79	0.58
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	0.62	2.49	2.49	0.20	16.38	1.80	27.52	0.62
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1) ^{1,2}	1.81	7.25	7.25	0.57	266.92	5.24	80.08	1.80
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21) ²	0.92	3.69	3.69	0.29	135.99	2.67	40.80	0.92
Locomotives ⁴	21.41	21.41	21.41	-	846.51	49.14	89.03	2.11E-07
Insignificant Activities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01
Total	53.73	70.35	70.35	2.75	1,324.24	66.17	334.91	10.74

* PM2.5 listed is direct PM2.5

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Summary**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Emission Unit	Potential to Emit after Issuance (tons/yr)							Total HAPs
	PM	PM10	PM2.5 *	SO ₂	NO _x	VOC	CO	
Pinch Roll Leveler (EU1) ¹	2.20	2.20	182.50	-	-	-	-	-
Flash Butt Welder (EU2) ¹	0.44	0.44	17.52	-	-	-	-	-
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4) ¹	3.50	3.50	100.74	-	-	-	-	9.81
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9) ¹	0.88	0.88	43.80	-	-	-	-	
Tandem Cold Mill (EU5) ¹	28.90	28.90	72.05	-	-	-	-	-
Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU6) ¹	1.20	1.20	35.04	-	-	-	-	-
Roll Shot Cabinet (EU11) ¹	1.50	1.50	350.40	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU20) ^{1,3}	2.63	2.63	32.85	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Skin Pass Mill (EU31) ^{1,3}	1.10	1.10	35.48	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24) ¹	9.15	9.15	186.88	-	-	-	-	0.01
EGL Degreasing Operation (EU25) ¹	0.44	0.44	1.20	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Precleaning Operation (EU26) ¹	0.44	0.44	1.03	-	-	-	-	-
CGL Sink Roll Pickling Operation (EU32)	1.10	1.10	260.61	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2) ^{1,2}	1.25	3.10	3.10	0.24	20.80	2.24	34.27	0.77
Package Boiler (EU7-3) ^{1,2}	0.93	2.31	2.31	0.18	15.50	1.67	25.54	0.57
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22) ²	0.25	0.99	0.99	0.08	51.58	0.71	10.89	0.24
Package Boiler (EU27) ²	0.58	2.33	2.33	0.18	15.70	1.69	25.79	0.58
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	0.62	2.49	2.49	0.20	16.38	1.80	27.52	0.62
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1) ^{1,2}	2.77	7.25	7.25	0.57	418.10	5.24	80.08	1.80
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21) ²	0.92	3.69	3.69	0.29	99.08	2.67	40.80	0.92
Locomotives ⁴	3.06	3.06	3.06	-	363.08	21.08	38.19	9.04E-08
Insignificant Activities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01
Total	64.87	79.70	1,346.32	2.75	1,001.22	38.11	284.07	15.33

* PM2.5 listed is direct PM2.5

Note: The shaded cells indicate where limits are included.

¹ Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PSD BACT limitations for PM have been established for these facilities.

² Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PSD BACT limitations for NO_x have been established for these facilities.

³ Pursuant to CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued October 28, 1996, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), PSD BACT limitations for PM₁₀ have been established for these facilities.

⁴ Pursuant to T141-7316-00159 issued June 30, 2004, and 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD), avoidance limitations for PM and NO_x have been established for these facilities.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
HAP Summary**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Uncontrolled Potential to Emit (tons/yr)															
Emission Unit	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	HCl	Xylene	Total
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2)	-	-	8.57E-04	4.90E-04	0.03	0.73	1.39E-03	2.04E-04	4.49E-04	5.71E-04	1.55E-04	8.57E-04	-	-	0.77
Package Boiler (EU7-3)	-	-	6.38E-04	3.65E-04	0.02	0.55	1.03E-03	1.52E-04	3.34E-04	4.26E-04	1.16E-04	6.38E-04	-	-	0.57
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22)	-	-	2.72E-04	1.56E-04	9.73E-03	0.23	4.41E-04	6.48E-05	1.43E-04	1.82E-04	4.93E-05	2.72E-04	-	-	0.24
Package Boiler (EU27)	-	-	6.45E-04	3.68E-04	0.02	0.55	1.04E-03	1.54E-04	3.38E-04	4.30E-04	1.17E-04	6.45E-04	-	-	0.58
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	-	-	6.88E-04	3.93E-04	0.02	0.59	1.11E-03	1.64E-04	3.60E-04	4.59E-04	1.25E-04	6.88E-04	-	-	0.62
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1)	-	-	2.00E-03	1.14E-03	0.07	1.72	3.24E-03	4.77E-04	1.05E-03	1.33E-03	3.62E-04	2.00E-03	-	-	1.80
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21)	-	-	1.02E-03	5.83E-04	0.04	0.87	1.65E-03	2.43E-04	5.34E-04	6.80E-04	1.85E-04	1.02E-03	-	-	0.92
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.85	-	213.85
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.98	-	92.98
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	1.04
CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	1.04
Locomotives	3.90E-09	1.22E-09	1.20E-07	-	1.22E-08	-	4.35E-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.99E-08	2.11E-07
Total	3.90E-09	1.22E-09	6.12E-03	3.50E-03	0.22	5.25	9.91E-03	1.46E-03	3.21E-03	4.08E-03	1.11E-03	2.09	306.82	2.99E-08	314.41

Potential to Emit after Control (tons/yr)															
Emission Unit	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	HCl	Xylene	Total
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2)	-	-	8.57E-04	4.90E-04	0.03	0.73	1.39E-03	2.04E-04	4.49E-04	5.71E-04	1.55E-04	8.57E-04	-	-	0.77
Package Boiler (EU7-3)	-	-	6.38E-04	3.65E-04	0.02	0.55	1.03E-03	1.52E-04	3.34E-04	4.26E-04	1.16E-04	6.38E-04	-	-	0.57
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22)	-	-	2.72E-04	1.56E-04	9.73E-03	0.23	4.41E-04	6.48E-05	1.43E-04	1.82E-04	4.93E-05	2.72E-04	-	-	0.24
Package Boiler (EU27)	-	-	6.45E-04	3.68E-04	0.02	0.55	1.04E-03	1.54E-04	3.38E-04	4.30E-04	1.17E-04	6.45E-04	-	-	0.58
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	-	-	6.88E-04	3.93E-04	0.02	0.59	1.11E-03	1.64E-04	3.60E-04	4.59E-04	1.25E-04	6.88E-04	-	-	0.62
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1)	-	-	2.00E-03	1.14E-03	0.07	1.72	3.24E-03	4.77E-04	1.05E-03	1.33E-03	3.62E-04	2.00E-03	-	-	1.80
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21)	-	-	1.02E-03	5.83E-04	0.04	0.87	1.65E-03	2.43E-04	5.34E-04	6.80E-04	1.85E-04	1.02E-03	-	-	0.92
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.64	-	3.64
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.58	-	1.58
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Locomotives	3.90E-09	1.22E-09	1.20E-07	-	1.22E-08	-	4.35E-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.99E-08	2.11E-07
Total	3.90E-09	1.22E-09	6.12E-03	3.50E-03	0.22	5.25	9.91E-03	1.46E-03	3.21E-03	4.08E-03	1.11E-03	0.03	5.22	2.99E-08	10.74

Potential to Emit after Issuance (tons/yr)															
Emission Unit	Acetaldehyde	Acrolein	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	HCl	Xylene	Total
Waste Heat Boiler (EU7-2)	-	-	8.57E-04	4.90E-04	0.03	0.73	1.39E-03	2.04E-04	4.49E-04	5.71E-04	1.55E-04	8.57E-04	-	-	0.77
Package Boiler (EU7-3)	-	-	6.38E-04	3.65E-04	0.02	0.55	1.03E-03	1.52E-04	3.34E-04	4.26E-04	1.16E-04	6.38E-04	-	-	0.57
CGL Galvannealing Furnace (EU22)	-	-	2.72E-04	1.56E-04	9.73E-03	0.23	4.41E-04	6.48E-05	1.43E-04	1.82E-04	4.93E-05	2.72E-04	-	-	0.24
Package Boiler (EU27)	-	-	6.45E-04	3.68E-04	0.02	0.55	1.04E-03	1.54E-04	3.38E-04	4.30E-04	1.17E-04	6.45E-04	-	-	0.58
Space Heaters (I/N Kote facility)	-	-	6.88E-04	3.93E-04	0.02	0.59	1.11E-03	1.64E-04	3.60E-04	4.59E-04	1.25E-04	6.88E-04	-	-	0.62
Annealing Furnace (EU7-1)	-	-	2.00E-03	1.14E-03	0.07	1.72	3.24E-03	4.77E-04	1.05E-03	1.33E-03	3.62E-04	2.00E-03	-	-	1.80
CGL Heating Furnace (EU21)	-	-	1.02E-03	5.83E-04	0.04	0.87	1.65E-03	2.43E-04	5.34E-04	6.80E-04	1.85E-04	1.02E-03	-	-	0.92
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.81	-	9.81
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Locomotives	1.67E-09	5.23E-10	5.15E-08	-	5.24E-09	-	1.87E-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.28E-08	9.04E-08
Total	1.67E-09	5.23E-10	6.12E-03	3.50E-03	0.22	5.25	9.91E-03	1.46E-03	3.21E-03	4.08E-03	1.11E-03	0.03	9.81	1.28E-08	15.33

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Uncontrolled Potential Emissions**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Process	Stack Test Date	Outlet Concentration (lb/hr)	PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}		PM		PM ₁₀		
			Controlled Emissions (TPY)	Control Efficiency	Uncontrolled Emissions (TPY)	Limited Emissions (lb/hr)	Limited Emissions (TPY)	Limited Emissions (lb/hr)	Limited Emissions (TPY)
Pinch Roll Leveler (EU1)	Oct-90	0.25	1.10	0.99	182.50	0.50	2.20	-	182.50
Flash Butt Welder (EU2)	Oct-90	0.04	0.18	0.99	17.52	0.10	0.44	-	17.52
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4)	Mar-96	0.23	1.01	0.99	100.74	0.80	3.50	-	100.74
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9)	Feb-92	0.10	0.44	0.99	43.80	0.20	0.88	-	43.80
Tandem Cold Mill (EU5)	Oct-90	3.29	14.41	0.80	72.05	6.60	28.90	-	72.05
Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU6)	Feb-92	0.08	0.35	0.99	35.04	0.28	1.20	-	35.04
Roll Shot Cabinet (EU11)	Oct-90	0.24	1.05	1.00	350.40	0.35	1.50	-	350.40
CGL Electrolytic Cleaning Operation (EU20)	Sep-92	0.08	0.33	0.99	32.85	0.60	2.63	0.60	2.63
CGL Skin Pass Mill (EU31)	Sep-92	0.08	0.35	0.99	35.48	0.25	1.10	0.25	1.10
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24)	Sep-92	1.28	5.61	0.97	186.88	2.09	9.15	2.09	9.15
EGL Degreasing Operation (EU25)	Sep-92	0.06	0.24	0.80	1.20	0.10	0.44	0.10	0.44
EGL Precleaning Operation (EU26)	Sep-92	0.05	0.21	0.80	1.03	0.10	0.44	0.10	0.44
CGL Sink Roll Pickling Operation (EU32)	Oct-92	0.12	0.52	1.00	260.61	0.25	1.10	0.25	1.10

Process	Pollutant	Stack Test Date	Outlet Concentration (lb/hr)	Controlled Emissions (TPY)	Control Efficiency (%)	Uncontrolled Emissions (TPY)	Limited Emissions (lb/hr)	Limited Emissions (TPY)
Descale Acid Pickling Line (EU4)	HCl	Mar-96	0.83	3.64	0.98	213.85	2.24	9.81
Post Treatment Pickling Operation (EU9)		Estimated	0.36	1.58	98.30	92.98		

Estimated Outlet Concentration [EU9] (lb/hr HCl) = Outlet Concentration [EU4] (lb/hr HCl) * Outlet Concentration [EU9] (lb/hr PM/PM₁₀) / Outlet Concentration [EU4] (lb/hr PM/PM₁₀)

Process Description	Control Device	Emission Factor grains/dscf	Maximum Air Flow Rate dscfm	Uncontrolled PTE		Control Efficiency %	Controlled PTE	
				lbs/hr	TPY		lbs/hr	TPY
EGL Surface Activation and Plating Operation (EU24)	Baghouse	6.70E-06	41,480.00	0.24	1.04	0.99	2.38E-03	0.01
CAPL Post Treatment Nickel Process		6.70E-06	41,480.00	0.24	1.04	0.99	2.38E-03	0.01

Methodology:

Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Outlet Concentration (lb/hr) / (1 - Control Efficiency) * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000lb

Limited Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Uncontrolled Emissions * Production Limit (hr/yr) / 8760 hr/yr

Uncontrolled Emissions (tons/yr) = Emission Factor (gr/dscf) / (1 - Control Efficiency) * Air Flow (cfm) * 60 min/hr * 1 lb/7000gr * 8760 hr/yr * 1 ton/2000lb

Conversion Factors: 7000 grains/pound; 60 minutes/hour; 8,760 hours/year; 2,000 pounds/ton

Emission Factors are from AP-42, Section 12.20, Tables 12.20-4, SCC #3-09-010-68.

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Switching Locomotive Emissions**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

	Number of Locomotives	Fuel Usage (gal/hr/locomotive)	Unlimited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr)	Limited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr)	Baseline Emission Rate (g/bhp-hr)	Conversion Factor (bhp-hr/gal)	EF (g/gal)	Unlimited Emissions (tons/yr)	Limited Emissions (tons/yr)
PM/PM10/PM2.5	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	0.44	20.80	9.15	21.41	3.06
NOx	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	17.40		361.92	846.51	363.08
CO	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	1.83		38.06	89.03	38.19
Total Hydrocarbons (VOC)	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	1.01		21.01	49.14	21.08
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)									
	Number of Locomotives	Fuel Usage (gal/hr/locomotive)	Unlimited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr)	Limited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr)	Emission Rate (lb/bhp-hr)	Conversion Factor (bhp-hr/gal)	Emission Rate (lb/gal)	Unlimited Emissions (tons/yr)	Limited Emissions (tons/yr)
Benzene	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	5.43E-06	20.80	1.13E-04	1.20E-07	5.15E-08
Toluene	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	1.97E-06		4.09E-05	4.35E-08	1.87E-08
Xylene	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	1.35E-06		2.81E-05	2.99E-08	1.28E-08
Formaldehyde	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	5.52E-07		1.15E-05	1.22E-08	5.24E-09
Acetaldehyde	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	1.76E-07		3.67E-06	3.90E-09	1.67E-09
Acrolein	3.00	26.97	0.71	0.304	5.52E-08		1.15E-06	1.22E-09	5.23E-10
Total:								2.11E-07	9.04E-08

Methodology:

Limited Fuel Usage is equal to 75% throttle for 16 hours and 50% throttle for 8 hours (CP 141-2750-00040/00046 issued 10/28/96)

Baseline emission rates from EPA Technical Document EPA420-F-97-051, December 1997.

Unlimited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr) = Fuel Usage (gal/hr/locomotive) x 8760 hr/yr x 1 MMgal/1,000,000 gal x 3 locomotives

EF (g/gal) = Baseline emission rate (g/bhp-hr) x 20.8 (bhp-hr/gal)

Total emissions (tons/year) = Unlimited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr) x EF (g/gal) x 1,000,000 gal/1 MMgal x 1 MMg/1,000,000 g x 1 metric ton/MMg x 1.1 ton/metric ton

Total emissions (tons/year) = Limited Fuel Usage (MMgal/yr) x EF (g/gal) x 1,000,000 gal/1 MMgal x 1 MMg/1,000,000 g x 1 metric ton/MMg x 1.1 ton/metric ton

Emission factors in lb/hp-hr were calculated using emission factors in lb/MMBtu and a brake specific fuel consumption of 7,000 Btu / hp-hr (AP-42 Table 3.3-1).

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
EU7-2, EU7-3, EU22, EU27 and Space Heaters**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

	Heat Input Capacity	HHV	Potential Throughput
	MMBtu/hr	mmBtu/mmscf	MMCF/yr
EU7-2	95.00	1,020.00	815.88
EU7-3	70.80		608.05
EU22	30.20		259.36
EU27	71.50		614.06
Space Heaters	76.30		655.28
Total	343.80		2,952.64

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	PM* 1.90	Limited PM		PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	Limited Nox		VOC	CO
		Units	lbs/hr	TPY	TPY	TPY	TPY	**see below	lbs/hr	TPY	TPY
Potential Emission in tons/yr											
EU7-2	0.78	0.29	1.25	3.10	3.10	0.24	20.40	4.75	20.80	2.24	34.27
EU7-3	0.58	0.21	0.93	2.31	2.31	0.18	15.20	3.54	15.50	1.67	25.54
EU22	0.25	0.06	0.25	0.99	0.99	0.08	6.48	11.78	51.58	0.71	10.89
EU27	0.58	0.13	0.58	2.33	2.33	0.18	15.35	3.57	15.70	1.69	25.79
Space Heaters	0.62	0.14	0.62	2.49	2.49	0.20	16.38	3.74	16.38	1.80	27.52
Total	2.81	0.83	3.63	11.22	11.22	0.89	73.82	27.38	119.96	8.12	124.01

*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. PM10 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM10 combined.

PM2.5 emission factor is filterable and condensable PM2.5 combined.

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	HAPs - Organics					Total - Organics
	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	
Potential Emission in tons/yr						
EU7-2	8.57E-04	4.90E-04	0.03	0.73	1.39E-03	0.77
EU7-3	6.38E-04	3.65E-04	0.02	0.55	1.03E-03	0.57
EU22	2.72E-04	1.56E-04	9.73E-03	0.23	4.41E-04	0.24
EU27	6.45E-04	3.68E-04	0.02	0.55	1.04E-03	0.58
Space Heaters	6.88E-04	3.93E-04	0.02	0.59	1.11E-03	0.62
Total	3.10E-03	1.77E-03	0.11	2.66	5.02E-03	2.78

**Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
EU7-2, EU7-3, EU22, EU27 and Space Heaters**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf		HAPs - Metals					Total - Metals
		Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	EU7-2	5.00E-04	1.10E-03	1.40E-03	3.80E-04	2.10E-03	2.24E-03
	EU7-3	2.04E-04	4.49E-04	5.71E-04	1.55E-04	8.57E-04	1.67E-03
	EU22	1.52E-04	3.34E-04	4.26E-04	1.16E-04	6.38E-04	1.67E-03
	EU27	6.48E-05	1.43E-04	1.82E-04	4.93E-05	2.72E-04	7.11E-04
	Space Heaters	1.54E-04	3.38E-04	4.30E-04	1.17E-04	6.45E-04	1.68E-03
	Total	1.64E-04	3.60E-04	4.59E-04	1.25E-04	6.88E-04	1.80E-03
						3.10E-03	8.09E-03
						Total HAPs	2.79
						Worst HAP	2.66

		Total HAPs	Total Hexane
Potential Emission in tons/yr	EU7-2	0.77	0.73
	EU7-3	0.57	0.55
	EU22	0.24	0.23
	EU27	0.58	0.55
	Space Heaters	0.62	0.59
	Total	2.79	2.66

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

The N2O Emission Factor for uncontrolled is 2.2. The N2O Emission Factor for low Nox burner is 0.64.

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
EU7-1 and EU21**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

	Heat Input Capacity	HHV	Potential Throughput
	MMBtu/hr	mmBtu/mmscf	MMCF/yr
EU7-1	222.00	1,020.00	1,906.59
EU21	113.10		971.33
Total	335.10		2,877.92

Emission Factor in lb/MMCF		Pollutant										
		PM*	Limited PM		PM10*	direct PM2.5*	SO2	NOx	Limited Nox		VOC	CO
Potential Emission in tons/yr	Units	TPY	lbs/hr	TPY	TPY	TPY	TPY	**see below	lbs/hr	TPY	TPY	TPY
	EU7-1	1.81	0.66	2.77	7.25	7.25	0.57	266.92	95.50	418.10	5.24	80.08
	EU21	0.92	0.21	0.92	3.69	3.69	0.29	135.99	22.62	99.08	2.67	40.80
	Total	2.73	0.87	3.69	10.94	10.94	0.86	402.91	118.12	517.18	7.91	120.87

*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 Factor in lb/MMcf		HAPs - Organics					Total - Organics
		Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene	
Potential Emission in tons/yr	EU7-1	2.10E-03	1.20E-03	0.08	1.80	3.40E-03	1.79
	EU21	2.00E-03	1.14E-03	0.07	1.72	3.24E-03	
	Total	3.02E-03	1.73E-03	0.11	2.59	4.89E-03	

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
EU7-1 and EU21**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Emission Factor in lb/MMcf		HAPs - Metals					Total - Metals
		Lead 5.00E-04	Cadmium 1.10E-03	Chromium 1.40E-03	Manganese 3.80E-04	Nickel 2.10E-03	
Potential	EU7-1	4.77E-04	1.05E-03	1.33E-03	3.62E-04	2.00E-03	5.22E-03
Emission in tons/yr	EU21	2.43E-04	5.34E-04	6.80E-04	1.85E-04	1.02E-03	2.66E-03
	Total	7.19E-04	1.58E-03	2.01E-03	5.47E-04	3.02E-03	7.89E-03
						Total HAPs	7.89E-03
						Worst HAP	3.02E-03

		Total HAPs	Total Hexane
Potential	EU7-1	1.80	1.72
Emission in tons/yr	EU21	0.92	0.87
	Total	2.72	2.59

Methodology

All emission factors are based on normal firing.

MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu

MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Chapter 1.4, Tables 1.4-1, 1.4-2, 1.4-3, SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,020 MMBtu

Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.

Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

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

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Table 1.4-2 SCC #1-02-006-02, 1-01-006-02, 1-03-006-02, and 1-03-006-03.

**Appendix A: Emission Calculations
Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Applicability**

Company Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Address City IN Zip: 30755 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, Indiana 46552
Permit No.: T141-34890-00159
Reviewer: J. Alexander
Date: October 30, 2014

Emission Units	Pollutant	Control Device	Emission Limitation	Control Device necessary to comply with limit?	Uncontrolled PTE (tons/year)	Controlled PTE (tons/year)	Major Source Threshold (tons/year)	CAM Applicable	Large Unit
EU1	PM	baghouse	Y	Y	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
	PM2.5		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
EU2	PM	Inline separator, baghouse	Y	Y	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
EU4	PM	Scrubber, mist eliminator	Y	Y	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
	PM2.5		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
	HCL		Y	Y	>10	<10	10	Y 2	N
EU5	PM	Two (2) mist eliminators	Y	*	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
EU6	PM	Scrubber	Y	*	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
EU9	PM	Scrubber	Y	*	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	HCL		Y	Y	>10	<10	10	Y 2	N
EU11	PM	baghouse	Y	Y	*	*	*	* 4	*
	PM10		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
	PM2.5		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
EU7-1	*	Bloom 2320 Burner	*	*	*	*	*	* 3	*
EU7-2	*	NOx Suppression-Design, Flue Gas Recirculation	*	*	*	*	*	* 3	*
EU7-3	*	NOx Suppression-Design, Flue Gas Recirculation	*	*	*	*	*	* 3	*
EU21	*	Low NOx Burners	*	*	*	*	*	* 3	*
EU22	*	Low NOx Burners	*	*	*	*	*	* 3	*
EU27	*	Flue Gas Recirculation	*	*	*	*	*	* 3	*
EU20	PM	Scrubber, mist eliminator	Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
EU31	PM	Scrubber, mist eliminator	Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
EU32	PM	Scrubber, mist eliminator	Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 5	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 5	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 5	*
	H ₂ SO ₄		N	*	*	*	*	* 1	*
EU24	PM	Scrubber, mist eliminator	Y	Y	*	*	*	* 4	N
	PM10		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
	PM2.5		Y	Y	>100	<100	100	Y 2	N
	Ni		N	*	*	*	*	* 1	*
	H ₂ SO ₄		N	*	*	*	*	* 1	*
EU25	PM	mist eliminator	Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
EU26	PM	mist eliminator	Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM10		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*
	PM2.5		Y	Y	<100	<100	100	N 1	*

Notes:

- Unit does not have a limit, control device and/or PTE before any controls does not exceed TV thresholds. No further evaluation is need for this unit. CAM does not apply.
- Unit has a PTE before controls that exceeds TV thresholds, however the PTE after controls is below the TV thresholds. Therefore, CAM application is due with the application for the initial TV, SPM, or TV renewal, whichever occurs first. See rule for exact requirements and clarifiers.
- These devices for controlling NOx do not meet the definition of "control device" per 40 CFR 64.1.
- Limit is not a surrogate for PM10. Therefore, this limit does not trigger CAM.
- A hours of operation limit was taken on the CGL sink roll pickling operation in order to avoid CAM.



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

June 9, 2015

Mr. David Lisak
I/N Tek & I/N Kote
30755 Edison Road
New Carlisle, IN 46552-9695

Re: Public Notice
I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Permit Level: Title V - Renewal
Permit Number: 141 - 34890 - 00159

Dear Mr. Lisak:

Enclosed is a copy of your draft Title V - Renewal, Technical Support Document, emission calculations, and the Public Notice which will be printed in your local newspaper.

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has prepared two versions of the Public Notice Document. The abbreviated version will be published in the newspaper, and the more detailed version will be made available on the IDEM's website and provided to interested parties. Both versions are included for your reference. The OAQ has requested that the South Bend Tribune in South Bend, Indiana publish the abbreviated version of the public notice no later than June 13, 2015. You will not be responsible for collecting any comments, nor are you responsible for having the notice published in the newspaper.

OAQ has submitted the draft permit package to the New Carlisle Olive Township Library, 408 S. Bray Street in New Carlisle IN. As a reminder, you are obligated by 326 IAC 2-1.1-6(c) to place a copy of the complete permit application at this library no later than ten (10) days after submittal of the application or additional information to our department. We highly recommend that even if you have already placed these materials at the library, that you confirm with the library that these materials are available for review and request that the library keep the materials available for review during the entire permitting process.

Please review the enclosed documents carefully. This is your opportunity to comment on the draft permit and notify the OAQ of any corrections that are needed before the final decision. Questions or comments about the enclosed documents should be directed to Julie Alexander, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204 or call (800) 451-6027, and ask for extension 3-1782 or dial (317) 233-1782.

Sincerely,
Len Pogost

Len Pogost
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Enclosures
PN Applicant Cover letter-2014. Dot4/10/14



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

ATTENTION: PUBLIC NOTICES, LEGAL ADVERTISING

June 9, 2015

South Bend Tribune
Attn: Classifieds
225 West Colfax Avenue
South Bend, Indiana 46626

Enclosed, please find one Indiana Department of Environmental Management Notice of Public Comment for I/N Tek & I/N Kote, St. Joseph County, Indiana.

Since our agency must comply with requirements which call for a Notice of Public Comment, we request that you print this notice one time, no later than June 13, 2015.

Please send a notarized form, clippings showing the date of publication, and the billing to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Accounting, Room N1345, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204.

To ensure proper payment, please reference account # 100174737.

We are required by the Auditor's Office to request that you place the Federal ID Number on all claims. If you have any conflicts, questions, or problems with the publishing of this notice or if you do not receive complete public notice information for this notice, please call Len Pogost at 800-451-6027 and ask for extension 3-2803 or dial 317-233-2803.

Sincerely,

Len Pogost

Len Pogost
Permit Branch
Office of Air Quality

Permit Level: Title V - Renewal
Permit Number: 141 - 34890 - 00159

Enclosure
PN Newspaper.dot 6/13/2013



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

June 9, 2015

To: New Carlisle Olive Township Library 408 S. Bray Street New Carlisle IN

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

Subject: **Important Information to Display Regarding a Public Notice for an Air Permit**

Applicant Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Permit Number: 141 - 34890 - 00159

Enclosed is a copy of important information to make available to the public. This proposed project is regarding a source that may have the potential to significantly impact air quality. Librarians are encouraged to educate the public to make them aware of the availability of this information. The following information is enclosed for public reference at your library:

- Notice of a 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Request to publish the Notice of 30-day Period for Public Comment
- Draft Permit and Technical Support Document

You will not be responsible for collecting any comments from the citizens. Please refer all questions and request for the copies of any pertinent information to the person named below.

Members of your community could be very concerned in how these projects might affect them and their families. **Please make this information readily available until you receive a copy of the final package.**

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. Questions pertaining to the permit itself should be directed to the contact listed on the notice.

Enclosures
PN Library.dot 6/13/2013



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

Notice of Public Comment

June 9, 2015
I/N Tek & I/N Kote
141 - 34890 - 00159

Dear Concerned Citizen(s):

You have been identified as someone who could potentially be affected by this proposed air permit. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management, in our ongoing efforts to better communicate with concerned citizens, invites your comment on the draft permit.

Enclosed is a Notice of Public Comment, which has been placed in the Legal Advertising section of your local newspaper. The application and supporting documentation for this proposed permit have been placed at the library indicated in the Notice. These documents more fully describe the project, the applicable air pollution control requirements and how the applicant will comply with these requirements.

If you would like to comment on this draft permit, please contact the person named in the enclosed Public Notice. Thank you for your interest in the Indiana's Air Permitting Program.

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this Notice in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV. If you have recently moved and this Notice has been forwarded to you, please notify us of your new address and if you wish to remain on the mailing list. Mail that is returned to IDEM by the Post Office with a forwarding address in a different county will be removed from our list unless otherwise requested.*

Enclosure
PN AAA Cover.dot 6/13/13



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

AFFECTED STATE NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD DRAFT INDIANA AIR PERMIT

June 9, 2015

A 30-day public comment period has been initiated for:

Permit Number: 141 - 34890 - 00159
Applicant Name: I/N Tek & I/N Kote
Location: New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, Indiana

The public notice, draft permit and technical support documents can be accessed via the **IDEM Air Permits Online** site at:

<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>

Questions or comments on this draft permit should be directed to the person identified in the public notice by telephone or in writing to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Questions or comments regarding this email notification or access to this information from the EPA Internet site can be directed to Chris Hammack at chammack@idem.IN.gov or (317) 233-2414.

Affected States Notification.dot 3/13/2013

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	LPOGOST 6/9/2015 I/N Tek & I/N Kote 141 - 34890 - 00159 draft/		Type of Mail: CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY	AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204		

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	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		David Lisak I/N Tek & I/N Kote 30755 Edison Road New Carlisle IN 46552-9695 (Source CAATS)									
2		Thomas W Cayia President I/N Tek & I/N Kote 30755 Edison Road New Carlisle IN 46552-9695 (RO CAATS)									
3		Mr. Wayne Falda South Bend Tribune 255 W Colfax Ave South Bend IN 46626 (Affected Party)									
4		New Carlisle Town Council 113 South Arch Street, P.O. Box 6 New Carlisle IN 46552 (Local Official)									
5		St. Joseph County Board of Commissioners 227 West Jefferson Blvd, South Bend IN 46601 (Local Official)									
6		St. Joseph County Health Department 227 W Jefferson Blvd, Room 825 South Bend IN 46601-1870 (Health Department)									
7		New Carlisle Olive Township Library 408 S. Bray Street New Carlisle IN 46552 (Library)									
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
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.
---	--	--	--