INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
We make Indiana a cleaner, healthier place to live.

Joseph E. Kernan
Governor

Lori F. Kaplan
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue
P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015
(317) 232-8603
(800) 451-6027
www.in.gov/idem

June 29, 2004

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

RE: Bunge North America (East), Inc. / 145-9004-00035

FROM: Paul Dubenetzky
Chief, Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

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

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-6-1(b) or IC 13-15-6-1(a) require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Room 1049, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

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

The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:
(1) the date the document is delivered to the Office of Environmental Adjudication (OEA);
(2) the date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to OEA by U.S. mail; or
(3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the OEA by private carrier.

The petition must include facts demonstrating that you are either the applicant, a person aggrieved or adversely affected by the decision or otherwise entitled to review by law. Please identify the permit, decision, or other order for which you seek review by permit number, name of the applicant, location, date of this notice and all of the following:
(1) the name and address of the person making the request;
(2) the interest of the person making the request;
(3) identification of any persons represented by the person making the request;
(4) the reasons, with particularity, for the request;
(5) the issues, with particularity, proposed for considerations at any hearing; and

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(6) identification of the terms and conditions which, in the judgment of the person making the request, would be appropriate in the case in question to satisfy the requirements of the law governing documents of the type issued by the Commissioner.

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

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

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

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

Enclosures
FNTVOP.dot 9/16/03

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PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Bunge North America (East), Inc.
700 N. Rangeline Road
Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860

(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.: T145-9004-00035	
Issued by: Original signed by Janet G. McCabe, Assistant Commissioner Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: June 29, 2004 Expiration Date: June 29, 2009

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

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

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary soybean processing plant.

Responsible Official:	Plant Manager
Source Address:	700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
General Source Phone Number:	(765)763-7500
SIC Code:	2075
County Location:	Shelby
Source Location Status:	Nonattainment for ozone under the 8-hour standard; Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Rules and Nonattainment NSR; Major Source, Section 112 of Clean Air Act

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

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

NOTE: All capacities are considered confidential by the source and are included in a confidential OAQ file.

A-PLANT (EXISTING)

(a) Truck receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) truck dumps (#1 & #2);

(2) Two (2) truck receiving conveyors (#1 & #2;

(3) Two (2) receiving legs (#1 & #2), using the truck receiving/storage baghouse and oil applications;

(4) One (1) screen;

(5) Two (2) receiving legs (#1 & #2) extending from the screen;

(6) Two (2) screening conveyors;

(7) One (1) screening leg;

(8) One (1) screening leg;

(9) Two (2) conveyors (#1 & #2) extending to storage silos and to bulk storage;

(10) Two (2) conveyors extending to bulk storage feeding and continuing to the bulk storage silos;

(11) Ten (10) silos;

(12) One (1) screening bin;

(13) Two (2) bulk storage bins;

(14) One (1) screening conveyor extending from the screening silo;

(15) One (1) screening storage conveyor;

(16) Two (2) totally enclosed screenings transfer conveyors arranged in a series, transferring screenings from the screenings storage conveyors to the screening bucket elevator;

(17) One (1) screening bucket elevator, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screenings surge bin;

(18) Two (2) bulk storage return conveyors (#1 & #2) arranged in a series;

(19) Two (2) conveyors from storage (#1 & #2);

(20) One (1) conveyor extending to the surge bin leg; and

(21) One (1) truck receiving/storage baghouse conveyor which transfers dust from the baghouse back to the truck receiving/storage baghouse;

(b) Rail receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the rail receiving baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #2:

(1) One (1) rail car dump; and

(2) One (1) rail car receiving conveyor;

(c) Grain screening operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the screenings baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5:

(1) One (1) screening surge bin;

(2) One (1) conveyor extending to the de-stoner;

(3) One (1) de-stoner, using a cyclone and the screening baghouse for control;

(4) One (1) screening grinder;

(5) Four (4) totally enclosed conveyors in a series, extending to the hull refining screener;

(6) One (1) cyclone exhausting to the screening baghouse;

(7) One (1) surge bin elevator;

(8) One (1) whole bean surge bin;

(9) One (1) dryer feed elevator;

(10) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator;

(11) Two (2) whole bean aspirators, in parallel;

(12) One (1) dryer discharge conveyor;

(13) One (1) day bin elevator;

(14) Two (2) day bins;

(15) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors, arranged in a series;

(16) Two (2) conveyors extending from the dryer to the dryer discharge conveyor;

(17) One (1) milling elevator;

(18) One (1) product meal conveyor, identified as #1;

(19) One (1) meal surge conveyor, identified as #2;

(20) Three (3) meal storage silos;

(21) One (1) load out leg conveyor;

(22) One (1) load out meal elevator; and

(23) One (1) meal transfer conveyor;

(d) One (1) column dryer, constructed in 1996, exhausting at stack Pt #3;

(e) Milling operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the RF filter baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #4:

(1) One (1) soy bean scale with upper and lower scale garners;

(2) Six (6) cracking rolls with primary dehulling aspirators, using the primary aspiration cyclone and RF filter baghouse for control;

(3) Three (3) conveyors extending from the primary dehulling aspirators, with a maximum combined capacity of 100 tons per hour;

(4) Three (3) surge bins;

(5) Three (3) cracked bean conditioners;

(6) Three (3) conveyors extending from the cracked bean conditioners;

(7) Three (3) impactors with secondary dehulling aspirators, using the secondary aspiration cyclones and RF filter baghouse for control;

(8) One (1) primary aspiration cyclone;

(9) One (1) secondary aspiration cyclone;

(10) Two (2) hull refining screeners, exhausting to the hull refining cyclone;

(11) Four (4) hull refining aspirators, exhausting to the hull refining cyclone;

(12) One (1) hull refining cyclone;

(13) Two (2) millfeed grinders;

(14) Three (3) surge bins;

(15) One (1) meal screen;

(16) Two (2) hammer mills;

(17) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, in a series; and

(18) One (1) millfeed weight belt;

(f) Flaking mill operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the flaker aspiration baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #6:

(1) Nine (9) flakers; and

(2) One (1) flake collecting conveyor;

(g) One (1) flow coating material bin, using the flow coat receiving baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #11;

(h) Truck meal loadout operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck meal loadout baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #12:

(1) One (1) mixer, extending from the hull grinders;

(2) One (1) millfeed elevator leg;

(3) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor;

(4) Three (3) millfeed bins;

(5) One (1) millfeed weigh belt;

(6) One (1) meal conveyor extending from the coolers;

(7) One (1) DTDC unground meal conveyor extending to another set of conveyors;

(8) One (1) unground meal conveyor;

(9) One (1) feeder;

(10) One (1) flow coating material screw;

(11) One (1) mixing screw conveyor;

(12) One (1) production meal elevator;

(13) One (1) product meal conveyor #2;

(14) Six (6) meal storage bins;

(15) One (1) truck load out conveyor;

(16) One (1) truck loader; and

(17) One (1) truck scale;

(i) Rail meal loadout operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the rail meal loadout baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #13:

(1) a rail load out conveyor;

(2) One (1) rail scale; and

(3) One (1) rail loader;

(j) Oil extraction and processing operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units:

(1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(2) One (1) set of evaporators, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(3) One (1) desolventizer/toaster, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(4) One (1) set of condensers and water separators to separate hexane and water, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(5) Two (2) mineral oil absorbers, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(6) One (1) spent flake conveyor extending to the meal dryer;

(7) One (1) totally enclosed seal screw conveyor, installed in a series with the slurry loader conveyor;

(8) One (1) flake conveyor extending to the slurry loader conveyor;

(9) One (1) slurry loader conveyor;

(10) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #1 (storage);

(11) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #2 (process tank);

(12) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #3 (work/separation);

(k) Two (2) DTDC meal dryers (#1 & #2), both constructed in 1996, using a cyclone for control and exhausting at stack Pt #7;

(l) One (1) cyclone for the control of the meal dryers, constructed in 1996, and exhausting at stack Pt #7;

(m) Two (2) DTDC meal coolers (#1 & #2), both constructed in 1996, using a cyclone for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #8;

(n) One (1) cyclone for the control of the meal coolers, constructed in 1996, and exhausting at stack Pt #8;

(o) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as Murray boiler, constructed in 1996;

(p) One (1) vegetable oil refinery process, constructed in 2002, consisting of crude vegetable oil receiving, storage, filtration, and degumming equipment; lecithin drying and processing equipment; oil refining, deodorizing, and filtration equipment; bulk oil handling, blending, storage, and loadout facilities; and including the following equipment:

(1) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-101, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-101;

(2) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-102, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-102;

(3) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-103, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-103;

(4) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-104, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-104;

(5) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-105, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-105;

(6) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-106, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-106; and

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as R-107, exhausting to Stack R-107.

(q) One (1) pelletizing/extruding mill, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour;

(r) One (1) pellet cooler, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour. This process is controlled by a high efficiency cyclone

(s) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour;

(t) One (1) totally enclosed “L” path conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour; and

(u) One (1) bucket leg, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour.

(v) The following emission units used in truck receiving operations, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse (identified as #17) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) screens, identified as #4, with a total maximum throughput rate of 1,210 tons per hour.

(2) One (1) transfer system, identified as #9a, with a maximum throughput rate of 1,150 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the bulk storage elevator to the bulk storage silos.

(3) One (1) enclosed whole bean conveyor, identified as #16a, with a maximum throughput rate of 340 tons per hour, conveying beans from the surge bin leg to the whole bean surge silo (#28a).

(4) One (1) whole bean surge silo, identified as #28a, with a maximum storage capacity of 40,000 bushels.

(5) One (1) enclosed conveyor, identified as #17a, with a maximum throughput rate of 40 tons per hour, conveying the dust from the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) to the screening leg.

(6) One (1) new bean screening screw conveyor, identified as #1a, with a maximum throughput rate of 36 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the screening system (#4) to the screening leg baghouse.

(w) The following emission units used in meal processing operations, using the meal grinding baghouse (identified as #39b) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #24:

(1) One (1) enclosed meal screener feeder conveyor, identified as #74a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal produced to the meal screen system.

(2) One (1) enclosed meal grinder feed conveyor, identified as #75a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal from the meal screen system to meal feeders.

(3) One (1) meal grinding system, identified as #76, consisting of three (3) hammer mills, with a total maximum process rate of 80 tons per hour. This process rate is limited by the maximum throughput rate of the conveyors.

(4) Two (2) enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a, with a total maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the ground meal from the meal grinding system (#76) to the meal handling system.

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

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

(a) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower [326 IAC 6-3-2];

(b) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment [326 IAC 6-3-2];

(c) Emission units with PM and PM10 emissions less than five (5) tons per year, SO_2, NOx, and VOC emissions less than ten (10) tons per year, CO emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, lead emissions less than two-tenths (0.2) tons per year, single HAP emissions less than one (1) ton per year, and combination of HAPs emissions less than two and a half (2.5) tons per year:

(1) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #4, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet [326 IAC 12];

(2) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #6, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet [326 IAC 12];

(3) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #7, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet [326 IAC 12];

(4) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #10, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet [326 IAC 12]; and

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

A-PLANT (NEW EQUIPMENT)

(x) One (1) totally enclosed screening conveyor, identified as #1a.

(y) One (1) screening leg, identified as #7a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(z) One (1) conveyor to bulk storage feeding to bulk storage silos, identified as #9a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(aa) One (1) screening bin, identified as #10a.

(ab) One (1) screening from storage conveyor after screening conveyor, identified as #13a.

(ac) One (1) conveyor to surge bin leg, identified as #16a.

(ad) One (1) truck receiving /storage baghouse conveyor, identified as #17a, transferring the dust from the baghouse to the screenings leg directly aspirated to the truck receiving /storage baghouse.

(ae) Three (3) totally enclosed conveyors to hull refining screener, identified as #25a.

(af) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor to the dryer feed elevator, identified as #29a.

(ag) One (1) hull refining screener, identified as #48a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ah) One (1) hull refining aspirator, identified as #49a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ai) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #53a.

(aj) One (1) millfeed elevator, identified as #54a, controlled by millfeed baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(ak) One (1) seal screw conveyor, identified as #61a.

(al) One (1) totally enclosed meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #74a.

(am) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a.

B-PLANT

(an) One (1) aspirator between conveyor from storage and surge bin leg, aspirated to truck receiving /storage baghouse, identified as #1b, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(ao) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #2b.

(ap) One (1) millfeed elevator controlled by millfeed baghouse, identified as #3b, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(aq) One (1) aspirator between milling leg and bean scale, identified as #4b, aspirated to milling baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #4.

(ar) One (1) totally enclosed hull collecting conveyor, identified as #5b, feeding to "B" plant hull refining screener.

(as) One (1) "B" plant whole bean surge bin #2, identified as #6b, controlled by a cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(at) One (1) hull refining cyclone, identified as #7b, discharging to the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(au) One (1) "B" plant whole soybean feed bucket elevator, identified as #8b, controlled by hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(av) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed soybean feed conveyor, identified as #9b.

(aw) One (1) "B" plant whole bean aspiration, identified as #10b , controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ax) One (1) "B" plant bean weighing system, identified as #11b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ay) One (1)"B" plant totally enclosed millfeed grinding conveyor, identified as #12b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(az) One (1) "B" plant hull refining screener, identified as #13b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ba) One (1) "B" plant aspirator, identified as #14b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(bb) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed feed conveyor, identified as #15b.

(bc) One (1) set of "B" plant bean heaters, identified as #16b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bd) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant soybean conveyor (feeding the jet dryers), identified as #17b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(be) One (1) set of "B" plant jet dryers, identified as #18b, controlled by a dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bf) One (1) "B" plant bean heaters cyclone, identified as #19b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bg) One (1) "B" plant bean dryers cyclone, identified as #20b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bh) One (1) "B" plant hulloosenators, identified as #21b, maximum total capacity of 127.5 tons per hour.

(gi) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade dryers, identified as #22b.

(bj) One (1) set of "B" plant cracking rolls, identified as #23b.

(bk) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade coolers, identified as #24b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bl) Three (3) "B" plant totally enclosed after cascade coolers conveyors (feeding the flakers), identified as #25b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bm) One (1) "B" plant ccc cyclone, identified as #26b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bn) One (1) set of "B" plant flakers, identified as #27b, controlled by a flakers baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bo) One (1) "B" plant flakers baghouse, identified as #28b, exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bp) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed flake conveyor (feeding the seal conveyor), identified as #28b.

(bq) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed seal screw conveyor (feeding the slurry loader conveyor), identified as #29b.

(br) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed slurry loader conveyor (feeding the extractor), identified as #30b.

(bs) One (1) "B" plant soybean oil extractor, identified as #31b, controlled by two (2) mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bt) A set of "B" plant evaporators, identified as #32b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bu) A set of "B" plant condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, identified as #33b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bv) Two (2) "B" plant mineral oil absorbers, identified as #34b, exhausting at stack Pt. # 23.

(bw) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant spent flake conveyor, identified as #35b.

(bx) Two (2) "B" plant meal dryers (#3 & #4), identified as #36b, controlled by one (1) dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 21.

(by) Two (2) "B" plant meal coolers (#3 & #4), identified as #37b, controlled by one (1) cooler cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 22.

(bz) Four (4) "B" plant totally enclosed unground meal conveyors in series (meal screening system), identified as #38b.

(ca) One (1) meal grinding baghouse, identified as #39b, exhausting at stack Pt #24.)

(cb) One (1) main 337 MMBtu per hour boiler, natural gas or distillate oil fired, identified as #40b, controlled by low NOx burners and flue gas recirculation, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 20.

(cc) One (1) screening leg, identified as #41b, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screening surge bin.

(cd) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, identified as #42b, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator, controlled by screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ce) One (1) day bin, identified as #43b.

(cf) One (1) meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #44b.

(cg) One (1) rail meal loadout conveyor, identified as #45b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse. and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ch) One (1) "B" plant rail loader, identified as #46b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ci) One (1) rail scale, identified as #47b.

(cj) One (1) "B" plant rail loadout baghouse, identified as #48b, exhausting at stack Pt #17.

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

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

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22); and

(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]

This permit 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.

B.3 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7]

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.4 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.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)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

(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. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). 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) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification.

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

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

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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 the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit, 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 Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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

(b) The Permittee shall implement the PMPs, including any required record keeping, as necessary to ensure that failure to implement a PMP does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit.

(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 or potential to emit. The PMP does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-5674 (ask for Compliance Section)

Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967

(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 Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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 the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) IDEM, OAQ, may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4-(c)(9) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ, by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

(h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

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 in 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]

(a) All terms and conditions of previous permits issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either

(1) incorporated as originally stated,

(2) revised, or

(3) deleted

by this permit.

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

B.14 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]

(a) Deviations from any permit requirements (for emergencies see Section B - Emergency Provisions), the probable cause of such deviations, and any response steps or preventive measures taken shall be reported to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. 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.

The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

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 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 the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

(1) That this permit contains a material mistake.

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

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

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

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

B.16 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-4]

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

Request for renewal shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

(b) Timely Submittal of Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-4(a)(1)(D)]

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

(A) Submitted at least nine (9) months prior to the date of the expiration of this permit; and

(B) 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.

(2) If IDEM, OAQ, upon receiving a timely and complete 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.

(c) Right to Operate After Application for Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3]
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 in writing by IDEM, OAQ, any additional information identified as being needed to process the application.

(d) United States Environmental Protection Agency Authority [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]
If IDEM, OAQ, fails to act in a timely way on a Part 70 permit renewal, the U.S. EPA may invoke its authority under Section 505(e) of the Clean Air Act to terminate or revoke and reissue a Part 70 permit.

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
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

(d) No permit amendment or modification is required for the addition, operation, or removal of a nonroad engine, as defined in 40 CFR 89.2

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 shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable Part 70 permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in a Part 70 permit.

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

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

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

(1) The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act;

(2) Any preconstruction approval required by 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 has been obtained;

(3) The changes do not result in emissions which exceed the emissions allowable under 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
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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 which document, on a rolling five (5) year basis, all such changes and emissions trading that are subject to 326 IAC 2-7-20(b), (c), or (e) and makes such records available, upon reasonable request, for public review.

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

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

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

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

(3) Any change in emissions; and

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

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

(c) Emission Trades [326 IAC 2-7-20(c)]
The Permittee may trade increases and decreases in emissions in 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.

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 and 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] [IC13-17-3-2]

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
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

The application which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

(a) The Permittee shall pay annual fees to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a billing. Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-19(b), if the Permittee does not receive a bill from IDEM, OAQ, the applicable fee is due April 1 of each year.

(b) Except as provided in 326 IAC 2-7-19(e), failure to pay may result in administrative enforcement action or revocation of this permit.

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

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

Notwithstanding the conditions of this permit that state specific methods that may be used to demonstrate compliance with, or a violation of, applicable requirements, any person (including the Permittee) may also use other credible evidence to demonstrate compliance with, or a violation of, any term or condition of this permit.

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][40 CFR 52, Subpart P]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 52, Subpart P, particulate emissions from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

(b) 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. This condition is not federally enforceable.

C.2 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

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

(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. 326 IAC 4-1-3 (a)(2)(A) and (B) are not federally enforceable.

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

The Permittee shall not operate an incinerator or incinerate any waste or refuse except as provided in 326 IAC 4-2 and 326 IAC 9-1-2. 326 IAC 9-1-2 is not federally enforceable.

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 Operation of Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, or in this permit, all air pollution control equipment listed in this permit and used to comply with an applicable requirement shall be operated at all times that the emission units vented to the control equipment are in operation.

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), 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
Asbestos Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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 by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

(g) Indiana Accredited 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 Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector is not federally enforceable.

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

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

(a) All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this permit, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all monitoring and record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance. If required by Section D, the Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment. If due to circumstances beyond its control, that equipment cannot be installed and operated within ninety (90) days, 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 Branch, Office of Air Quality

100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

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 the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

C.12 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

Any monitoring or testing required by Section D of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, 40 CFR 63, or other approved methods as specified in this permit.

C.13 Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of pressure drop across any part of the unit or its control device, the gauge employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale and be accurate within plus or minus two percent (±2%) of full scale reading.

(b) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of a flow rate or temperature, the instrument employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale and be accurate within plus or minus two percent (±2%) of full scale reading.

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

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

C.14 Emergency Reduction Plans [326 IAC 1-5-2] [326 IAC 1-5-3]

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

(a) The Permittee shall prepare written emergency reduction plans (ERPs) consistent with safe operating procedures.

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

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

within ninety (90) days after the date of issuance of this permit.

The ERP does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

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

C.15 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.16 Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) The Permittee is required to prepare a Compliance Response Plan (CRP) for each compliance monitoring condition of this permit. If a Permittee is required to have Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan under 40 CFR 60/63, such plans shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a CRP for those compliance monitoring conditions. A CRP shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request. The CRP shall be prepared within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit by the Permittee, supplemented from time to time by the Permittee, maintained on site, and comprised of:

(1) Reasonable response steps that may be implemented in the event that a response step is needed pursuant to the requirements of Section D of this permit; and an expected timeframe for taking reasonable response steps.

(2) If, at any time, the Permittee takes reasonable response steps that are not set forth in the Permittee's current Compliance Response Plan or Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan and the Permittee documents such response in accordance with subsection (e) below, the Permittee shall amend its Compliance Response Plan to include such response steps taken.

The OMM Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan shall be submitted within the time frames specified by the applicable 40 CFR 60/63 requirement.

(b) For each compliance monitoring condition of this permit, reasonable response steps shall be taken when indicated by the provisions of that compliance monitoring condition as follows:

(1) Reasonable response steps shall be taken as set forth in the Permittee's current Compliance Response Plan or Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan; or

(2) If none of the reasonable response steps listed in the Compliance Response Plan or Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan in applicable or responsive to the excursion, the Permittee shall devise and

implement additional response steps as expeditiously as practical. Taking such additional response steps shall not be considered a deviation from this permit so long as the Permittee documents such response steps in accordance with this condition.

(3) If the Permittee determines that additional response steps would necessitate that the emissions unit or control device be shut down, and it will be ten (10) days or more until the unit or device will be shut down, then the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date of the shut down. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameter with respect to normal, and the results of the response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

(c) The Permittee is not required to take any further response steps for any of the following reasons:

(1) A false reading occurs due to the malfunction of the monitoring equipment and prompt action was taken to correct the monitoring equipment.

(2) The Permittee has determined that the compliance monitoring parameters established in the permit conditions are technically inappropriate, has previously submitted a request for a minor permit modification to the permit, and such request has not been denied.

(3) An automatic measurement was taken when the process was not operating.

(4) The process has already returned or is returning to operating within “normal” parameters and no response steps are required.

(d) When implementing reasonable response steps in response to a compliance monitoring condition, if the Permittee determines that an exceedance of an emission limitation has occurred, the Permittee shall report such deviations pursuant to Section B - Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions.

(e) The Permittee shall record all instances when, in accordance with Section D, response steps are taken. In the event of an emergency, the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-16 (Emergency Provisions) requiring prompt corrective action to mitigate emissions shall prevail.

(f) Except as otherwise provided by a rule or provided specifically in Section D, all monitoring as required in Section D shall be performed when the emission unit is operating, except for time necessary to perform quality assurance and maintenance activities.

C.17 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 take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one-hundred and twenty (120) 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 the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

C.18 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]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(2), starting in 2005 and every three (3) years thereafter, the Permittee shall submit by July 1 an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:

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

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of regulated pollutants (as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(32)("Regulated pollutant which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule") from the source, for purposes 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, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

The emission statement does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The emission statement 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.19 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. 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, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.

C.20 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

(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) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(e) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.21 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 the standards for recycling and emissions reduction:

(a) Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.

(b) Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.

(c) Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

NOTE: All capacities are considered confidential by the source and are included in a confidential OAQ file.

A-PLANT (EXISTING)

(a) Truck receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) truck dumps (#1 & #2);

(2) Two (2) truck receiving conveyors (#1 & #2);

(3) Two (2) receiving legs (#1 & #2), using the truck receiving/storage baghouse and oil applications;

(4) One (1) screen;

(5) Two (2) receiving legs (#1 & #2) extending from the screen;

(6) Two (2) screening conveyors;

(7) One (1) screening leg;

(8) One (1) screening leg;

(9) Two (2) conveyors (#1 & #2) extending to storage silos and to bulk storage;

(10) Two (2) conveyors extending to bulk storage feeding and continuing to the bulk storage silos;

(11) Ten (10) silos;

(12) One (1) screening bin;

(13) Two (2) bulk storage bins;

(14) One (1) screening conveyor extending from the screening silo;

(15) One (1) screening storage conveyor;

(16) Two (2) totally enclosed screenings transfer conveyors arranged in a series, transferring screenings from the screenings storage conveyors to the screening bucket elevator;

(17) One (1) screening bucket elevator, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screenings surge bin;

(18) Two (2) bulk storage return conveyors (#1 & #2) arranged in a series;

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

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

(19) Two (2) conveyors from storage (#1 & #2);

(20) One (1) conveyor extending to the surge bin leg; and

(21) One (1) truck receiving/storage baghouse conveyor which transfers dust from the baghouse back to the truck receiving/storage baghouse;

(b) Rail receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the rail receiving baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #2:

(1) One (1) rail car dump; and

(2) One (1) rail car receiving conveyor;

(c) Grain screening operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the screenings baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5:

(1) One (1) screening surge bin;

(2) One (1) conveyor extending to the de-stoner;

(3) One (1) de-stoner, using a cyclone and the screening baghouse for control;

(4) One (1) screening grinder;

(5) Four (4) totally enclosed conveyors in a series, extending to the hull refining screener;

(6) One (1) cyclone exhausting to the screening baghouse;

(7) One (1) surge bin elevator;

(8) One (1) whole bean surge bin;

(9) One (1) dryer feed elevator;

(10) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator;

(11) Two (2) whole bean aspirators, in parallel;

(12) One (1) dryer discharge conveyor;

(13) One (1) day bin elevator;

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

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

(14) Two (2) day bins;

(15) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors, arranged in a series;

(16) Two (2) conveyors extending from the dryer to the dryer discharge conveyor;

(17) One (1) milling elevator;

(18) One (1) product meal conveyor, identified as #1;

(19) One (1) meal surge conveyor, identified as #2;

(20) Three (3) meal storage silos;

(21) One (1) load out leg conveyor;

(22) One (1) load out meal elevator; and

(23) One (1) meal transfer conveyor;

(d) One (1) column dryer, constructed in 1996, exhausting at stack Pt #3;

(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 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the units described in Condition D.1.2 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.

D.1.2 New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD (Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators), the PM emissions from the truck receiving/storage baghouse, rail receiving baghouse, and screenings baghouse which exhaust through Pt #1, #2, and #5, respectively, shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf and the gasses discharged shall not exceed 0 percent opacity. Additionally, fugitive emissions from the truck unloading station and rail car unloading station shall not exceed 5 percent opacity while fugitive emissions from the grain handling station shall not exceed 0 percent opacity.

D.1.3 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable. This is the same limit as in Conditions D.2.1(a) and D.3.2(a).

(b) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the Permittee shall be limited to the following PM emissions:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
Grain receiving system, whole bean transfer, receiving and screening system	Pt #1	50,000	0.005	2.14
Rail unloading	Pt #2	3,300	0.005	0.141
Screening baghouse	Pt #5	35,500	0.005	1.52

D.1.4 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the column dryer shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitation is included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rate is considered confidential by the source.

D.1.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the applicable facilities and associated control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.6 Particulate

Pursuant to CP-145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995 and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.2, D.1.3, and D.1.4, the following requirements apply:

(a) The baghouses for truck receiving/storage, rail car receiving/storage, and screening shall be in operation at all times those facilities are in operation.

(b) Dust control oil shall be applied at the starting end of the truck and rail car receiving conveyors at all times these conveyors are in operation, at a rate determined at the time of PM compliance tests performed as required by CP-145-4300-00035.

(c) Fugitive emissions shall be controlled by keeping paved roads free of particulate matter with a vacuum or wet sweeper.

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

D.1.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per shift visible emission notations of Pt #3 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Once per day visible emission notations of Pt #1, Pt #2, and Pt #5 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(f) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the truck receiving (Pt #1), rail receiving (Pt #2), rail screening processes (Pt #2) and grain screening (Pt #5) processes, at least once per day when the listed processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

D.1.9 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An external inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the truck receiving (PT#1), rail receiving, (Pt #2), and grain screening (Pt #5) processes shall be performed at least once per calender quarter.

An internal inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the truck receiving (Pt #1), rail receiving (Pt #2) and grain screening (Pt #5) processes shall be performed at least once per calender year.

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.1.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding

response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. If operations continue after bag failure is observed and it will be ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

(b) For single compartment baghouses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.1.11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.3(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the quantity of soybeans processed.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per shift visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from Pt #3.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from Pt #1, Pt #2, and Pt #5.

(d) To document compliance with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the total pressure drop across the baghouses.

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.1.9.

(f) To document compliance with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(g) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.1.12 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.1.3(a) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). This is the same report as required in Conditions D.2.13 and D.3.20(a).

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(e) Milling operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the RF filter baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #4:

(1) One (1) soy bean scale with upper and lower scale garners;

(2) Six (6) cracking rolls with primary dehulling aspirators, using the primary aspiration cyclone and RF filter baghouse for control;

(3) Three (3) conveyors extending from the primary dehulling aspirators, with a maximum combined capacity of 100 tons per hour;

(4) Three (3) surge bins;

(5) Three (3) cracked bean conditioners;

(6) Three (3) conveyors extending from the cracked bean conditioners;

(7) Three (3) impactors with secondary dehulling aspirators, using the secondary aspiration cyclones and RF filter baghouse for control;

(8) One (1) primary aspiration cyclone;

(9) One (1) secondary aspiration cyclone;

(10) Two (2) hull refining screeners, exhausting to the hull refining cyclone;

(11) Four (4) hull refining aspirators, exhausting to the hull refining cyclone;

(12) One (1) hull refining cyclone;

(13) Two (2) millfeed grinders;

(14) Three (3) surge bins;

(15) One (1) meal screen;

(16) Two (2) hammer mills;

(17) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, in a series; and

(18) One (1) millfeed weight belt;

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

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

(f) Flaking mill operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the flaker aspiration baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #6:

(1) Nine (9) flakers; and

(2) One (1) flake collecting conveyor;

(g) One (1) flow coating material bin, using the flow coat receiving baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #11;

(h) Truck meal loadout operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck meal loadout baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #12:

(1) One (1) mixer, extending from the hull grinders;

(2) One (1) millfeed elevator leg;

(3) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor;

(4) Three (3) millfeed bins;

(5) One (1) millfeed weigh belt;

(6) One (1) meal conveyor extending from the coolers;

(7) One (1) DTDC unground meal conveyor extending to another set of conveyors;

(8) One (1) unground meal conveyor;

(9) One (1) feeder;

(10) One (1) flow coating material screw;

(11) One (1) mixing screw conveyor;

(12) One (1) production meal elevator;

(13) One (1) product meal conveyor #2;

(14) Six (6) meal storage bins;

(15) One (1) truck load out conveyor;

(16) One (1) truck loader; and

(17) One (1) truck scale;

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

SECTION D.2 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (Continued)

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

(i) Rail meal loadout operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the rail meal loadout baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #13:

(1) a rail load out conveyor;

(2) One (1) rail scale; and

(3) One (1) rail loader.

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

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

D.2.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 52.21]

(a) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable. This is the same limit as in Conditions D.1.3(a) and D.3.2(a).

(b) The Permittee shall also be limited to the following:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
Milling operations	Pt #4	25,400	0.006	1.3
Flaking mill operations	Pt #6	9,600	0.005	0.41
Flow coating bin	Pt #11	600	0.005	0.026
Truck meal loadout operations	Pt #12	38,500	0.005	1.65
Rail meal loadout operations	Pt #13	2,000	0.006	0.10

D.2.2 Opacity

Pursuant to CP-A145-9458-00035, issued on June 9, 1998, visible emissions from the flow coat receiving baghouse and rail meal loadout baghouse shall not exceed 5% opacity.

D.2.3 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the milling, flake mill, truck meal loadout, and rail meal loadout operations and the flow coat receiving operation shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

or depending on the process weight rate:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.2.4 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the applicable facilities and associated control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.5 Particulate

Pursuant to CP-145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995 and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.2.1, D.2.2, and D.2.3, the following conditions apply:

(a) The RF filter, flakers aspiration, flow coating, truck meal loadout, and rail meal loadout baghouses shall be in operation at all times that their respective facilities are in operation.

(b) The primary aspiration, secondary aspiration, and hull refining cyclones shall be in operation at all times that there respective facilities are in operation.

(c) Fugitive emissions shall be controlled by keeping paved roads free of particulate matter with a vacuum or wet sweeper.

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

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per day visible emission notations of Pt. #4, 6, 11, 12, and 13 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) Once per day visible emission notations of Pt. #4, 12, and 13 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(f) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation

from this permit.

D.2.7 Parametric Monitoring

(a) Alarms shall be operational on all cyclone high level indicators. If an alarm sounds, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the milling operations (Pt #4), flaking meal operations (Pt #6), flow coating material bin operations (Pt #11), truck meal loadout operations (Pt #12) and rail meal loadout operations (Pt #13), at least once per day when the listed processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(c) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

D.2.8 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An external inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the flaking mill operations (Pt #6) shall be performed at least once per calender quarter.

An internal inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the flaking mill operations (Pt #6) shall be performed at least once per calender year.

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) An inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the milling (Pt #4), flow coating material bin (Pt #11), truck meal loadout (Pt #12) and rail meal loadout (Pt #13) operations shall be performed at least once per calender year. Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(c) Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.2.9 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. If operations

continue after bag failure is observed and it will be ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

(b) For single compartment baghouses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.2.10 Cyclone Inspections

An inspection shall be performed once per year of all cyclones controlling the milling operations.

D.2.11 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.2.12 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.1(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the quantity of soybeans processed.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from Pt #4, Pt. #6, Pt #11, Pt #12, and Pt #13.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of the total pressure drops across the baghouses. The Permittee shall also maintain records of any alarms that sound and the response steps taken.

(d) To document compliance with Conditions D.2.8 and D.2.10, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Conditions D.2.8 and D.2.10.

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(f) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.13 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.2.1(a) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). This is the same report as required in Conditions D.1.12 and D.3.20(a).

SECTION D.3 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(j) Oil extraction and processing operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units:

(1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(2) One (1) set of evaporators, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(3) One (1) desolventizer/toaster, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(4) One (1) set of condensers and water separators to separate hexane and water, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(5) Two (2) mineral oil absorbers, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(6) One (1) spent flake conveyor extending to the meal dryer;

(7) One (1) totally enclosed seal screw conveyor, installed in a series with the slurry loader conveyor;

(8) One (1) flake conveyor extending to the slurry loader conveyor;

(9) One (1) slurry loader conveyor;

(10) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #1 (storage);

(11) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #2 (process tank);

(12) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #3 (work/separation);

(k) Two (2) DTDC meal dryers (#1 & #2), both constructed in 1996, using a cyclone for control and exhausting at stack Pt #7;

(l) One (1) cyclone for the control of the meal dryers, constructed in 1996, and exhausting at stack Pt #7;

(m) Two (2) DTDC meal coolers (#1 & #2), both constructed in 1996, using a cyclone for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #8;

(n) One (1) cyclone for the control of the meal coolers, constructed in 1996, and exhausting at stack Pt #8;

(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 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements) applies to the soy bean extractor processes, meal dryers, and coolers. Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the following is BACT and these limitations apply:

Facility	Control	VOC (Hexane) Emission Limit (including upset emissions)
Oil Extractor, Meal Desolventizer, Oil Desolventizer, Solvent Separator, Vent System	Mineral oil absorber	0.12 lb/ton of processed grain
Meal Dryers	None	0.16 lb/ton of processed grain
Meal Coolers	None	0.16 lb/ton of processed grain
Maximum soybean extraction process throughput = 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period		

The total amount of hexane used by the source shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of hexane per ton of beans processed. This limit is based on information from the Technical Support Document for CP 145-4300-00035, issued on July 17, 1995 and is equivalent to 481.8 tons of hexane per twelve (12) consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit is equivalent to VOC emissions of less than 176.7 tons per year. Compliance with this hexane usage limit, in addition to the limits listed in the table above, will satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT). In order to comply with these limits, the absorber shall operate at all times that the oil extractor process is in operation.

D.3.2 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2][40 CFR 52.21]

(a) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable. This is the same limit as in Conditions D.1.3(a) and D.2.1(a).

(b) The Permittee shall also be limited to the following:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
DTDC meal dryers, #1 and #2	Pt #7	22,000	0.02	3.8
DTDC meal coolers, #1 and #2	Pt #8	22,000	0.03	5.7

D.3.3 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the spent flake conveyor, seal screw conveyor, flake conveyor, slurry loader conveyor, DTDC meal dryers (#1 & #2), cyclone, DTDC meal coolers (#1 & #2), and cyclone shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.3.4 Storage Tanks [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 as of July 1, 2000, there are no emission limitations or standards applicable to hexane storage tanks #1, #2, and #3, but there are applicable record keeping requirements listed in the Record Keeping portion of this Section.

D.3.5 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the oil extraction and processing operations except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

D.3.6 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production), the HAP loss factor for the soybean conventional oilseed process is limited to 0.2 gallons of solvent per ton of soybean processed. Compliance with the HAP limit shall be demonstrated using the following equation found in 40 CFR 63.2840:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual HAP Loss}}{\text{Allowable HAP Loss}}$$

This equation can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown below and found in 40 CFR 63.2840:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * 3((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i)}$$

where f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2854, dimensionless;

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless;

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2853;

Oilseed = Tons of each oilseed type “i” processed during the previous 12 operating months, as shown in 40 CFR 63.2855; and

SLF = The corresponding solvent loss factor (gal/ton) for oilseed “i” as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2840.

After 12 operating months, the source shall calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using the second equation. When calculating the compliance ratio, the following conditions shall be considered:

(1) If the source processes any quantity of soybean in a calendar month and the source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850, then the source shall categorize the month as an operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872.

(2) The 12-month compliance ratio may include operating months occurring prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If the source shuts down and processes no soybean for an entire calendar month, then the source shall categorize the month as a nonoperating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872. Exclude any nonoperating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If the source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in 40 CFR 60.2872, the source shall exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If the source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, the source shall exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the malfunction period.

If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, the source is in compliance with the HAP emission requirement for the previous operating month.

The Permittee shall be in compliance with this rule no later than 3 years after the effective date of the rule, April 12, 2001 or the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860. Therefore the source shall be in compliance no later than April 12, 2004 or the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860.

D.3.7 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the affected facilities and associated control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.3.8 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

During the period between 30 and 36 months after issuance of this Part 70 permit, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing on the oil extraction system utilizing Methods 25 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) for VOC or other methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration.

D.3.9 Particulate

Pursuant to CP-145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995 and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.2 and D.3.3. The cyclones for meal dryers and coolers shall operate at all times that those facilities are in operation.

D.3.10 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.6, the mineral oil absorber shall operate at all times that the oil extractor process is in operation. The average mineral oil flow rate shall be determined at the time of the VOC (hexane) test.

D.3.11 VOC Compliance

Compliance with Condition D.3.1 shall be demonstrated per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month:

(a) The amount of VOC (hexane) used per calendar month; and

(b) The amount of soybean processed by the extraction process.

D.3.12 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2850, the source shall:

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2860, the Permittee shall submit notification of compliance status no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. For an existing source, such as this source,

the notification must be submitted no later than 51 calendar months after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001.

(2) Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2851.

(3) Develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan in accordance with the provisions in 40 CFR 63.2852.

(4) Maintain all the necessary records used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2862.

(5) Submit the following reports:

(A) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2861(a);

(B) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with 40 CFR 63.261(c); and

(C) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with 40 CFR 63.261(d).

(6) Submit all notifications and reports and maintain all records required by the General Provisions for performance testing on the control device that destroys solvent.

(b) A malfunction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 is a sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If the existing source experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonable necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then the source must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands, maintenance activities, and switching types of oilseed processed, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore do not qualify for this provision. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, the source must choose to comply with one of the following options listed:

(1) Normal operation. The source must meet all of the requirements listed in 40 CFR 63.2850(a) and (b).

(2) Malfunction period. Throughout the malfunction period, the source must meet all of the requirements listed in 40 CFR 63.2850(a) and Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2850 for sources operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, the source must then meet all of the requirements of Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2850 for sources under normal operation.

D.3.13 Compliance Plan [326IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2851, the source must develop and implement a written plan for demonstrating compliance that provides the detailed procedures the source will follow to monitor and record data necessary for demonstrating compliance with this subpart. Procedures followed for quantifying solvent loss from the source and amount of oilseed processed vary form source to source because of site-specific factors such as equipment design characteristics and operating conditions. Typical procedures include one or more accurate measurement methods such as weigh scales, volumetric displacement, and material mass balance. Because the industry does not have a uniform set of procedures, the source must develop and implement a site-specific plan for demonstrating compliance before the compliance date for the source. The source

shall keep the plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. If the owner makes any changes to the plan for demonstrating compliance, the previous versions of the plan must be kept and made readily available for inspection for at least 5 years after each revision. The plan for demonstrating compliance must include the following:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator;

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process;

(3) A detailed description of all methods of measurement the source will use to determine solvent losses, HAP content of solvent, and the tons of each type of oilseed processed;

(4) When each measurement will be made;

(5) Examples of each calculation the source will use to determine compliance status. Include examples how to convert data measured with one parameter to the terms for use in compliance determination;

(6) Example logs of how data will be recorded; and

(7) A plan to ensure that the data continue to meet compliance demonstration needs.

(b) IDEM, OAQ may require the source to revise the plan for demonstrating compliance. IDEM, OAQ may require reasonable revisions if the procedures lack detail, are inconsistent or do not accurately determine solvent loss, HAP content of the solvent, or the tons of soybean processed.

D.3.14 Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan [326 IAC 20][40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2852, the source must develop a written SSM plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) and implement the plan, when applicable. The SSM plan must be completed before the compliance date for the source. The source must keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the 40 CFR 63.2580(e)(2) malfunction period, or the 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedure may come form plans the source has developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of this NESHAP.

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

D.3.15 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per day visible emission notations of Pt. #7 and 8 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.3.16 VOC Monitoring

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.6, the following monitoring requirements apply:

(a) The Permittee shall monitor and record the mineral oil flow rate at least once per day. The Preventive Maintenance Plan for the absorber shall contain troubleshooting contingency and corrective actions for when the flow rate readings are outside of the normal range for any one reading.

(b) The instruments used for determining the flow rate shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once per year.

(c) The gauge employed to take the mineral oil flow across the scrubber shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than 20 percent of full scale and be accurate within + 10% of full scale reading. The instrument shall be quality assured and maintained as specified by the vendor.

(d) In the event that the absorber's failure has been observed, an inspection will be conducted. Based upon the findings of the inspection, any corrective actions will be devised within eight (8) hours of discovery and will include a timetable for completion.

(e) The operating temperatures of the mineral oil absorber shall be established in the Compliance Monitoring Plan. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less that every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

(f) The mineral oil to the mineral-oil-stripping column shall be kept at a minimum temperature of 160EF or a temperature, as established in the Compliance Response Plan, for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

D.3.17 Cyclone Inspections

The Permittee shall monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones. An external inspection shall be performed each calender quarter of all cyclones controlling the listed processes. An internal inspection shall be performed each calendar year of all cyclones controlling the listed processes.

D.3.18 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C -

Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit. If operations continue after bag failure is observed and it will be ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

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

D.3.19 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the quantity of soybeans processed and the amount of VOC (hexane) used per calendar month.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain a record showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) To document compliance with Conditions D.3.6, D.3.12, D.3.13, and D.3.14, and with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(1) The following information must be kept on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational:

(A) Compliance Plan; and

(B) Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan.

(2) For the solvent inventory, the following information must be recorded in accordance with the source plan for demonstrating compliance:

(A) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month;

(B) The operating status of the source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval;

(C) The gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period;

(D) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month;

(E) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. The owner must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment;

(F) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the source operating status; and

(G) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.

(3) For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, the owner must record the following items:

(A) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery;

(B) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent; and

(C) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2854(b)(2).

(4) Record the following items, in accordance with the source plan for demonstrating compliance:

(A) The dates that define each operating period. The dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.

(B) The operating status of the source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval. On the log for each type of listed oilseed that is being processed during a normal operating period, the owner shall record which type of listed oilseed is being processed in addition to the source operating status.

(C) The soybean inventory for the soybean being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(D) The tons of soybean received at the affected source each normal operating period.

(E) All soybean inventory adjustments, additions, or subtractions for normal operating periods. The owner must document the reason for adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(F) The tons of soybean processed during each operating month.

(5) After the source has processed soybean for 12 operating months, and is not operating during an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), the following items must be recorded by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:

(A) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in 40 CFR 63.2853(c).

(B) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in 40 CFR 63.2854(b)(3).

(C) The 12 operating months rolling sum of soybean processes at the affected source in tons as described in 40 CFR 6355(c).

(D) A determination of the compliance ratio. Using the values from 40 CFR 63.2853, 63.2854, 63.2855 and Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2840, calculate the compliance ratio using equation 2 of 40 CFR 63.2840.

(E) A statement of whether the source is in compliance with all of the requirements of the subpart. This includes a determination of whether the source has met all of the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63.2850.

(6) For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), the following items shall be recorded by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:

(A) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction;

(B) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation; and

(C) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.

(d) To document compliance with Condition D.3.15, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the stack exhaust once per shift.

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.3.17, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) The mineral oil flow rate;

(2) The operating temperature of the mineral oil absorber; and

(3) The temperature of the stripping column.

(f) To document compliance with Condition D.3.17, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.3.18.

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.3.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(h) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.3.20 Reporting Requirements

(a) A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.2(a) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). This is the same report as required in Conditions D.1.12 and D.2.13.

(b) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee must submit annual compliance certifications. The first annual compliance certification is due no later than 60 days after determining the initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. For an existing source, such as this source, the notification must be submitted no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001 or the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. The annual certification shall include the following information:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(4) Each HAP identified under 40 CFR 63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(5) A statement designating the source as major source of HAP.

(6) A compliance certification to indicate whether the source was in compliance for each compliance determination made during the 12 calendar period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, the source must include a certification of the following items:

(A) The source is following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(B) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

(c) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall submit a deviation notification report for each compliance determination made in which the ratio exceeded 1.00 as determined under 40 CFR 63.2840(c). The report shall be submitted by the end or each month following the calendar month in which the deviation was determined. The deviation notification shall include the following:

(1) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(2) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(3) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period for which a deviation was determined.

(4) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. The owner may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the IDEM, OAQ does not object as provided in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(iii).

(d) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, if the Permittee chooses to operate the source under an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) ro (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), the Permittee shall submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report shall include the following:

(1) The name, title, and signature of the source's responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.

(2) A description of the events occurring during the time period, the date and duration of the events, and the reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(e) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, if the Permittee handles a SSM during an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) ro (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in the SSM plan, then the Permittee shall submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter shall include the following:

(1) The name, title, and signature of the source's responsible official who is certifying that the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.

(2) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.

(3) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.

SECTION D.4 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(o) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as Murray boiler, constructed in 1996;

(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 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) applies to the Murray boiler because it was constructed in 1996 which is after the applicability date of September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, the particulate emissions from the boiler shall be limited to 0.32 pounds per million Btu heat input.

D.4.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) and Opacity [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO_2 Emissions Limitations) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units):

(a) The SO_2 emissions from the Murray boiler shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input, when firing fuel oil; or

(b) The sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed five-tenths percent (0.5%) by weight. [40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c(c), when combusting fuel oil, the Murray boiler is limited to less than twenty percent (20%) opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven percent (27%) opacity.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc, the fuel oil sulfur content and the opacity limit applies at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

D.4.3 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility and its control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.4.4 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Sulfur Content

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc, the Permittee shall demonstrate compliance utilizing one of the following options:

(a) Providing vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a certification; or

(b) Analyzing the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil via the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

(1) Oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted; and

(2) If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis would be required upon filling.

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

D.4.5 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhaust shall be performed once per shift during normal daylight operations when combusting fuel oil and exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.4.6 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.4.2, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (6) below. Note that pursuant to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc, the fuel oil sulfur limit applies at all times including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance determination period;

(2) Actual fuel oil usage since last compliance determination period and equivalent sulfur dioxide emissions;

(3) To certify compliance when burning natural gas only, the Permittee shall maintain records of fuel used.

If the fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, when burning alternate fuels and not determining compliance pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-4, the following, as a minimum, shall be maintained:

(4) Fuel supplier certifications;

(5) The name of the fuel supplier; and

(6) A statement from the fuel supplier that certifies the sulfur content of the fuel oil.

The Permittee shall retain records of all recording/monitoring data and support information for a period of five (5) years, or longer if specified elsewhere in this permit, from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.4.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the boiler stack exhaust once per shift.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.4.3, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.4.7 Reporting Requirements

(a) A certification, signed by the responsible official, that certifies all of the fuels combusted during the period. The natural gas-fired boiler certification does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34);

(b) The natural gas boiler certification shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported.

(c) A semi-annual summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.4.2 in any compliance period when No. 2 fuel oil was combusted, and the natural gas fired boiler certification, shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the six (6) month period being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.5 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(p) One (1) vegetable oil refinery process, constructed in 2002, consisting of crude vegetable oil receiving, storage, filtration, and degumming equipment; lecithin drying and processing equipment; oil refining, deodorizing, and filtration equipment; bulk oil handling, blending, storage, and loadout facilities; and including the following equipment:

(1) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-101, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-101;

(2) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-102, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-102;

(3) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-103, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-103;

(4) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-104, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-104;

(5) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-105, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-105;

(6) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-106, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-106; and

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as R-107, exhausting to Stack R-107.

(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 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2][40 CFR 52.21]

The Permittee shall be limited by the following:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
R-101 through R-106	R-101 - R-106	--	--	1.029 (combined)

This limit, along with the limits included in Sections D.1, D.2, D.3, and D.4, ensure that the source total PM emissions remain below 250 tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.21 are not applicable.

D.5.2 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, and 326 IAC 6-3-2, the allowable particulate emission rate from the three (3) storage silos and three (3) surge tanks, identified as R-101 through R-106, shall not exceed the pound per hour limitations calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation of the data for profess weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.5.3 Particulate [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, and 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate emissions from R-107 shall be limited to less than 0.316 pounds per million British thermal units per hour.

D.5.4 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) [326 IAC 2-4.1]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, the total amount of off-site soybean oil processed by the vegetable oil refinery shall be limited to less than 347,220,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to limiting the emissions of a single HAP to less than ten (10) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (New Source Toxics Control) do not apply.

D.5.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, the total amount of off-site soybean oil processed by the vegetable oil refinery shall be limited to less than 347,220,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month. This is equivalent to limiting the emissions of VOC to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities: General Reduction Requirements) do not apply.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.5.6 Particulate Matter (PM)

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, and in order to comply with Condition D.5.1 and D.5.2, the baghouses for PM control shall be in operation and control emissions from the storage silos and surge tanks, identified as R-101 through R-106, at all times when the storage silos and surge tanks are in operation.

D.5.7 HAP Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.5.4 shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month based on the total single HAP emissions for the twelve (12) month period.

D.5.8 VOC Emissions

Compliance with Condition D.5.5 shall be demonstrated within 30 days of the end of each month based on the total VOC emissions for the twelve (12) month period.

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

D.5.9 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Conditions D.5.4 and D.5.5, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of the amount of off-site soybean oil processed by the vegetable oil refinery.

(b) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.5.10 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Conditions D.5.4 and D.5.5 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.6 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

(q) One (1) pelletizing/extruding mill, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour;

(r) One (1) pellet cooler, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour. This process is controlled by a high efficiency cyclone

(s) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour;

(t) One (1) totally enclosed “L” path conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour; and

(u) One (1) bucket leg, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour.

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

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

D.6.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 the Particulate emissions from the Pellet Cooling facility shall be limited to 12.05 pounds per hour at a process weight rate of 10,000 pounds per hour:

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

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

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

D.6.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility and its control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.3 Particulate Control

The cyclone shall be in operation at all times when the Pellet Cooling process is in operation.

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

D.6.4 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per day visible emission notations of the Pellet Cooler stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.6.5 Cyclone Inspections

An external inspection shall be performed each calender quarter and an internal inspection shall be performed each calender year of the cyclone controlling the Pellet Cooling process. Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed during consecutive months.

D.6.6 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.6.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.6.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the Pellet Cooling stack exhaust once per shift.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.6.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.6.5 and the dates the vents are redirected.

(c) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(v) The following emission units used in truck receiving operations, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse (identified as #17) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) screens, identified as #4, with a total maximum throughput rate of 1,210 tons per hour.

(2) One (1) transfer system, identified as #9a, with a maximum throughput rate of 1,150 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the bulk storage elevator to the bulk storage silos.

(3) One (1) enclosed whole bean conveyor, identified as #16a, with a maximum throughput rate of 340 tons per hour, conveying beans from the surge bin leg to the whole bean surge silo (#28a).

(4) One (1) whole bean surge silo, identified as #28a, with a maximum storage capacity of 40,000 bushels.

(5) One (1) enclosed conveyor, identified as #17a, with a maximum throughput rate of 40 tons per hour, conveying the dust from the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) to the screening leg.

(6) One (1) new bean screening screw conveyor, identified as #1a, with a maximum throughput rate of 36 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the screening system (#4) to the screening leg baghouse.

(w) The following emission units used in meal processing operations, using the meal grinding baghouse (identified as #39b) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #24:

(1) One (1) enclosed meal screener feeder conveyor, identified as #74a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal produced to the meal screen system.

(2) One (1) enclosed meal grinder feed conveyor, identified as #75a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal from the meal screen system to meal feeders.

(3) One (1) meal grinding system, identified as #76, consisting of three (3) hammer mills, with a total maximum process rate of 80 tons per hour. This process rate is limited by the maximum throughput rate of the conveyors.

(4) Two (2) enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a, with a total maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the ground meal from the meal grinding system (#76) to the meal handling system.

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

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

D.7.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the screens, associated grain conveying equipment, and the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17), except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.

D.7.2 New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD (Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators), the emissions from the screens, associated grain conveying equipment, and the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) shall not exceed the following limits:

(a) 0.01 gr/dscf of PM; and

(b) 0 percent opacity.

D.7.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and CP #145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the PM and PM10 emissions from the truck receiving storage baghouse (Baghouse #17) each shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf. Based on the design flow rate of 38,500 cfm of the baghouse #17, this is equivalent to 3.30 lbs/hr and 14.5 tons/yr of PM/PM10 emissions.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PM and PM10 emissions from the meal grinding baghouse (Baghouse #39b) each shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf. Based on the design flow rate of 38,400 cfm of the baghouse #39b, this is equivalent to 3.29 lbs/hr and 14.4 tons/yr of PM/PM10 emissions.

Therefore, the PM and PM10 emissions from this modification are each limited to less than 250 tons/yr and the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.7.4 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from each of the conveyor and facility of the meal grinding operation shall not exceed 49.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 80 tons per hour.

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

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

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

D.7.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility and its control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.7.6 PM and PM10 Control

In order to comply with Conditions D.7.2, D.7.3, and D.7.4, the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) and the meal grinding baghouse (#39b) for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the truck receiving and meal processing operations at all times that the truck receiving and meal processing units are in operation.

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

D.7.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of stack exhausts from the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) and the meal grinding baghouse (#39b) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.7.8 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) and the meal grinding baghouse (#39b), at least once per day when the listed processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

D.7.9 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the truck receiving/storage process (identified as #17; Pt #1) and meal grinding process (identified as #39b; Pt #24) shall be performed at least once per calender year.

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.7.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if

there are no visible emissions or if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the emergency provisions of this permit (Section C - Emergency Provisions). Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) For single compartment baghouses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.7.11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.7.7, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of visible emission notations of the baghouse stack exhausts.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.7.8, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the total pressure drop across the baghouses.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.7.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.7.9.

(d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

A-PLANT (NEW EQUIPMENT)

(x) One (1) totally enclosed screening conveyor, identified as #1a.

(y) One (1) screening leg, identified as #7a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(z) One (1) conveyor to bulk storage feeding to bulk storage silos, identified as #9a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(aa) One (1) screening bin, identified as #10a.

(ab) One (1) screening from storage conveyor after screening conveyor, identified as #13a.

(ac) One (1) conveyor to surge bin leg, identified as #16a.

(ad) One (1) truck receiving /storage baghouse conveyor, identified as #17a, transferring the dust from the baghouse to the screenings leg directly aspirated to the truck receiving /storage baghouse.

(ae) Three (3) totally enclosed conveyors to hull refining screener, identified as #25a.

(af) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor to the dryer feed elevator, identified as #29a.

(ag) One (1) hull refining screener, identified as #48a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ah) One (1) hull refining aspirator, identified as #49a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ai) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #53a.

(aj) One (1) millfeed elevator, identified as #54a, controlled by millfeed baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(ak) One (1) seal screw conveyor, identified as #61a.

(al) One (1) totally enclosed meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #74a.

(am) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a.

B-PLANT

(an) One (1) aspirator between conveyor from storage and surge bin leg, aspirated to truck receiving /storage baghouse, identified as #1b, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(ao) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #2b.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS Continued...

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

(ap) One (1) millfeed elevator controlled by millfeed baghouse, identified as #3b, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(aq) One (1) aspirator between milling leg and bean scale, identified as #4b, aspirated to milling baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #4.

(ar) One (1) totally enclosed hull collecting conveyor, identified as #5b, feeding to "B" plant hull refining screener.

(as) One (1) "B" plant whole bean surge bin #2, identified as #6b, controlled by a cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(at) One (1) hull refining cyclone, identified as #7b, discharging to the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(au) One (1) "B" plant whole soybean feed bucket elevator, identified as #8b, controlled by hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(av) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed soybean feed conveyor, identified as #9b.

(aw) One (1) "B" plant whole bean aspiration, identified as #10b , controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ax) One (1) "B" plant bean weighing system, identified as #11b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ay) One (1)"B" plant totally enclosed millfeed grinding conveyor, identified as #12b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(az) One (1) "B" plant hull refining screener, identified as #13b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ba) One (1) "B" plant aspirator, identified as #14b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(bb) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed feed conveyor, identified as #15b.

(bc) One (1) set of "B" plant bean heaters, identified as #16b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bd) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant soybean conveyor (feeding the jet dryers), identified as #17b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(be) One (1) set of "B" plant jet dryers, identified as #18b, controlled by a dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bf) One (1) "B" plant bean heaters cyclone, identified as #19b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS Continued...

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

(bg) One (1) "B" plant bean dryers cyclone, identified as #20b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bh) One (1) "B" plant hulloosenators, identified as #21b, maximum total capacity of 127.5 tons per hour.

(gi) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade dryers, identified as #22b.

(bj) One (1) set of "B" plant cracking rolls, identified as #23b.

(bk) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade coolers, identified as #24b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bl) Three (3) "B" plant totally enclosed after cascade coolers conveyors (feeding the flakers), identified as #25b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bm) One (1) "B" plant ccc cyclone, identified as #26b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bn) One (1) set of "B" plant flakers, identified as #27b, controlled by a flakers baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bo) One (1) "B" plant flakers baghouse, identified as #28b, exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bp) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed flake conveyor (feeding the seal conveyor), identified as #28b.

(bq) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed seal screw conveyor (feeding the slurry loader conveyor), identified as #29b.

(br) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed slurry loader conveyor (feeding the extractor), identified as #30b.

(bs) One (1) "B" plant soybean oil extractor, identified as #31b, controlled by two (2) mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bt) A set of "B" plant evaporators, identified as #32b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bu) A set of "B" plant condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, identified as #33b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bv) Two (2) "B" plant mineral oil absorbers, identified as #34b, exhausting at stack Pt. # 23.

(bw) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant spent flake conveyor, identified as #35b.

(bx) Two (2) "B" plant meal dryers (#3 & #4), identified as #36b, controlled by one (1) dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 21.

(by) Two (2) "B" plant meal coolers (#3 & #4), identified as #37b, controlled by one (1) cooler cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 22.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS Continued...

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

(bz) Four (4) "B" plant totally enclosed unground meal conveyors in series (meal screening system), identified as #38b.

(ca) One (1) meal grinding baghouse, identified as #39b, exhausting at stack Pt #24.)

(cb) One (1) main 337 MMBtu per hour boiler, natural gas or distillate oil fired, identified as #40b, controlled by low NOx burners and flue gas recirculation, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 20.

(cc) One (1) screening leg, identified as #41b, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screening surge bin.

(cd) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, identified as #42b, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator, controlled by screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ce) One (1) day bin, identified as #43b.

(cf) One (1) meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #44b.

(cg) One (1) rail meal loadout conveyor, identified as #45b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse. and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ch) One (1) "B" plant rail loader, identified as #46b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ci) One (1) rail scale, identified as #47b.

(cj) One (1) "B" plant rail loadout baghouse, identified as #48b, exhausting at stack Pt #17.

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

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

D.8.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

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

D.8.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Db]

Pursuant to SSM 145-9618-00035, 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db (Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units):

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43b(f) (Opacity Limitation), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, the Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the Boiler no. 2, any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average) during periods in which fuel oil no. 2 is combusted, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. The opacity standards apply at all times, except during period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44b(a) (Nitrogen Oxides Limitation) the Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the boiler #2 any gases that contain

nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO_2) in excess of 0.20 lb/million Btu. The nitrogen oxides standard shall apply at all times including the period of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction emissions.

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42b(d) and 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxides Limitation), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first:

(1) The SO_2 emissions from the 240 MMBtu per hour boiler no. 2 shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input; or

(2) The sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed five-tenths percent (0.5%) by weight.[40 CFR 60.8]

(3) The SO_2 emission limits and fuel oil sulfur limits apply at all times, including period of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 CFR 60.8]

D.8.3 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the oil extraction and processing operations listed in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

D.8.4 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

The B plant is subject to 40 CFR 63.2840 with a compliance date of the startup date of the B-plant. The solvent (hexane) loss factor from the soybean process shall not exceed 0.2 gallons per ton of soybeans processed. The Permittee shall:

(a) Calculate a compliance ratio, which compares the actual HAP loss to the allowable HAP loss for the previous 12 operating months. An operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, is any calendar month in which a source processes soybean, excluding any calendar month in which the source operated under an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2). The equation to calculate a compliance ratio follows:

(1) Compliance Ratio = (Actual HAP loss)/(Allowable HAP loss) (Eq. 1)

(2) Equation 1 can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown in Equation 2.

(3) Compliance Ratio = [f* Actual Solvent Loss]/
0.64[{(Soybean processed)C * (SLFC)} } (Eq. 2)

f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating month, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2854, dimensionless

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2853

SLFC = 0.2 gals/ton (for A and B plants) as listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2840

(b) When the source has processed soybean for 12 operating months, calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using Equation 2. When calculating the compliance ratio, consider the following conditions and exclusions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6):

(1) If soybean is processed in a calendar month and the process is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 60.2850, then that month is categorized as an operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872.

(2) The 12 month compliance ratio may include operating months prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If the source shuts down and processes no soybean for an entire calendar month as a non operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, exclude any non operating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If the source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If the source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the malfunction period.

(6) The solvent loss factor to determine the compliance ratio may change each operating month depending on the tons of soybean processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.

(c) If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, then the source met the HAP emission requirements for the previous operating month.

(d) The Permittee shall develop and implement a written plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2851 that provides the detailed procedures to monitor and record necessary data.

(e) The Permittee shall develop a written SSM (Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction) in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3), and implement the plan, when applicable. The Permittee must complete the SSM plan before the compliance date for this source.

(f) The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period, or the 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions.

D.8.5 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2:

(a) The soybean processed by the "B" plant shall be limited to 1,065,538 tons per 12-month period, rolled on a monthly basis. This soybean limitation is required to limit the potential to emit of PM and PM-10 to 225 and 218 tons per 12-month period, rolled on a monthly basis, respectively.

During the first twelve (12) months after issuance of this Significant Source Modification, the total amount of soybeans processed shall be limited such that the total soybean

processed divided by the accumulated months of operation shall not exceed 88,795 tons up to a maximum total of 1,065,538 tons for the first twelve (12) months.

(b) The following facilities' PM and PM-10 emissions rates shall be limited as follows:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)	PM-10 Limit (Filterable) (lb/hr)
Truck unloading #1 and #2 fugitives				7.29	2.39
Rail unloading fugitives				0.64	0.156
B Bean Heater	Baghouse Pt #25	18,000	0.004	0.62	0.62
Hot cracking and dehulling system, B-plant	Four Cyclones Pt #18	121,800	0.025	25.8	25.8
Soybean Flaking, B-Plant	Baghouse Pt #19	16,000	0.005	0.69	0.69
DTDC meal dryers #1 and #2, B-Plant	Cyclone Pt #21	38,000	0.014	4.56	4.56
DTDC meal coolers #1 and #2, B-Plant	Cyclone Pt #21	22,000	0.068	12.82	12.82
Meal sizing system	Baghouse Pt. #24	30,000	0.005	1.29	1.29
Boiler 2		6,343,949 gals of #2 fuel oil		10.5 tpy	10.5 tpy

(c) The amount of distillate oil with 0.5% sulfur maximum, combusted in the boiler no. 2 shall be limited to 6,343,949 gallons rolled on a monthly basis. This distillate oil limitation is required to limit the potential to emit of SO_2 emissions of 249 tons per 12 month period, rolled on a monthly basis.

During the first twelve (12) months after issuance of this Significant Source Modification, the total amount of distillate oil combusted shall be limited such that the total distillate oil combusted divided by the accumulated months of operation shall not exceed 528,662 gallons up to a maximum total of 6,343,949 gallons for the first twelve (12) months.

Compliance with these limits makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable for PM and SO_2 emissions. This will also satisfy the rule 326 IAC 6-3-2.

D.8.6 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the screen grinding, whole surge bins loading and unloading, whole bean aspiration, whole bean weighting, hot cracking and dehulling

system (B-plant), flaking system (B-plant), soybean millfeed grinding system (B-plant), DTDC meal dryers (B-plant), DTDC meal coolers (B-plant), meal sizing system, flow coat unloading system, and meal and millfeed storage and loadout system shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

or depending on the process weight rate:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.8.7 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, the PM emissions from Boiler No. 2 shall not exceed 0.24 pound per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu). This limitation was calculated using the following equation:

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

Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source capacity (337 MMBtu/hr)

D.8.8 Best Available Control Technology (BACT) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (BACT Requirements):

(a) the Permittee shall control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the combined "A" and "B" soybean oil extraction processes as follows:

Facility	Control	Emission Limit
Oil extractor "B" plant	Mineral oil absorber system	0.069 lb VOC/ton soybean
Meal dryers "B" plant	None	0.152 lb VOC/ton soybean
Meal coolers "B" plant	None	0.152 lb VOC/ton soybean
Combined "A" and "B" plants	First Year	0.20 gal VOC/ton soybean processed
	After first year	0.19 gal VOC/ton soybean processed
Maximum annual soybean processed by combined "A" and "B" plants		1,901,996 tons per year

(b) BACT for fugitive hexane loss will include an annual leak check in accordance with Bunge's standard operating procedures accompanied by continuous monitoring of the process area by flammable gas monitors. The leak check will be completed on the affected system after hexane is reintroduced into the system.

For emergency repairs and/or maintenance completed between annual maintenance shutdowns, a leak check will be completed on the affected.

(1) The Permittee shall immediately tag all detected leaks with a weatherproof and readily visible identification tag with a distinct number. Once a leaking component is detected, first-attempt repairs must be done within five days and be completed within 15 days of detecting the leaking components. If the repair can not be accomplished within 15 days, then the Permittee shall send a notice of inability to repair to the OAQ within 20 days of detecting the leak. The notice must be received by the Technical Support and Modeling, Office of Air Quality, 100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015 within 20 days after the leak was detected. At a minimum the notice shall include the following:

(A) Equipment, operator, and instrument identification number, and date of leak detection

(B) Measured concentration (ppm) and background (ppm)

(C) Leak identification number associated with the corresponding tag

(D) Reason of inability to repair within 5 to 15 days of detection

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.8.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1), (6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11], [326 IAC 2-2], and [326 IAC 3]

(a) Pursuant to SSM 145-9618-00035, 40 CFR 60, subpart Db and 326 IAC 2-2, compliance tests, tests for PM and PM-10, and opacity observations shall be performed for the affected facilities, as shown below, to comply with Conditions D.8.2 and D.8.5(a) and (b) within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up. PM-10 includes filterable and condensible PM-10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C- Performance Testing.

Facilities	Pollutant/Opacity
Receiving baghouses (PT # 01 & 02)	PM/PM-10/Opacity
Screening baghouse (PT # 05)	PM/PM-10/Opacity
Boiler #2	Opacity/NOx

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db, the Permittee shall determine one of the following:

(1) Provide vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a certification; or

(2) Analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil via the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

(A) Oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted; and

(B) If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis would be required upon filling.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3 (Construction and Operating Permit Requirements), the Permittee shall develop a representative stack testing plan which identifies the method in which emissions from the following sources shall be evaluated to satisfy the Operation Condition No. D.8.5(a), and (b), within 18 months of startup. The facilities listed in (a) above may be proposed as representative facilities.

Facilities	Pollutant
Hot cracking and dehulling system, B-plant (Pt# 18)	PM, PM-10
Soybean flaking, B-plant (PT# 19)	PM, PM-10
Mineral oil absorber (PT# 23)	VOC, Mineral oil flow rate
DTDC meal dryers #1 & #2, B-plant (PT# 21)	PM, PM-10
DTDC meal coolers #1 & #2, B-plant (PT# 22)	PM, PM-10
Meal sizing system (PT# 24)	PM, PM-10
Millfeed and meal storage and truck loadout (PT# 12)	PM, PM-10
Rail loadout #1 (PT# 13)	PM, PM-10

The Permittee shall submit the stack test plan to IDEM after the entire source has achieved a successful start up. This plan shall be reviewed and approved by IDEM. This plan shall outline the measures to be taken to meet the permitted emission rates and shall provide that the emission units meet the limits for the facilities except the facilities in (a) be completed within 18 months of the date of the entire source start-up. The stack tests shall be performed for the facilities in (a) within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the facilities in (a).

(d) Whenever the results of the stack test performed exceed the level specified in this permit, appropriate corrective actions shall be implemented within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. These actions shall be implemented immediately unless notified by OAQ that they are acceptable. The Permittee shall minimize emissions while the corrective actions are being implemented.

(e) Whenever the results of the stack test performed exceed the level specified in this permit, a second test shall be performed within 120 days. Failure of the second test to meet the limits may be grounds for immediate revocation of this permit to operate the affected facility.

D.8.10 Particulate

In order to comply with Condition D.8.5(a) and (b), the bag houses and cyclones for particulate matter control shall be in operation and control emissions from the associated facilities at all times when the processes are in operation.

D.8.11 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

In order to comply with Condition D.8.4, the absorber shall be operated at all times the oil extractor process is in operation at an average mineral oil flow rate to be determined at the time of the VOC (hexane) test.

D.8.12 Opacity [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (a) the Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler no. 2 at any time that the boiler is combusting fuel oil no. 2.

D.8.13 Nitrogen Oxides Emissions (NOx) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (b), (c), (d), and (e), the Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain,

and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler no. 2.

or

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (g) the Permittee shall monitor steam generating unit operating conditions and predict nitrogen dioxides emission rates as specified in a plan submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 60.49b(c).

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

D.8.14 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust Pt# 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Monitoring Plan - Failure to Take Response Steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(f) The Permittee shall take response actions anytime that there is an abnormal visible emission from control devices or high level of material on cyclones.

D.8.15 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the bag houses used in conjunction with the associated processes, at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation when venting to the atmosphere. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

(b) The Permittee shall take response actions anytime that there is an abnormal reading of pressure drop from baghouses.

D.8.16 Baghouse Inspections

An inspection shall be performed once each year of all bags controlling the associated processes when venting to the atmosphere. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.8.17 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if there are no visible emissions or if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B- Emergency Provisions). Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) For single compartment bag houses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.8.18 Cyclone Inspections

An inspection shall be performed once each year of all cyclones controlling the associated processes when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the in doors.

D.8.19 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed: Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.8.20 VOC Monitoring

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.8.4 and D.8.8, the following monitoring requirements apply:

(a) The Permittee shall monitor and record the mineral oil flow rate at least once per day. The Preventive Maintenance Plan for the absorber shall contain troubleshooting contingency and corrective actions for when the flow rate readings are outside of the normal range for any one reading.

(b) The instruments used for determining the flow rate shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

(c) The gauge employed to take the mineral oil flow across the scrubber shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than 20 percent of full scale and be accurate within + 10% of full scale reading. The instrument shall be quality assured and maintained as specified by the vendor.

(d) In the event that the absorber's failure has been observed, an inspection will be conducted. Based upon the findings of the inspection, any corrective actions will be devised within eight (8) hours of discovery and will include a timetable for completion.

(e) The operating temperatures of the mineral oil absorber shall be established in the Compliance Monitoring Plan. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less that every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

(f) The mineral oil to the mineral-oil-stripping column shall be kept at a minimum temperature of 180EF for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

D.8.21 Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Db]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (a), Subpart Db, the following requirements shall be met:

(a) The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the boiler no. 2 during the times in which fuel oil no. 2 is combusted only except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(b) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems.

D.8.22 Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Monitoring [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Db]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (b), (c), (d), and (e), the following requirements shall be met:

(a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler no. 2, and record the output of the system.

(b) The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the boiler no. 2 except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(c) The 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission rates measured by the continuous nitrogen oxides monitor shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates. The 1-hour averages shall be calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13 (b). At least two data points must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.

(d) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems. The span value for natural gas combustion, the nitrogen oxides span values shall be 500 ppm. All span values shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm.

(e) When nitrogen oxides emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system break-downs, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7, Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

or

In the event Bunge decides to meet the nitrogen oxides limit through 40 CFR 60.48b(g), the established parameter shall be monitored to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

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

D.8.23 Record Keeping Requirements

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1-3(i) and 326 IAC 2-2:

(a) The Permittee shall maintain records of the soybean processed by B-Plant and fuel oil #2 burned in boiler #2.

(b) The Permittee shall maintain records of the opacity, and NOx emissions of the boiler no. 2 as required in 40 CFR 60.49b(f), and (g) respectively.

(c) The Permittee shall maintain records of the sulfur content in fuel oil #2 burned in boiler #2.

(d) The Permittee shall maintain records from combined plants “A” and ”B” of the following:

(1) The amount of VOC (hexane) used per calendar month by the combined plants "A" and "B";

(2) The amounts of soybean processed by the combined plants "A" and "B"; and

(3) The gallons of hexane used per ton of soybean processed by the combined plants "A" and "B"

(e) The Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Equipment inspected;

(2) Date of inspection; and

(3) Determination of whether a leak was detected.

If a leak is detected, the Permittee shall record the following information.

(A) The equipment, operator, and instrument identification number;

(B) Measured concentration;

(C) Leak identification number associated with the corresponding tag;

(D) Date of repair;

(E) Reason for non-repair if unable to repair within 5 to 15 days of detection;

(F) Maintenance recheck if repaired-date, concentration, background, and

(G) Any appropriate comments.

(f) Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) For the first twelve months, record the items in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2862(c)(1) through (c)(3).

(2) After the source has processed soybeans for 12 operating months, and the source is not operating during an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850 (e)(2), record the items in 40 CFR 63.2862(d)(1) through (5) by the end of calendar month following each operating month.

(3) For each event subject to an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), record the items in 40 CFR 63286(e)(1) through (3).

(4) The Permittee shall keep the compliance response plan and SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.

(g) To document compliance with Condition D.8.18, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the stack exhaust (Pt #1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24) once per day.

(h) The Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Once per day records of the following operational parameters during normal operation when venting to the atmosphere:

(A) Inlet and outlet differential static pressure; and

(B) Cleaning cycle operation.

(i) The Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections of baghouses and cyclones.

(j) The Permittee shall maintain records of the events of the cyclone failure detection and the dates the failed units were repaired or replaced.

(k) The Permittee shall maintain records of the followings:

(1) The daily record of the mineral oil flow rate of the B-plant absorber

(2) The events of the B-plant absorber's failure, findings of the inspections subsequent to B-plant absorber's failure, the corrective actions taken, and the time table for completion

(3) The operating temperatures of the B-plant mineral oil absorber

(4) The temperature of the B-plant mineral oil stripping column

(l) The Permittee shall maintain records of the opacity monitor data.

(m) The Permittee shall maintain records of the nitrogen oxides monitor data.

(n) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit, and 40 CFR 63.2862.

D.8.24 Reporting Requirements

(a) A quarterly summary of the information to meet the condition D.8.5(a) and (c) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this

permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Annual compliance certification -The first annual compliance certification for NESHAP requirements of 40 CFR 63, Part GGGG, is due 12 calendar months after the source submits the notification of compliance status. Each annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. The report should include the information in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2661(a)(1) through (6).

(c) Deviation notification report - Submit a deviation notification report for each determination in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.0 as determined under 40 CFR 63.2840(c). Submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which you determined the deviation. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2861(b)(1) through (4).

(d) Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction report - If the source is operating under an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), submit the periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2861(c)(1) through (3).

(e) Intermediate SSM reports - If the source handles a SSM during an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in SSM plan, then submit an immediate SSM report Intermediate reports consists of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions consistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in 40CFR 63.2861(d)(1) through (3).

(f) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-(a)(3), the applicant shall submit reports of calendar month for annual average sulfur content or sulfur dioxide rate in pounds per million Btu, heat content, fuel consumption upon request to the Office of Air Quality.

(g) The Permittee shall report the data of the opacity and NOx emissions as required in 40 CFR 60.49b.

SECTION D.9 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

(a) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower;

(b) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment;

(c) Emission units with PM and PM10 emissions less than five (5) tons per year, SO_2, NOx, and VOC emissions less than ten (10) tons per year, CO emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, lead emissions less than two-tenths (0.2) tons per year, single HAP emissions less than one (1) ton per year, and combination of HAPs emissions less than two and a half (2.5) tons per year:

(1) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #4, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet;

(2) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #6, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet;

(3) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #7, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet; and

(4) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #10, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet.

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

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

D.9.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations [40 CFR 52, Subpart P] [326 IAC 6-3-2]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 52, Subpart P, the allowable particulate emissions rate from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour. The following insignificant activities are subject to this rule: blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower; and replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), the allowable particulate emissions rate 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 shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour. This condition is not federally enforceable. The following insignificant activities are subject to this rule: blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower; and replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

D.9.2 Storage Tanks [326 IAC 12]

326 IAC 12 is applicable to the fuel oil storage tanks #4 and #10 and the soybean oil storage tanks #6 and #7. Pursuant to this rule, no specific emissions limitations or standards apply, but record keeping requirements are listed in the Record Keeping portion of this Section.

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

D.9.3 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 12, as of July 1, 2000, the Permittee shall maintain readily available records showing the dimensions of the storage tanks and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage tanks. Additionally, for storage tanks #4, #6, #7, and #10, the Administrator shall be notified within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure value for each volume range.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035

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 BRANCH
100 North Senate Avenue
P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015
Phone: 317-233-5674
Fax: 317-233-5967

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035

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

9 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 317-233-5674, ask for Compliance Section); and
- The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) working days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967), 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 Describe:
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: _____

A certification is not required for this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
SEMI-ANNUAL NATURAL GAS FIRED BOILER CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035

Natural Gas Only Alternate Fuel burned From:_____ To:_____

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:

A certification by the responsible official as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34) is required for this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Soybean Processing Facilities (A-Plant (Existing))
Parameter: Soybean throughput
Limit: Less than 803,000 tons of soybean per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

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: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Soybean Processing Facilities (B-Plant)
Parameter: Soybean throughput
Limit: Less than 1,065,538 tons of soybean processed per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

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: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Vegetable Oil Refinery
Parameter: Amount of off-site oil processed
Limit: Less than 347,220,000 pounds of oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

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: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc..
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Soybean Processing Facilities (A Plant (Existing))
Parameter: Hexane Usage
Limit: Less than 481.8 tons of hexane per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

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: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Boiler No. 2
Parameter: Soybean throughput SO_2 emissions limit (249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period) and fuel oil usage limit.
Limit: 6,343,949 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

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: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. Deviations that are required to be reported by an applicable requirement shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and do not need to be included in this report. Additional pages may be attached if necessary. If no deviations occurred, please specify in the box marked "No deviations occurred this reporting period".
NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.
THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

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

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

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

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

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

Form Completed By: _____

Title/Position: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the
Technical Support Document for Part 70 Permit

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Bunge North America (East)
Source Location:	700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, IN 46161
County: Shelby	
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit No.:	145-9004-00035
Permit Reviewer:	ERG/AO

On April 18, 2002, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Shelbyville News in Shelbyville, Indiana, stating that Central Soya Company, Inc. (now dba Bunge North America (East)) had applied for a Part 70 Permit to operate a soybean oil extraction plant with control. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

IDEM, OAQ received a letter from a Ms. Griffin on April 23, 2002 expressing concerns about the facility and requesting a public hearing. Her concerns were related to her son's respiratory problems.

IDEM, OAQ staff attempted to contact Ms. Griffin by telephone on May 22, 2002. There was no answer, but OAQ staff left a message asking Ms. Griffin to call OAQ so that we could further discuss her concerns, explain what would likely occur at a hearing, and answer any questions. OAQ subsequently called Ms. Griffin again in early June, but did not receive a response.

Because IDEM, OAQ did not receive a response from Ms. Griffin, the office followed up with a letter on June 18, 2002 explaining that sometimes it is more useful to personally meet with individuals who have concerns rather than hold a formal public hearing and offering to meet with Ms. Griffin either in person or by telephone.

On July 26, 2002, OAQ sent a final letter to Ms. Griffin explaining that no other comments were received during the public notice period requesting a public hearing and that before committing to a formal public hearing, OAQ would like to determine the level of public interest. The letter further explained that hold a public hearing that is not likely to be well attended by citizens is not the best use of State Resources. The letter asked Ms. Griffin to respond to OAQ by August 6 and if no response was received, OAQ would proceed with final review of the permit without holding a hearing. OAQ staff would remain available to answer questions regardless of whether or not a hearing was held.

On May 17, 2002, Bunge North America (East) submitted comments on the proposed Part 70 Permit. The summary of the comments is as follows. Text with a line through it has been deleted and bold text has been added. The Table of Contents has been updated as necessary.

Comment 1:

The source noted that due to the use of certain solvents, some locations in Central Soya's plant are subject to OSHA's Process Safety Management regulation. Due to a requirement for the use of intrinsically safe equipment, certain types of monitoring and testing equipment can not be used in

specific areas. The source requests that B.21(e), formerly B.22(e), (Inspection and Entry) be modified to state “Utilize appropriate” rather than “Utilize any” monitoring equipment.

Response to Comment 1:

No change was made as a result of this comment. IDEM, OAQ agrees that inspectors need to use intrinsically safe equipment. The source can work with the inspector at the time of inspection to determine what equipment to use. Based on discussions with the source, the inspector will then choose what equipment is appropriate to accomplish his job.

Comment 2:

The source noted that the Morristown plant was constructed in 1996 and the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM) is unlikely. The source requests that Condition C.8 (Asbestos Abatement Projects) be removed or a qualifier be added to the beginning as has been done with other conditions in Section C. For example, the source suggests the addition of the following language: “If regulated quantities of asbestos are present, the notifications requirements...”

Response to Comment 2:

The Office of Air Quality includes all applicable requirements contained in Title 326 of the Indiana Air Code (IAC) in the Part 70 Operating Permits. Condition C.8 (Asbestos Abatement Projects) is applicable to every source located in Indiana, regardless of operation or potential emissions. Additionally, pursuant to 326 IAC 14-10-1(a)(1) (Applicability), notification is required even if no asbestos is present.

Comment 3:

The source noted that Conditions D.1.7, D.2.6, D.3.16, and D.4.5 (Visible Emissions Notations) require monitoring one per shift during normal daylight hours. Due to changes in seasons and lengths of days, the source feels that it is unclear during which shifts such monitoring should occur. Additionally, the source believes that it is unlikely that excess emissions are more likely to occur on days with more daylight hours. In order to avoid confusion during different times of the year and to be consistent with other Part 70 Permits issued by IDEM (e.g., SSM 129-12235-00035), the source requests that this condition be modified to require once per day notations.

Response to Comment 3:

Following the receipt and thorough review of additional information from Bunge regarding their baghouses and cyclones, IDEM has determined that compliance monitoring on a daily, instead of per shift, basis will ensure continuous compliance with the applicable requirements for a number of facilities. Specifically, Bunge identified which control devices: have an air stream/exhaust temperature of less than 120°F; capture nearly 100% of the particulate emissions generated by the respective facility; and have consistently complied with all applicable requirements. In addition, several conditions have been revised to clarify that failure to take the appropriate response steps shall be considered a “deviation from”, instead of a “violation of”, the permit.

As a result, the following changes have been made to the permit. Please note that some of the changes shown have been as a result of other comments.

D.1.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per shift visible emission notations of ~~Pt. #1, #2, 3, and 5~~ **Pt #3** stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

(b) **Once per day visible emission notations of Pt #1, Pt #2, and Pt #5 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.**

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

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

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

(~~e~~**f**) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

D.1.9 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An **external** inspection ~~shall be performed each calender year~~ of all bags controlling **particulate emissions from the truck receiving (PT#1),** rail receiving, **(Pt #2),** ~~and screening operations when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors. All defective bags shall be replaced.~~ **and grain screening (Pt #5) processes shall be performed at least once per calender quarter.**

An internal inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the truck receiving (Pt #1), rail receiving (Pt #2) and grain screening (Pt #5) processes shall be performed at least once per calender year.

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) **Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.**

D.1.11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.1.3(a), the Permittee shall maintain records of the quantity of soybeans processed.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per shift visible emission notations of the stack **exhaust from Pt #3**.

(~~c~~**c**) **To document compliance with Condition D.1.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per day visible emission notations of the stack exhaust from Pt #1, Pt #2, and Pt #5.**

(d) To document compliance with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of the total pressure drop across the baghouses.

(~~d~~**e**) To document compliance with Condition D.1.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.1.9.

(f) **To document compliance with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.**

(~~e~~**g**) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.6 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per ~~shift~~ **day** visible emission notations of Pt. #4, #6, 11, 12, and 13 stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

. . . .

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

D.2.8 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An **external** inspection ~~shall be performed once per year~~ of all bags controlling **particulate emissions from the flaking mill operations (Pt #6) shall be performed at least once per calender quarter.** ~~the milling, flaking, flow coating truck meal loadout, and rail meal loadout operations when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors. All defective bags shall be replaced.~~

An internal inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from **the flaking mill operations (Pt #6) shall be performed at least once per calender year.**

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) **An inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the milling (Pt #4), flow coating material bin (Pt #11), truck meal loadout (Pt #12) and rail meal loadout (Pt #13) operations shall be performed at least once per calender year. Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.**

(c) **Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.**

D.3.~~16~~**15** Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per ~~shift~~ **day** visible emission notations of ~~the stack~~ **Pt. #7 and 8** stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

. . . .

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

D.3.1~~8~~**7** Cyclone Inspections

The Permittee shall monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones**.** ~~and an~~ **An external** inspection shall be performed each calender ~~year~~ **quarter** of all cyclones controlling the listed processes**.** ~~when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors.~~ **An internal inspection shall be performed each calendar year of all cyclones controlling the listed processes.**

D.2.12 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per ~~shift~~ **day** visible emission notations of the stack exhaust **from Pt #4, Pt. #6, Pt #11, Pt #12, and Pt #13.**

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of the total pressure drops across the baghouses. **The Permittee shall also maintain records of any alarms that sound and the response steps taken.**

(d) To document compliance with Conditions D.2.8 and D.2.10, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Conditions D.2.8 and D.2.10.

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

(~~e~~)**(f)** All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.3.~~20~~**19** Record Keeping Requirements

...

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.3.~~5~~**4**, the Permittee shall maintain a record showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) To document compliance with Conditions D.3.~~7~~**6, D.3.12**, D.3.13~~, D.3.14~~, and D.3.1~~5~~**4**, and with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

Comment 4:

The source noted that Conditions D.1.8 and D.2.7 (Parametric Monitoring) require once per shift monitoring of the pressure drops across the baghouses. The source believes that the visible emissions monitoring is adequately protective and will likely reveal potential problems faster than pressure drop deviations. Pressure drop deviations are normally better predictors of long-term trends in baghouse performance. The source therefore requests that the pressure drop monitoring be changed to once per week.

Response to Comment 4:

Monitoring of the static pressure drop can alert the operator to relative changes (such as dust cake resistance or bag breakage) over a period of time. The operator can use this information to chart trends and determine if the unit is operating within the optimal range as determined by baseline testing of the unit and manufacturer's specifications. Pressure drop is an indicator of a variety of conditions within the baghouse. Any deviations from the normal operational range of the unit, whether gradual or sudden, should alert the operator that the unit needs maintenance. The Compliance Response Plan should

include Response steps to anticipate corrective actions when abnormal conditions arise. Both gradual and sudden changes in the pressure drop could result in damage to the bags or baghouse if not properly addressed. The OAQ does not believe that a weekly monitoring frequency is adequate to indicate compliance with 326 IAC 6. However, the OAQ believes that for baghouses that are under less stress, that pressure drop readings could be taken on a daily. The following changes were made to the permit. Please note that some changes reflect changes that have been as a result of other comments.

D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the truck receiving **(Pt #1)**, rail receiving **(Pt #2),** ~~and screening processes~~ **and grain screening (Pt #5) processes**, at least once per ~~shift~~ **day** when the listed processes are in operation ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

Comment 5:

The source noted that Conditions D.1.8 and D.2.7 (Parametric Monitoring) contain a requirement to calibrate the pressure drop instrumentation once every six months. The source feels that these are typically simple devices and small deviations in accuracy will not result in significant compliance problems. The source also believes that a more appropriate calibration frequency is once per year or more often only if recommended by the manufacturer.

Response to Comment 5:

IDEM, OAQ has modified this requirement to allow for a frequency recommended by the manufacturer. (This text also reflect changes made elsewhere in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document.)

D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the truck receiving **(Pt #1)**, rail receiving **(Pt #2),** ~~and screening processes~~ **and grain screening (Pt #5) processes**, at least once per ~~shift~~ **day** when the listed processes are in operation ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

(b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months **or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer**.

D.2.7 Parametric Monitoring

...

(b) …

(c) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months **or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.**

Comment 6:

The source believes that the quarterly reporting requirement for throughput contained in Conditions D.1.12, D.2.13, D.3.21(a), and D.5.10 (Reporting Requirements) should be deleted. The source feels that appropriate monitoring would be consistent with the MACT standard requirements (i.e., a monthly calculation retained on-site, annual compliance certification, and reporting of any exception). This would provide consistency between reporting requirements since annual certifications are required for all conditions. The source also believes that replacing a reporting form with on-site records and exception reporting would provide for more informative reporting to IDEM and less burden on both IDEM and the source.

Response to Comment 6:

The reporting requirement contained in Conditions D.1.12, D.2.13, D.3.21(a), and D.5.10 requires a quarterly report to determine compliance with Conditions D.1.3(a), D.2.1(a), and D.3.2(a) (PSD Minor Limit), Condition D.5.4 (Hazardous Air Pollutants), and Condition D.5.5 (Volatile Organic Compounds). The limits in Conditions D.1.3(a), D.2.1(a), and Condition D.3.2(a) are throughput limits to ensure that PM and PM10 emissions do not exceed 250 tons per year and the source does not become major for PSD. Quarterly reporting is necessary to ensure that the Permittee is in compliance with this limit and therefore has maintained its PSD minor status. The limit in Conditions D.5.4 and D.5.5 is a throughput limit to ensure that 326 IAC 2-4.1 (New Source Toxics Control) and 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) do not apply. Quarterly reporting is necessary to ensure that the Permittee is in compliance with these limits.

Comment 7:

The source requests that the requirement for visible emissions notations for Pt. #11 be removed from Condition D.2.6 (Visible Emission Notations) because the emissions from this unit are below the level at which IDEM guidance requires monitoring.

Response to Comment 7:

Visible emission notations are necessary to ensure compliance with Condition D.2.1. Pt. #11 requires compliance monitoring because it is subject to an emission limitation pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, it uses a control device (baghouse) to comply with the emission limit, and has allowable particulate matter emissions of greater than 10 pounds per hour. See Response to Comment 3 for changes in the frequency of compliance monitoring for Pt. #11.

Comment 8:

The source noted that Condition D.2.7 (Parametric Monitoring) requires that the high level monitors on all cyclones be monitored once per shift. The source requests that IDEM recognize that the high level monitors are equipped with an alarm device that will sound when the level gets too high. The source would like to maintain a record of the alarm rather than monitor the high level indicators.

Response to Comment 8:

Since the high level indicators are equipped with an alarm which will sound when the level gets too high, the requirement to monitor the high level indicators has been removed. Instead, the permit will require

that the Permittee maintain records of the alarms and the response steps taken. The permit was changed as follows. This text also shows changes made to this condition elsewhere in this addendum to the Technical Support Document.

D.2.7 Parametric Monitoring

(a) **Alarms shall be operational on all cyclone high level indicators. If an alarm sounds, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

(b) The Permittee shall ~~monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones and~~ record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the ~~truck receiving, rail receiving and screening processes~~**milling operations (Pt #4), flaking meal operations (Pt #6), flow coating material bin operations (Pt #11), truck meal loadout operations (Pt #12) and rail meal loadout operations (Pt #13),** at least once per ~~shift~~ **day** when the listed processes are in operation ~~when venting to the atmosphere.~~ When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

...

D.2.12 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.2.6, the Permittee shall maintain records of once per ~~shift~~ **day** visible emission notations of the stack exhaust **from Pt #4, Pt. #6, Pt #11, Pt #12, and Pt #13.**

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.2.7, the Permittee shall maintain records of the total pressure drops across the baghouses. **The Permittee shall also maintain records of any alarms that sound and the response steps taken.**

(d) To document compliance with Conditions D.2.8 and D.2.10, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Conditions D.2.8 and D.2.10.

(e) **To document compliance with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.**

(~~e~~)**(f)** All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

Comment 9:

The source requests that the testing requirement in Condition D.3.9 (Testing Requirements) be deleted. The source feels that other conditions in the permit contain sufficient monitoring to assure compliance with VOC emission limits. The VOC test will provide little, if any, valuable information. Both the new

MACT and the SSM that is currently in the public comment phase require frequent monitoring of overall losses of VOC and will provide sufficient information to determine compliance.

Response to Comment 9:

No change was made to the permit as a result of this comment. The testing requirement shall remain in the permit to ensure that the source is in compliance with Condition D.3.1 (Volatile Organic Compounds) which contains VOC emission limits in pounds of VOC per ton of grain processed pursuant to 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements).

Comment 10:

The source requests that the reference to 50 calendar months be removed from Condition D.3.13 (Compliance Requirements). The source states that this was incorrectly stated as clarifying language in the MACT rule and should have been 51 months. The source requests that the statement read as follows: "the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860."

Response to Comment 10:

The calendar months were changed as a result of this comment. The text below also reflects changes made elsewhere in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document.

D.3.1~~3~~**2** Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2850, the source shall:

(1) ~~Submit the following necessary notifications in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2860:~~

~~(A) Initial notifications for existing source no later than 120 days after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001. The Permittee submitted the initial notification for an existing source on August 10, 2001.~~

~~(B)~~ ~~Notification~~ **Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2860, the Permittee shall submit notification** of compliance status~~,~~ no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. For an existing source, such as this source, the notification must be submitted no later than ~~50~~ **51** calendar months after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001 ~~or the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860~~.

Comment 11:

The source noted that Condition D.3.16 (Visible Emissions Notations) requires visible emissions notations for all sources in Section D.3. The source would like the condition to only apply to those sources with potential emissions above guidance levels and consistent with other sections of the permit.

Response to Comment 11:

Stack Pt. #9 does not emit particulate matter. Therefore visible emissions notations are not necessary. Both stacks Pt. #7 and 8 have the potential to emit particulate matter at a rate for which monitoring is appropriate and necessary. Additionally a control device is used to comply with emission limitations for these stacks and IDEM believes that it is appropriate to perform monitoring when control devices are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable rules. See Response to Comment 3 for changes to the frequency of visible emission notations for Pt #7 and 8.

Comment 12:

The source noted that because devices referred to in Condition D.3.17(b) (VOC Monitoring), such as flow meters, are typically in-line, they must be in service when the plant is in operation. In order to access this equipment for calibration, a shutdown of the plant must occur. For a vegetable oil extraction facility, losses of VOC are typically far higher during a shut down/start up cycle than under normal operation. Initiating a shut down to perform calibrations of monitoring equipment would likely lead to more emission than reducing the calibration frequency to match our typical maintenance schedule. The source requests that the calibration frequency be reduced to once per year.

Response to Comment 12:

The following changes were made as a result of this comment:

D.3.1~~7~~**6**VOC Monitoring

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.~~7~~**6**, the following monitoring requirements apply:

...

(b) The instruments used for determining the flow rate shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once ~~every six (6) months~~ **per year**.

...

Comment 13:

The source requests that the language in Condition D.3.17(d) (VOC Monitoring) be changed to require corrective action to be devised within 8 business hours rather than just 8 hours.

Response to Comment 13:

No change was made as a result of this comment. The absorber is necessary in order to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT) and 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG. Therefore it is very important that the absorber operate properly at all times. For this reason, if a failure is discovered, corrective actions must be devised within 8 hours. In addition, this source typically operates around-the-clock. Therefore, 8 hours usually is equivalent to 8 business hours.

Comment 14:

The source requests that the minimum temperature stated in Condition D.3.17(f) (VOC Monitoring) be deleted as the temperature is incorrect. The source suggests that the stated temperature be replaced with language consistent with Condition D.3.17(e) which states that minimum temperature shall be established in the Compliance Response Plan.

Response to Comment 14:

Since the temperature listed in the permit is incorrect, the following change was made to the permit after the source provided the correct temperature:

D.3.1~~7~~**6**VOC Monitoring

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and ~~D.3.7~~**D.3.6**, the following monitoring requirements apply:

...

(f) The mineral oil to the mineral-oil-stripping column shall be kept **at** a minimum **temperature of 160ºF or a temperature as established in the Compliance Response Plan,** ~~of 1800F~~ for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

Comment 15:

The source noted that the boiler identified as (p) in Section D.4 was not constructed. For this reason the source would like it to be deleted from the permit.

Response to Comment 15:

Item (p) was deleted from the list of emission unit. All subsequent emission units were renumbered.

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

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

(o) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as Murray boiler, constructed in 1996;

~~(p) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as emergency boiler, constructed in 1996; and~~

...

SECTION D.4 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

(o) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as Murray boiler, constructed in 1996;

~~(p) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as emergency boiler, constructed in 1996;~~

(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 Particulate ~~Matter Limitation (PM)~~ [326 IAC 6-2-4]

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) applies to the Murray boiler ~~and emergency boiler~~ because ~~they were~~ **it was** constructed in 1996 which is after the applicability date of September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, the particulate ~~matter~~ emissions from the ~~two~~ boiler~~s~~ shall be limited to 0.32 pounds per million Btu heat input ~~each~~.

D.4.2 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) and Opacity [326 IAC 7-1.1-1] [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (SO_2 Emissions Limitations) and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units):

(a) The SO_2 emissions from the Murray boiler ~~and emergency boiler~~ shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input, ~~each,~~ when firing fuel oil; or

Comment 16:

The source requests that the reporting requirement for the natural gas boiler certification be changed to once per year to provide better consistency with other reporting requirements. The records regarding fuel use will continue to be maintained on-site and available for inspection by IDEM at any time. The source feels that, consistent with the MACT reporting requirement, including a provision to report exceptions of any monthly record will be more informative and less burdensome.

Response to Comment 16:

The natural gas certification certifies that only natural gas was fired during the compliance period. When natural gas is fired, IDEM does not require once per shift visible emissions notations, however when any other fuel is combusted, once per shift visible emission notations are required. Therefore this certification is required in lieu of once per shift visible emissions notations which ensure compliance with 326 IAC 5 and 326 IAC 6. IDEM, OAQ believes that semi-annual natural gas boiler certifications are necessary to ensure that the source is in compliance with 326 IAC 5 and 326 IAC 6. No change was made as a result of this comment.

Comment 17:

The source noted that they currently have a draft significant source modification (145-9618-00035) under review that will dramatically change the equipment list for the facility. The source feels that it is appropriate to incorporate the changes from the SSM into the Title V prior to issuance. Therefore, they request that the changes be made to the TV or that they receive additional opportunity for comment on the equipment list.

Response to Comment 17:

There is considerable construction necessary to implement the significant source modification. For this reason, the Title V will be issued without incorporating the SSM. Once the SSM equipment is constructed, a significant permit modification will be done to incorporate all the changes.

Comment 18:

The source noted that SSM 145-15948-00035, issued on October 17, 2002 and MSM 145-16802-00035, issued on April 16, 2003, have not been incorporated into the Title V permit.

Response to Comment 18:

As a result, the following changes have been made to the permit to incorporate SSM 145-15948-00035, issued on October 17, 2002, and MSM 145-16802-00035, issued on April 16, 2003. Note that the frequency of visible emission notations, baghouse parametric monitoring and inspections required by those approvals have been reduced. See Response to Comment 3 for more information.

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

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

(q) One (1) pelletizing/extruding mill, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour;

(r) One (1) pellet cooler, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour. This process is

controlled by a high efficiency cyclone

(s) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour;

(t) One (1) totally enclosed "L" path conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour; and

(u) One (1) bucket leg, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour.

(v) The following emission units used in truck receiving operations, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse (identified as #17) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) screens, identified as #4, with a total maximum throughput rate of 1,210 tons per hour.

(2) One (1) transfer system, identified as #9a, with a maximum throughput rate of 1,150 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the bulk storage elevator to the bulk storage silos.

(3) One (1) enclosed whole bean conveyor, identified as #16a, with a maximum throughput rate of 340 tons per hour, conveying beans from the surge bin leg to the whole bean surge silo (#28a).

(4) One (1) whole bean surge silo, identified as #28a, with a maximum storage capacity of 40,000 bushels.

(5) One (1) enclosed conveyor, identified as #17a, with a maximum throughput rate of 40 tons per hour, conveying the dust from the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) to the screening leg.

(6) One (1) new bean screening screw conveyor, identified as #1a, with a maximum throughput rate of 36 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the screening system (#4) to the screening leg baghouse.

(w) The following emission units used in meal processing operations, using the meal grinding baghouse (identified as #39b) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #24:

(1) One (1) enclosed meal screener feeder conveyor, identified as #74a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal produced to the meal screen system.

(2) One (1) enclosed meal grinder feed conveyor, identified as #75a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal from the meal screen system to meal feeders.

(3) One (1) meal grinding system, identified as #76, consisting of three (3) hammer mills, with a total maximum process rate of 80 tons per hour. This process rate is limited by the maximum throughput rate of the conveyors.

(4) Two (2) enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a, with a total maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the ground meal from the meal grinding system (#76) to the meal handling system.

SECTION D.6 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

(q) One (1) pelletizing/extruding mill, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour;

(r) One (1) pellet cooler, with a maximum rate of 5 tons per hour. This process is controlled by a high efficiency cyclone

(s) One (1) totally enclosed drag conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour;

(t) One (1) totally enclosed "L" path conveyor, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour; and

(u) One (1) bucket leg, with a maximum rate of 15 tons per hour.

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

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

D.6.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 the Particulate emissions from the Pellet Cooling facility shall be limited to 12.05 pounds per hour at a process weight rate of 10,000 pounds per hour:

The pounds per hour limitation was calculated with the following equation:
Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10\ P_{0.67}$$

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

D.6.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility and its control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.6.3 Particulate Control

The cyclone shall be in operation at all times when the Pellet Cooling process is in operation.

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

D.6.4 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Once per day visible emission notations of the Pellet Cooler stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) **The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**

D.6.5 Cyclone Inspections

An external inspection shall be performed each calender quarter and an internal inspection shall be performed each calender year of the cyclone controlling the Pellet Cooling process. Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed during consecutive months.

D.6.6 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

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

D.6.7 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) **To document compliance with Condition D.6.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the Pellet Cooling stack exhaust once per shift.**

(b) **To document compliance with Condition D.6.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.6.5 and the dates the vents are redirected.**

(c) **All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.**

SECTION D.7 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

(v) The following emission units used in truck receiving operations, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse (identified as #17) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) screens, identified as #4, with a total maximum throughput rate of 1,210 tons per hour.

(2) One (1) transfer system, identified as #9a, with a maximum throughput rate of 1,150 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the bulk storage elevator to the bulk storage silos.

(3) One (1) enclosed whole bean conveyor, identified as #16a, with a maximum throughput rate of 340 tons per hour, conveying beans from the surge bin leg to the whole bean surge silo (#28a).

(4) One (1) whole bean surge silo, identified as #28a, with a maximum storage capacity of 40,000 bushels.

(5) One (1) enclosed conveyor, identified as #17a, with a maximum throughput rate of 40 tons per hour, conveying the dust from the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) to the screening leg.

(6) One (1) new bean screening screw conveyor, identified as #1a, with a maximum throughput rate of 36 tons per hour, transferring soybeans from the screening system (#4) to the screening leg baghouse.

(w) The following emission units used in meal processing operations, using the meal grinding baghouse (identified as #39b) for control, and exhausting through stack Pt #24:

(1) One (1) enclosed meal screener feeder conveyor, identified as #74a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal produced to the meal screen system.

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

(2) One (1) enclosed meal grinder feed conveyor, identified as #75a, with a maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the meal from the meal screen system to meal feeders.

(3) One (1) meal grinding system, identified as #76, consisting of three (3) hammer mills, with a total maximum process rate of 80 tons per hour. This process rate is limited by the maximum throughput rate of the conveyors.

(4) Two (2) enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a, with a total maximum throughput rate of 80 tons per hour, conveying the ground meal from the meal grinding system (#76) to the meal handling system.

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

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

D.7.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to the screens, associated grain conveying equipment, and the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17), except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD.

D.7.2 New Source Performance Standards(NSPS) Grain Elevators [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD (Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators), the emissions from the screens, associated grain conveying equipment, and the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) shall not exceed the following limits:

(a) 0.01 gr/dscf of PM; and

(b) 0 percent opacity.

D.7.3 Prevention of Significant Deterioration [326 IAC 2-2]

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and CP #145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the PM and PM10 emissions from the truck receiving storage baghouse (Baghouse #17) each shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf. Based on the design flow rate of 38,500 cfm of the baghouse #17, this is equivalent to 3.30 lbs/hr and 14.5 tons/yr of PM/PM10 emissions.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PM and PM10 emissions from the meal grinding baghouse (Baghouse #39b) each shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dscf. Based on the design flow rate of 38,400 cfm of the baghouse #39b, this is equivalent to 3.29 lbs/hr and 14.4 tons/yr of PM/PM10 emissions.

Therefore, the PM and PM10 emissions from this modification are each limited to less than 250 tons/yr and the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2 (PSD) are not applicable.

D.7.4 Particulate [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emissions from each of the conveyor and facility of the meal

grinding operation shall not exceed 49.1 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 80 tons per hour.

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

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

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

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

D.7.5 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility and its control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.7.6 PM and PM10 Control

In order to comply with Conditions D.7.2, D.7.3, and D.7.4, the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) and the meal grinding baghouse (#39b) for particulate control shall be in operation and control emissions from the truck receiving and meal processing operations at all times that the truck receiving and meal processing units are in operation.

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

D.7.7 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of stack exhausts from the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) and the meal grinding baghouse (#39b) shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.7.8 Parametric Monitoring

The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the truck receiving/storage baghouse (#17) and the meal grinding baghouse (#39b), at least once per day when the listed processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take

reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

D.7.9 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the truck receiving/storage process (identified as #17; Pt #1) and meal grinding process (identified as #39b; Pt #24) shall be performed at least once per calender year.

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.7.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if there are no visible emissions or if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the emergency provisions of this permit (Section C - Emergency Provisions). Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) For single compartment baghouses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

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

D.7.11 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.7.7, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of visible emission notations of the baghouse stack exhausts.

(b) To document compliance with Condition D.7.8, the Permittee shall maintain once per day records of the total pressure drop across the baghouses.

(c) To document compliance with Condition D.7.9, the Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections required under Condition D.7.9.

(d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

SECTION D.~~6~~9 FACILITY CONDITIONS

~~D.6.1~~**D.9.1** Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~ **Emissions Limitations [40 CFR 52 Subpart P]** [326 IAC 6-3-2~~(c)~~]

(a) Pursuant to **40 CFR 52 Subpart P** ~~326 IAC 6-3-2(c)~~, the allowable particulate ~~matter~~ emissions rate from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour. The following insignificant activities are subject to this rule: blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower; and replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), the allowable particulate emissions rate 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. This condition is not federally enforceable. The following insignificant activities are subject to this rule: blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower; and replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

~~D.6.2~~ **D.9.2** Storage Tanks ~~[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]~~ [326 IAC 12]

~~40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984)~~**326 IAC 12** is applicable to the fuel oil storage tanks #4 and #10 and the soybean oil storage tanks #6 and #7. Pursuant to this rule, no specific emissions limitations or standards apply, but record keeping requirements are list**ed** in the Record Keeping portion of this Section.

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

~~D.6.3~~ **D.9.3** Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12]~~[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]~~

Pursuant to ~~40 CFR 60~~**326 IAC 12**, ~~Subpart Kb~~**as of July 1, 2000**, the Permittee shall maintain readily available records showing the dimensions of the storage tanks and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage tanks. Additionally, for storage tanks #4, #6, #7, and #10, ~~Subpart 60.116b(d) applies which requires~~ the Administrator **shall** be notified within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure value for each volume range.

Upon further review, IDEM, OAQ made the following changes to the permit. Text with a line through it has been deleted and bold text has been added. The Table of Contents has been updated as necessary.

1. Central Soya Company changed their name to Bunge North America (East). This name change was made throughout the permit. In addition, OAQ has moved the provision that is required by 326 IAC 2-8-4(5) from B.8 to the front cover page of the permit.

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

~~Central Soya Company~~ Bunge North America (East), Inc.
700 N. Rangeline Road
Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860

(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.

~~B.8 Compliance with Permit Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(A)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(B)]~~

~~(a) The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with any provisions of this permit is grounds for:~~

~~(1) Enforcement action;~~

~~(2) Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or~~

~~(3) Denial of a permit renewal application.~~

~~(b) Noncompliance with any provision of this permit, except any provision specifically designated as not federally enforceable, constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.~~

~~(c) 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.~~

~~(d) 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.~~

All subsequent condition in Section B have been renumbered.

2. In order to avoid confusion on what "original" date refers to, the following change has been made:

B.2 Permit Term [326 IAC 2-7-5(2)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-9.5]

This permit is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the ~~original~~ **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.

3. Since Condition B.7 (c) Duty to Provide Information already addresses confidentiality, the last sentence of B.7(b) was revised to remove the statement about confidential information, and B.7(c) was updated for clarity. The duty to supplement an application is not an ongoing requirement after the permit is issued; therefore, B.7(a) has been removed from from Condition B.7.

B.7 Duty to ~~Supplement and~~ Provide Information ~~[326 IAC 2-7-4(b)]~~ [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

~~(a) The Permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information to:~~

~~Indiana Department of Environmental Management~~
~~Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality~~
~~100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015~~
~~Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015~~

~~The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).~~

(~~b~~**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. The submittal by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to IDEM, OAQ, copies of records required to be kept by this permit**.** ~~or, for information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee may furnish such records directly to the U. S. EPA along with a claim of confidentiality. [326 IAC 2-7-5(6)(E)]~~

(~~c~~**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.

4. Condition B.10 Preventive Maintenance Plan has been revised because it is not necessary to state twice that the PMP does not need to be certified. Since it is more appropriate to state in (c), it has been removed from B.10(a). Condition B.10(b) was revised to clarify that required record keeping needs to be implemented as well as the rest of the plan to ensure that failure to implement a PMP does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. Also, B.10(c) has been revised to clarify that OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The requirements to keep records of preventive maintenance in B.10(d) has been deleted because the general record keeping requirements (ie retained for 5 years) are in Section C. At some sources, an OMM Plan is required. Instead of having two separate plans, the OMM Plan may satisfy the PMP requirements, so a new B.10(d) has been added to this condition.

B.1~~1~~**0** Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit, 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 Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

The ~~PMP and the~~ PMP extension notification do**es** not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The Permittee shall implement the PMPs**, including any required record keeping,** as necessary to ensure that failure to implement a PMP does not cause or contribute to ~~a violation~~ **an exceedance** of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit.

(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 ~~contributes to any violation.~~ **is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit.** The PMP does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

~~(d) Records of preventive maintenance shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years. These records shall be kept 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.~~

(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.

5. The requirement to include emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report has been moved from B.14 to B.11(h). B.11(e) Emergency Provisions has been revised to correct the rule cite.

B.~~12~~**11** Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

...

(e) IDEM, OAQ, may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(~~10~~**9**) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ, by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

(h) The Permittee shall include all emergencies in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.

6. Condition B.12 (g) Permit Shield has been revised to correct the rule cite as follows:

B.1~~3~~ **2** Permit Shield [326 IAC 2-7-15] [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

....

(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)~~(7)~~**(8)**]

7. Condition B.14(c) has been removed from B.14 Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions, then revised and incorporated in B.11 Emergency Provisions.

B.1~~5~~**4** Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii)]

(a) Deviations from any permit requirements (for emergencies see Section B - Emergency Provisions), the probable cause of such deviations, and any response steps or preventive measures taken shall be reported to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance ~~Branch~~ **Data Section**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

using the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, or its equivalent. 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.

The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit.

~~(c) Emergencies shall be included in the Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report.~~

8. In order to clarify that an amendment or modification will not be required for the addition, operation or removal of a nonroad engine, (d) has been added to B.17 Permit Amendment or Modification.

B.1~~8~~**7** 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
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

(d) No permit amendment or modification is required for the addition, operation, or removal of a nonroad engine, as defined in 40 CFR 89.2

9. In order to be consistent with language in 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(2), the "(D)(i)" of B.18(b) has been removed.

B.1~~9~~**8** Permit Revision Under Economic Incentives and Other Programs [326 IAC 2-7-5(8)] [326 IAC 2-7-12 (b)(2)]

...

(b) Notwithstanding 326 IAC 2-7-12(b)(1)~~(D)(i)~~ 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.

10. In order to be consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-20(a)(4) the rule cite in Condition B.19(a)(5) has been revised as follows:

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

...

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

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

11. Condition B.20 was revised as follows:

B.2~~1~~**0** Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by **the requirements of** 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.

12. For clarification, additional rule citations have been added to Condition B.21.

B.2~~2~~**1** Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6] [IC 13-14-2-2] **[IC 13-30-3-1] [IC13-17-3-2**]

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:

(~~e~~**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,** ~~H~~**h**ave 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,** ~~I~~**i**nspect 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,** ~~S~~**s**ample 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,** ~~U~~**u**tilize any photographic, recording, testing, monitoring, or other equipment for the purpose of assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

13. 326 IAC 2-1.1-7 specifies that nonpayment may result in revocation of the permit. This is not specified in 326 IAC 2-7; therefore, this rule cite is being added to Condition B.23. Also, the section and phone number of who the Permittee can contact has been corrected in (c).

B.2~~4~~**3** Annual Fee Payment [326 IAC 2-7-19] [326 IAC 2-7-5(7)]**[326 IAC 2-1.1-7]**

(c) The Permittee may call the following telephone numbers: 1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0425**4230** (ask for OAQ, ~~Technical Support and Modeling Section~~ **I/M & Billing Section)**, to determine the appropriate permit fee.

14. The following updates have been made to incorporate the 326 IAC 6-3 revisions that became effective on June 12, 2002. Previously, the terms "particulate" and "particulate matter" were both used in the rule, but now the term "particulate" is used consistently in 326 IAC 6-3. In addition, minor model changes made to this condition on May 5, 2003 were incorporated.

C.1 Particulate ~~Matter~~ Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) pounds per hour [326 IAC 6-3-2~~(c)~~] **[40 CFR 52, Subpart P]**

(a) Pursuant to **40 CFR 52 Subpart P**~~326 IAC 6-3-2(c)~~, ~~the allowable~~ particulate ~~matter~~ emissions ~~rate~~ from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour.

(b) 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. This condition is not federally enforceable.

15. Condition C.7 Stack Height has been revised to correct the rule cite.

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),** 1-7-2, **326** IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4**, and 326 IAC 1-7-5**(~~d~~**a**), (~~e~~**b**), and ~~(f), and 326 IAC 1-7-5~~(d) are not federally enforceable.

16. Condition C.8(e) Asbestos Abatements Projects has been revised to clarify that the requirement to have an Indiana Accredited Asbestos inspector is not federally enforceable and to correct the rule cite.

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

...

(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-~~4~~**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

(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).

(~~f~~**g**) Indiana Accredited 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 Accredited Asbestos Inspector to thoroughly inspect the affected portion of the facility for the presence of asbestos. The requirement ~~that the inspector be accredited, pursuant to the provisions of 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, is~~ **to use an Indiana Accredited Asbestos Inspector is not** federally enforceable.

17. The name Compliance Branch was changed to Compliance Data Section and “source” to “Permittee. “

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

(a) All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this permit, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this permit, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance ~~Branch~~ **Data Section**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015
no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAQ of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAQ not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAQ, if the ~~source~~ **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.

C.2~~1~~**0** General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) The ~~source~~**Permittee** shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. This report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. The Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report shall include the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The report required in (a) of this condition and reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance ~~Branch~~ **Data Section**, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

18. The following was added to C.10 Compliance Requirements to state what OAQ does when stack testing, monitoring, or reporting is required to assure compliance with applicable requirements:

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.

19. This permit does not require continuous emissions monitoring. Therefore, Condition C.12 was removed from the permit. All subsequent conditions in Section C were renumbered.

~~C.12 Maintenance of Emission Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]~~

~~(a) In the event that a breakdown of the emission monitoring equipment occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameter should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than required in Section D of this permit until such time as the monitoring equipment is back in operation. In the case of continuous monitoring, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameter should be implemented at intervals no less often than once an hour until such time as the continuous monitor is back in operation.~~

~~(b) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, quality assure, maintain, and operate all necessary monitors and related equipment. In addition, prompt corrective action shall be initiated whenever indicated.~~

20. Condition C.15 Risk Management Plan has been revised so that it is more straightforward, and the condition requires the source to comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 68 if a regulated substance is present at a source in more than a threshold quantity.

C.1~~6~~**5** Risk Management Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(12)] [40 CFR 68~~.215~~]

If a regulated substance, ~~subject to~~ **as defined in** 40 CFR 68, is present at a source in more

than a threshold quantity, ~~40 CFR 68 is an applicable requirement and the Permittee shall submit:~~

~~(a) A compliance schedule for meeting~~ the **Permittee must comply with the applicable** requirements of 40 CFR 68~~; or~~

~~(b) As a part of the annual compliance certification submitted under 326 IAC 2-7-6(5), a certification statement that the source is in compliance with all the requirements of 40 CFR 68, including the registration and submission of a Risk Management Plan (RMP).~~

21. The notification requirement in C.16 has been modified to apply only to situations where the emissions unit will continue to operate for an extended time while the compliance monitoring parameter is out of range. This provides OAQ an opportunity to assess the situation and determine whether any additional actions are necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements. For sources that are required to have an Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan, an OMM or SSM can satisfy the requirements for having a CRP. If a source is required to have an SSM Plan, a Parametric Monitoring Plan would also be required to satisfy the requirements to have a CRP. Additional language has been added for these options. Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered deviation of the permit; therefore, (b)(4) was revised. Language was added to (e) to clarify that the records that need to be kept are those instances when, in accordance with Section D, response steps are taken. Condition C.17 has been revised as follows:

C.~~17~~**16** Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports
[326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) The Permittee is required to prepare a Compliance Response Plan (CRP) for each compliance monitoring condition of this permit. **If a Permittee is required to have Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan under 40 CFR 60/63, such plans shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a CRP for those compliance monitoring conditions.** A CRP shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request. The CRP shall be prepared within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit by the Permittee, supplemented from time to time by the Permittee, maintained on site, and comprised of:

(1) Reasonable response steps that may be implemented in the event that a response step is needed pursuant to the requirements of Section D of this permit; and an expected timeframe for taking reasonable response steps.

(2) If, at any time, the Permittee takes reasonable response steps that are not set forth in the Permittee's current Compliance Response Plan **or Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan** and the Permittee documents such response in accordance with subsection (e) below, the Permittee shall amend its Compliance Response Plan to include such response steps taken.

The OMM Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan shall be submitted within the time frames specified by the applicable 40 CFR 60/63 requirement.

(b) For each compliance monitoring condition of this permit, reasonable response steps shall be taken when indicated by the provisions of that compliance monitoring condition as follows:

(1) Reasonable response steps shall be taken as set forth in the

Permittee's current Compliance Response Plan **or Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan; or**

(2) If none of the reasonable response steps listed in the Compliance Response Plan **or Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring (OMM) Plan or Parametric Monitoring Plan and Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan** in applicable or responsive to the excursion, the Permittee shall devise and implement additional response steps as expeditiously as practical. Taking such additional response steps shall not be considered a deviation from this permit so long as the Permittee documents such response steps in accordance with this condition.

(3) If the Permittee determines that additional response steps would necessitate that the emissions unit or control device be shut down, ~~the IDEM, OAQ shall be promptly notified~~ **and it will be ten (10) days or more until the unit or device will be shut down, then the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ** of the expected date of the shut down. **The notification shall also include** the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameter with respect to normal, and the results of the **response** actions taken up to the time of notification.

(4) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall ~~constitute~~ **be considered** a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** the permit.

...

(e) The Permittee shall record all instances when**, in accordance with Section D,** response steps are taken. In the event of an emergency, the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-16 (Emergency Provisions) requiring prompt corrective action to mitigate emissions shall prevail.

22. In order to clarify which documents need to be certified by the responsible official, the following update has been made.

C.1~~8~~**7** Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

...

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

23. Condition C.18(a) Emission Statement has been updated to include the specific rule citation that defines the regulated pollutants being referred to in this condition. Other changes have been incorporated to reflect recent changes to 326 IAC 2-6.

C.~~19~~**18** 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]

(a) **Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-6-3(b)(2), starting in 2005 and every three (3) years thereafter, t**~~T~~he Permittee shall submit **by July 1** an ~~annual~~ emission statement **covering the previous calendar year.** ~~certified pursuant to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-6, that must be received by July 1 of each year and must comply with the minimum requirements specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4.~~ The ~~annual~~ 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 ~~criteria~~ **all** pollutants **listed in** ~~from the source, in compliance with~~ 326 IAC 2-6**-4(a); and** ~~(Emission Reporting);~~

(2) Indicate estimated actual emissions of ~~other~~ regulated pollutants ~~(~~as defined by 326 IAC **2-7-1(32)("Regulated pollutant which is used only for purposes of Section 19 of this rule")** from the source, for purposes of ~~Part 70~~ fee assessment.

~~(b) The annual emission statement covers the twelve (12) consecutive month time period starting January 1 and ending December 31.~~ The ~~annual emission~~ statement must be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Technical Support and Modeling Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

The emission statement does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

~~(c)~~**(b)** The ~~annual~~ emission statement 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.

24. It is acceptable for records to be electronically accessible instead of being physically present at a source; therefore, the following changes have been made to Condition C.19

C.~~20~~**19** General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Records of all required **monitoring** data, reports and support information **required by this permit** shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be ~~kept~~ **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.

25. Additional inspections prescribed by the Preventative Maintenance Plan were added to the Record Keeping Requirements. (Note that some of these changes were made in response to other comments.)

D.1.11 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(f) To document compliance with Condition D.1.5, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

...

D.2.12 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(e) To document compliance with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

D.3.19 Record Keeping Requirements

...

(g) To document compliance with Condition D.3.8, the Permittee shall maintain records of any additional inspections prescribed by the Preventive Maintenance Plan.

26. To clarify that compliance is required on a monthly basis the following changes were made:

D.1.3 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 52.21]

(a) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period ~~rolled on a monthly basis~~ **with compliance determined at the end of each month**. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable. This is the same limit as in Conditions D.2.1(a) and D.3.2(a).

D.2.1 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 52.21]

(a) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period ~~rolled on a monthly basis~~ **with compliance determined at the end of each month**. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable. This is the same limit as in Conditions D.1.3(a) and D.3.2(a).

D.3.2 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2][40 CFR 52.21]

(a) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period ~~rolled on a monthly basis~~ **with compliance determined at the end of each month**. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable. This is the same limit as in Conditions D.1.3(a) and D.2.1(a).

D.3.11 VOC Compliance

Compliance with Condition D.3.1 shall be demonstrated ~~within 30 days of the end of each month by determining the following on a rolling twelve (12) month average basis~~ **per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month**:

D.5.4 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) [326 IAC 2-4.1]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, the total amount of off-site soybean oil processed by the vegetable oil refinery shall be limited to less than 347,220,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period **with compliance determined at the end of each month.** This is equivalent to limiting the emissions of a single HAP to less than ten (10) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (New Source Toxics Control) do not apply.

D.5.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, the total amount of off-site soybean oil processed by the vegetable oil refinery shall be limited to less than 347,220,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period **with compliance determined at the end of each month**. This is equivalent to limiting the emissions of VOC to less than twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities: General Reduction Requirements) do not apply.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Central Soya Company, Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Soybean Processing Facilities **(A Plant (Existing))**
Parameter: Soybean throughput
Limit: Less than 803,000 tons of soybean per twelve (12) consecutive month period **with compliance determined at the end of each month**

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Central Soya Company, Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Vegetable Oil Refinery
Parameter: Amount of off-site oil processed
Limit: Less than 347,220,000 pounds of oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period **with compliance determined at the end of each month**

27. The title of 326 IAC 6-3-2 is “Particulate Emissions Limitations” therefore, the following changes were made:

D.1.4 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~ **Emissions Limitations** [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 ~~(Process Emissions)~~, the ~~PM~~ **particulate emissions** from the column dryer shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitation is included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rate is considered confidential by the source.

D.2.3 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~ **Emissions Limitations** [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 ~~(Process Emissions)~~, the ~~PM~~ **particulate emissions** from the milling, flake mill, truck meal loadout, and rail meal loadout operations and the flow coat receiving

operation shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

or depending on the process weight rate:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.3.3 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~ **Emissions Limitations** [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 ~~(Process Operations)~~, the ~~PM~~ **particulate emissions** from the spent flake conveyor, seal screw conveyor, flake conveyor, slurry loader conveyor, DTDC meal dryers (#1 & #2), cyclone, DTDC meal coolers (#1 & #2), and cyclone shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equation:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.5.2 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~ **Emissions Limitations** [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, and 326 IAC 6-3-2 ~~(Process Emissions)~~, the allowable ~~PM~~ **particulate** emission rate from the three (3) storage silos and three (3) surge tanks, identified as R-101 through R-106, shall not exceed the pound per hour limitations calculated with the following equation:

Interpolation of the data for profess weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

28. The following updates to Condition D.6.1 (now D.9.1) Particulate Emissions Limitations has been made to incorporate the 326 IAC 6-3 revisions that became effective on June 12, 2002. The following requirement from the previous version of 326 IAC 6-3 (Process Operations) has been approved into the SIP will remain applicable requirement until the revisions to 326 IAC 6-3 are approved into the SIP and the condition is modified in a subsequent permit action. The following change has been made to clarify that the authority for this condition is from the SIP.

~~D.6.1~~ **D.9.1** Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~ **Emissions Limitations [40 CFR 52 Subpart P]** [326 IAC 6-3-2~~(c)~~]

(a) Pursuant to **40 CFR 52 Subpart P** ~~326 IAC 6-3-2(c)~~, the allowable particulate ~~matter~~ emissions rate from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour. The following insignificant activities are subject to this rule: blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower; and replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

29. The following changes in Parametric Monitoring, Baghouse and Cyclone Inspections were made for clarification purposes. The quarterly inspection does not need to be conducted in the last month of the quarter, but they should not occur in consecutive months. To be consistent with current IDEM, OAQ language, "violation of" was changed to "deviation" from throughout the permit.

D.1.8 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the truck receiving **(Pt #1)**, rail receiving **(Pt #2),** ~~and screening processes~~ **and grain screening (Pt #5) processes**, at least once per ~~shift~~ **day** when the listed processes are in operation ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

(b) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months **or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.**

D.1.9 Baghouse Inspections

(a) An **external** inspection ~~shall be performed each calender year~~ of all bags controlling **particulate emissions from the truck receiving (PT#1),** rail receiving, **(Pt #2),** ~~and screening operations when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors. All defective bags shall be replaced.~~ **and grain screening (Pt #5) processes shall be performed at least once per calender quarter.**

An internal inspection of all bags controlling particulate emissions from the truck receiving (Pt #1), rail receiving (Pt #2) and grain screening (Pt #5) processes shall be performed at least once per calender year.

Inspections required by this condition shall not be performed in consecutive months. All defective bags shall be replaced.

(b) Inspections shall also be performed whenever the respective baghouse is out of service for more than 24 consecutive hours. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.2.7 Parametric Monitoring

(a) Alarms shall be operational on all cyclone high level indicators. If an alarm sounds, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan -

Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) The Permittee shall ~~monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones and~~ record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses used in conjunction with the ~~truck receiving, rail receiving and screening processes~~**milling operations (Pt #4), flaking meal operations (Pt #6), flow coating material bin operations (Pt #11), truck meal loadout operations (Pt #12) and rail meal loadout operations (Pt #13),** at least once per ~~shift~~ **day** when the listed processes are in operation ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~. ~~-~~ When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

(c) The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months **or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer.**

D.2.10 Cyclone Inspections

An inspection shall be performed once per year of all cyclones controlling the milling operations ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~. ~~Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors.~~

D.2.11 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

D.3.1~~8~~**7** Cyclone Inspections

The Permittee shall monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones**. An external** ~~and an~~ inspection shall be performed each calender ~~year~~ **quarter** of all cyclones controlling the listed processes ~~when venting to the atmosphere~~. ~~Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors.~~ **An internal inspection shall be performed each calendar year of all cyclones controlling the listed processes.**

D.4.5 Visible Emissions Notations

...

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit.

30. Conditions D.1.10, D.2.9, and D.3.18 have been modified to require the Permittee to notify OAQ when a broken bag or cyclone will not be fixed within 10 days with an expected date that the failed units will be repaired or replaced.

D.1.10 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced.~~ Operations may continue only if there are no visible emissions or if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B- Emergency Provisions).~~ Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit. **If operations continue after bag failure is observed and it will be ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.**

D.2.9 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced.~~ Operations may continue only if there are no visible emissions or if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B- Emergency Provisions).~~ Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of~~ **deviation from** this permit. **If operations continue after bag failure is observed and it will be ten (10) days or more after the failure is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.**

...

D.3.1~~9~~**8** Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed:

Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced.~~ Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).~~ Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a ~~violation of this permit.~~ **deviation from this permit. If operations continue after bag failure is observed and it will be ten (10) days or more after the failure**

is observed before the failed units will be repaired or replaced, the Permittee shall promptly notify the IDEM, OAQ of the expected date the failed units will be repaired or replaced. The notification shall also include the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameters with respect to normal, and the results of any response actions taken up to the time of notification.

31. The first box on the Emergency Occurrence Report form was revised to include the word "working" in order to be consistent with 326 IAC 2-7-16(b)(5) and the Emergency Provision.

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

This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12) C The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), within four (4) business hours (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-5674, ask for Compliance Section); and C The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile within two (2) **working** days (Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16.

32. The following change was made for clarification purposes:

D.3.8 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

During the period between 30 and 36 months after issuance of this **Part 70** permit, the Permittee shall perform VOC testing on the oil extraction system utilizing Methods 25 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) for VOC or other methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every five years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration.

33. The following conditions have been updated to be consistent with the rule revision of 326 IAC 6-2 and 326 IAC 6-3.

D.1.6 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~

Pursuant to CP-145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995 and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.1.2, D.1.3, and D.1.4, the following requirements apply:

(a) The baghouses for truck receiving/storage, rail car receiving/storage, and screening shall be in operation at all times those facilities are in operation.

(b) Dust control oil shall be applied at the starting end of the truck and rail car receiving conveyors at all times these conveyors are in operation, at a rate determined at the time of PM compliance tests performed as required by CP-145-4300-00035.

(c) Fugitive emissions shall be controlled by keeping paved roads free of particulate matter with a vacuum or wet sweeper.

D.2.5 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~

Pursuant to CP-145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995 and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.2.1, D.2.2, and D.2.3, the following conditions apply:

(a) The RF filter, flakers aspiration, flow coating, truck meal loadout, and rail meal loadout baghouses shall be in operation at all times that their respective facilities are in operation.

(b) The primary aspiration, secondary aspiration, and hull refining cyclones shall be in operation at all times that there respective facilities are in operation.

(c) Fugitive emissions shall be controlled by keeping paved roads free of particulate matter with a vacuum or wet sweeper.

D.3.9 Particulate ~~Matter (PM)~~

Pursuant to CP-145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995 and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.2 and D.3.3. The cyclones for meal dryers and coolers shall operate at all times that those facilities are in operation.

D.4.1 Particulate ~~Matter Limitation (PM)~~ [326 IAC 6-2-4]

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) applies to the Murray boiler ~~and emergency boiler~~ because ~~they were~~ **it was** constructed in 1996 which is after the applicability date of September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, the particulate ~~matter~~ emissions from the ~~two~~ boiler~~s~~ shall be limited to 0.32 pounds per million Btu heat input ~~each~~.

D.5.3 Particulate ~~Matter Limitation (PM)~~ [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to CP145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, and 326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), the particulate emissions from R-107 shall be limited to less than 0.316 pounds per million British thermal units per hour.

34. The following conditions have been updated to be consistent with the rule revision of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984).

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

...

(c) Emission units with PM and PM10 emissions less than five (5) tons per year, SO_2, NOx, and VOC emissions less than ten (10) tons per year, CO emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, lead emissions less than two-tenths (0.2) tons per year, single HAP emissions less than one (1) ton per year, and combination of HAPs emissions less than two and a half (2.5) tons per year:

(1) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #4, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet [326 IAC 12]~~[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]~~;

(2) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #6, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet [326 IAC 12]~~[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]~~;

(3) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #7, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet [326 IAC 12]~~[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]~~;

(4) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #10, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet [326 IAC 12]~~[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]~~; and

...

~~D.3.4 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR 60, Subpart A]~~

~~The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 12-1, apply to hexane storage tanks #1, #2, and #3 except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb.~~

~~D.3.5~~**D.3.4** Storage Tanks [~~40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb~~] [326 IAC 12]

~~40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984) is applicable to hexane storage tanks #1, #2, and #3. Pursuant to this~~ **rule Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 as of July 1, 2000**, there are no emission limitations or standards

applicable to ~~these~~ **hexane** storage tanks **#1, #2, and #3**, but there are applicable record keeping requirements listed in the Record Keeping portion of this Section.

~~D.6.2~~ **D.9.2** Storage Tanks ~~[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]~~ [326 IAC 12]

~~40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984)~~**326 IAC 12** is applicable to the fuel oil storage tanks #4 and #10 and the soybean oil storage tanks #6 and #7. Pursuant to this rule, no specific emissions limitations or standards apply, but record keeping requirements are list**ed** in the Record Keeping portion of this Section.

~~D.6.3~~ **D.9.3** Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 12]~~[40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb]~~

Pursuant to ~~40 CFR 60~~**326 IAC 12**, ~~Subpart Kb~~**as of July 1, 2000**, the Permittee shall maintain readily available records showing the dimensions of the storage tanks and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage tanks. Additionally, for storage tanks #4, #6, #7, and #10, ~~Subpart 60.116b(d) applies which requires~~ the Administrator **shall** be notified within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure value for each volume range.

35. IDEM, OAQ added a hexane usage limit and reporting form for the oil extraction process in order to ensure continuous compliance with the 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT).

D.3.1 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements) applies to the soy bean extractor processes, meal dryers, and coolers. Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the following is BACT and these limitations apply:

Facility	Control	VOC (Hexane) Emission Limit (including upset emissions)
Oil Extractor, Meal Desolventizer, Oil Desolventizer, Solvent Separator, Vent System	Mineral oil absorber	0.12 lb/ton of processed grain
Meal Dryers	None	0.16 lb/ton of processed grain
Meal Coolers	None	0.16 lb/ton of processed grain
Maximum soybean extraction process throughput = 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period		

The total amount of hexane used by the source shall not exceed 1.2 pounds of hexane per ton of beans processed. This limit is based on information from the Technical Support Document for CP 145-4300-00035, issued on July 17, 1995 and is equivalent to 481.8 tons of hexane per twelve (12) consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit is equivalent to VOC emissions of less than 176.7 tons per year. Compliance with this hexane usage limit, in addition to the limits listed in the table above, will satisfy the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (BACT). In order to comply with these limits, the absorber shall operate at all times that the oil extractor process is in operation.

Source Name: **Central Soya Company, Inc.**
Source Address: **700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
Mailing Address: **P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
Part 70 Permit No.: **T145-9004-00035**
Facility: **Soybean Processing Facilities (A-Plant (Existing))**
Parameter: **Hexane Usage**
Limit: **Less than 481.8 tons of hexane per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month**

YEAR: _____

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

36. In accordance with the credible evidence rule (62 Fed. Reg. 8314, Feb 24, 1997); Section 113(a) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S. C. § 7413 (a); and a letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to IDEM, OAQ dated May, 18 2004, all permits must address the use of credible evidence; otherwise, USEPA will object to the permits. The following language will be incorporated into the permit to address credible evidence:

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

Notwithstanding the conditions of this permit that state specific methods that may be used to demonstrate compliance with, or a violation of, applicable requirements, any person (including the Permittee) may also use other credible evidence to demonstrate compliance with, or a violation of, any term or condition of this permit.

37. The following changes were made to the Part 70 permit to incorporate SSM 145-9618-00035 (not yet issued).

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

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

NOTE: All capacities are considered confidential by the source and are included in a confidential OAQ file.

A-PLANT (EXISTING)

(a) Truck receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #1:

...

A-PLANT (NEW EQUIPMENT)

(x) One (1) totally enclosed screening conveyor, identified as #1a.

(y) One (1) screening leg, identified as #7a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(z) One (1) conveyor to bulk storage feeding to bulk storage silos, identified as #9a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(aa) One (1) screening bin, identified as #10a.

(ab) One (1) screening from storage conveyor after screening conveyor, identified as #13a.

(ac) One (1) conveyor to surge bin leg, identified as #16a.

(ad) One (1) truck receiving /storage baghouse conveyor, identified as #17a, transferring the dust from the baghouse to the screenings leg directly aspirated to the truck receiving /storage baghouse.

(ae) Three (3) totally enclosed conveyors to hull refining screener, identified as #25a.

(af) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor to the dryer feed elevator, identified as #29a.

(ag) One (1) hull refining screener, identified as #48a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ah) One (1) hull refining aspirator, identified as #49a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ai) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #53a.

(aj) One (1) millfeed elevator, identified as #54a, controlled by millfeed baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(ak) One (1) seal screw conveyor, identified as #61a.

(al) One (1) totally enclosed meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #74a.

(am) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a.

B-PLANT

(an) One (1) aspirator between conveyor from storage and surge bin leg, aspirated to truck receiving /storage baghouse, identified as #1b, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(ao) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #2b.

(ap) One (1) millfeed elevator controlled by millfeed baghouse, identified as #3b, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(aq) One (1) aspirator between milling leg and bean scale, identified as #4b, aspirated to milling baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #4.

(ar) One (1) totally enclosed hull collecting conveyor, identified as #5b, feeding to "B" plant hull refining screener.

(as) One (1) "B" plant whole bean surge bin #2, identified as #6b, controlled by a cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(at) One (1) hull refining cyclone, identified as #7b, discharging to the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(au) One (1) "B" plant whole soybean feed bucket elevator, identified as #8b, controlled by hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(av) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed soybean feed conveyor, identified as #9b.

(aw) One (1) "B" plant whole bean aspiration, identified as #10b , controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ax) One (1) "B" plant bean weighing system, identified as #11b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ay) One (1)"B" plant totally enclosed millfeed grinding conveyor, identified as #12b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(az) One (1) "B" plant hull refining screener, identified as #13b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ba) One (1) "B" plant aspirator, identified as #14b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(bb) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed feed conveyor, identified as #15b.

(bc) One (1) set of "B" plant bean heaters, identified as #16b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bd) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant soybean conveyor (feeding the jet dryers), identified as #17b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(be) One (1) set of "B" plant jet dryers, identified as #18b, controlled by a dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bf) One (1) "B" plant bean heaters cyclone, identified as #19b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bg) One (1) "B" plant bean dryers cyclone, identified as #20b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bh) One (1) "B" plant hulloosenators, identified as #21b, maximum total capacity of 127.5 tons per hour.

(gi) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade dryers, identified as #22b.

(bj) One (1) set of "B" plant cracking rolls, identified as #23b.

(bk) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade coolers, identified as #24b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bl) Three (3) "B" plant totally enclosed after cascade coolers conveyors (feeding the flakers), identified as #25b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bm) One (1) "B" plant ccc cyclone, identified as #26b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bn) One (1) set of "B" plant flakers, identified as #27b, controlled by a flakers baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bo) One (1) "B" plant flakers baghouse, identified as #28b, exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bp) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed flake conveyor (feeding the seal conveyor), identified as #28b.

(bq) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed seal screw conveyor (feeding the slurry loader conveyor), identified as #29b.

(br) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed slurry loader conveyor (feeding the extractor), identified as #30b.

(bs) One (1) "B" plant soybean oil extractor, identified as #31b, controlled by two (2) mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bt) A set of "B" plant evaporators, identified as #32b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bu) A set of "B" plant condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, identified as #33b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bv) Two (2) "B" plant mineral oil absorbers, identified as #34b, exhausting at stack Pt. # 23.

(bw) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant spent flake conveyor, identified as #35b.

(bx) Two (2) "B" plant meal dryers (#3 & #4), identified as #36b, controlled by one (1) dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 21.

(by) Two (2) "B" plant meal coolers (#3 & #4), identified as #37b, controlled by one (1) cooler cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 22.

(bz) Four (4) "B" plant totally enclosed unground meal conveyors in series (meal screening system), identified as #38b.

(ca) One (1) meal grinding baghouse, identified as #39b, exhausting at stack Pt #24.)

(cb) One (1) main 337 MMBtu per hour boiler, natural gas or distillate oil fired, identified as #40b, controlled by low NOx burners and flue gas recirculation, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 20.

(cc) One (1) screening leg, identified as #41b, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screening surge bin.

(cd) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, identified as #42b, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator, controlled by screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ce) One (1) day bin, identified as #43b.

(cf) One (1) meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #44b.

(cg) One (1) rail meal loadout conveyor, identified as #45b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse. and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ch) One (1) "B" plant rail loader, identified as #46b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ci) One (1) rail scale, identified as #47b.

(cj) One (1) "B" plant rail loadout baghouse, identified as #48b, exhausting at stack Pt #17.

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

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

NOTE: All capacities are considered confidential by the source and are included in a confidential OAQ file.

A-PLANT (EXISTING)

(a) Truck receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck ...

D.1.3 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] ~~[40 CFR 52.21]~~

...

(b) ~~Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, t~~ **T**he Permittee shall be limited to the following PM emissions:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
Grain receiving system, whole bean transfer, receiving and screening system	Pt #1	~~38,500~~ **50,000**	~~0.01~~ **0.005**	~~3.3~~ **2.14**
Rail unloading	Pt #2	~~4,800~~ **3,300**	~~0.01~~ **0.005**	~~0.34~~ **0.141**
Screening baghouse	Pt #5	~~20,000~~ **35,500**	~~0.01~~ **0.005**	~~1.71~~ **1.52**

D.3.10 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, and in order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.3.1 and D.3.6, the mineral oil absorber shall operate at all times that the oil

extractor process is in operation. **The average mineral oil flow rate shall be determined at the time of the VOC (hexane) test.**

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS

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

(x) One (1) totally enclosed screening conveyor, identified as #1a.

(y) One (1) screening leg, identified as #7a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(z) One (1) conveyor to bulk storage feeding to bulk storage silos, identified as #9a, controlled by truck receiving /storage baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(aa) One (1) screening bin, identified as #10a.

(ab) One (1) screening from storage conveyor after screening conveyor, identified as #13a.

(ac) One (1) conveyor to surge bin leg, identified as #16a.

(ad) One (1) truck receiving /storage baghouse conveyor, identified as #17a, transferring the dust from the baghouse to the screenings leg directly aspirated to the truck receiving /storage baghouse.

(ae) Three (3) totally enclosed conveyors to hull refining screener, identified as #25a.

(af) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor to the dryer feed elevator, identified as #29a.

(ag) One (1) hull refining screener, identified as #48a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ah) One (1) hull refining aspirator, identified as #49a, exhausting to hull refining cyclone.

(ai) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #53a.

(aj) One (1) millfeed elevator, identified as #54a, controlled by millfeed baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(ak) One (1) seal screw conveyor, identified as #61a.

(al) One (1) totally enclosed meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #74a.

(am) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, identified as #78a.

B-PLANT

(an) One (1) aspirator between conveyor from storage and surge bin leg, aspirated to truck receiving /storage baghouse, identified as #1b, and exhausting at stack Pt #1.

(ao) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor to storage, identified as #2b.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS Continued...

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

(ap) One (1) millfeed elevator controlled by millfeed baghouse, identified as #3b, and exhausting at stack Pt #16.

(aq) One (1) aspirator between milling leg and bean scale, identified as #4b, aspirated to milling baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #4.

(ar) One (1) totally enclosed hull collecting conveyor, identified as #5b, feeding to "B" plant hull refining screener.

(as) One (1) "B" plant whole bean surge bin #2, identified as #6b, controlled by a cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(at) One (1) hull refining cyclone, identified as #7b, discharging to the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(au) One (1) "B" plant whole soybean feed bucket elevator, identified as #8b, controlled by hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(av) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed soybean feed conveyor, identified as #9b.

(aw) One (1) "B" plant whole bean aspiration, identified as #10b , controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ax) One (1) "B" plant bean weighing system, identified as #11b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ay) One (1)"B" plant totally enclosed millfeed grinding conveyor, identified as #12b, controlled by the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(az) One (1) "B" plant hull refining screener, identified as #13b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ba) One (1) "B" plant aspirator, identified as #14b, controlled by a hull refining cyclone, and the screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(bb) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed feed conveyor, identified as #15b.

(bc) One (1) set of "B" plant bean heaters, identified as #16b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bd) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant soybean conveyor (feeding the jet dryers), identified as #17b, controlled by a bean heater cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(be) One (1) set of "B" plant jet dryers, identified as #18b, controlled by a dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bf) One (1) "B" plant bean heaters cyclone, identified as #19b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS Continued...

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

(bg) One (1) "B" plant bean dryers cyclone, identified as #20b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bh) One (1) "B" plant hulloosenators, identified as #21b, maximum total capacity of 127.5 tons per hour.

(gi) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade dryers, identified as #22b.

(bj) One (1) set of "B" plant cracking rolls, identified as #23b.

(bk) One (1) set of "B" plant cascade coolers, identified as #24b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bl) Three (3) "B" plant totally enclosed after cascade coolers conveyors (feeding the flakers), identified as #25b, controlled by a ccc cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bm) One (1) "B" plant ccc cyclone, identified as #26b, exhausting at stack Pt # 18A.

(bn) One (1) set of "B" plant flakers, identified as #27b, controlled by a flakers baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bo) One (1) "B" plant flakers baghouse, identified as #28b, exhausting at stack Pt # 19.

(bp) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed flake conveyor (feeding the seal conveyor), identified as #28b.

(bq) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed seal screw conveyor (feeding the slurry loader conveyor), identified as #29b.

(br) One (1) "B" plant totally enclosed slurry loader conveyor (feeding the extractor), identified as #30b.

(bs) One (1) "B" plant soybean oil extractor, identified as #31b, controlled by two (2) mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bt) A set of "B" plant evaporators, identified as #32b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bu) A set of "B" plant condensers and water separator to separate hexane and water, identified as #33b, controlled by two mineral oil absorbers, and exhausted at stack Pt. # 23.

(bv) Two (2) "B" plant mineral oil absorbers, identified as #34b, exhausting at stack Pt. # 23.

(bw) One (1) totally enclosed "B" plant spent flake conveyor, identified as #35b.

(bx) Two (2) "B" plant meal dryers (#3 & #4), identified as #36b, controlled by one (1) dryer cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 21.

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

SECTION D.8 FACILITY CONDITIONS Continued...

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

(by) Two (2) "B" plant meal coolers (#3 & #4), identified as #37b, controlled by one (1) cooler cyclone, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 22.

(bz) Four (4) "B" plant totally enclosed unground meal conveyors in series (meal screening system), identified as #38b.

(ca) One (1) meal grinding baghouse, identified as #39b, exhausting at stack Pt #24.)

(cb) One (1) main 337 MMBtu per hour boiler, natural gas or distillate oil fired, identified as #40b, controlled by low NOx burners and flue gas recirculation, and exhausting at stack Pt. # 20.

(cc) One (1) screening leg, identified as #41b, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screening surge bin.

(cd) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, identified as #42b, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator, controlled by screening baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5.

(ce) One (1) day bin, identified as #43b.

(cf) One (1) meal screen feeder conveyor, identified as #44b.

(cg) One (1) rail meal loadout conveyor, identified as #45b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse. and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ch) One (1) "B" plant rail loader, identified as #46b, controlled by "B" plant rail loadout baghouse and exhausting at stack Pt #17.

(ci) One (1) rail scale, identified as #47b.

(cj) One (1) "B" plant rail loadout baghouse, identified as #48b, exhausting at stack Pt #17.

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

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

D.8.1 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

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

D.8.2 New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Db]

Pursuant to SSM 145-9618-00035, 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db (Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units):

(a) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43b(f) (Opacity Limitation), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, the Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the Boiler no. 2, any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average) during periods in which fuel oil no. 2 is combusted, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. The opacity

standards apply at all times, except during period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.44b(a) (Nitrogen Oxides Limitation) the Permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the boiler #2 any gases that contain nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO_2) in excess of 0.20 lb/million Btu. The nitrogen oxides standard shall apply at all times including the period of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction emissions.

(c) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.42b(d) and 326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxides Limitation), on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first:

(1) The SO_2 emissions from the 240 MMBtu per hour boiler no. 2 shall not exceed five tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input; or

(2) The sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed five-tenths percent (0.5%) by weight.[40 CFR 60.8]

(3) The SO_2 emission limits and fuel oil sulfur limits apply at all times, including period of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 CFR 60.8]

D.8.3 General Provisions Relating to NESHAP [326 IAC 20-1] [40 CFR 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference in 326 IAC 20-1, apply to the oil extraction and processing operations listed in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart GGGG.

D.8.4 Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP [326 IAC 20] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG]

The B plant is subject to 40 CFR 63.2840 with a compliance date of the startup date of the B-plant. The solvent (hexane) loss factor from the soybean process shall not exceed 0.2 gallons per ton of soybeans processed. The Permittee shall:

(a) Calculate a compliance ratio, which compares the actual HAP loss to the allowable HAP loss for the previous 12 operating months. An operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, is any calendar month in which a source processes soybean, excluding any calendar month in which the source operated under an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2). The equation to calculate a compliance ratio follows:

(1) Compliance Ratio = (Actual HAP loss)/(Allowable HAP loss) (Eq. 1)

(2) Equation 1 can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown in Equation 2.

(3) Compliance Ratio = [f* Actual Solvent Loss]/
0.64[{(Soybean processed)C * (SLFC)} } (Eq. 2)

f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating month, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2854, dimensionless

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2853

SLFC = 0.2 gals/ton (for A and B plants)
as listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2840

(b) When the source has processed soybean for 12 operating months, calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using Equation 2. When calculating the compliance ratio, consider the following conditions and exclusions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6):

(1) If soybean is processed in a calendar month and the process is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 60.2850, then that month is categorized as an operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872.

(2) The 12 month compliance ratio may include operating months prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If the source shuts down and processes no soybean for an entire calendar month as a non operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, exclude any non operating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If the source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If the source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the malfunction period.

(6) The solvent loss factor to determine the compliance ratio may change each operating month depending on the tons of soybean processed during all normal operating periods in a 12 operating month period.

(c) If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, then the source met the HAP emission requirements for the previous operating month.

(d) The Permittee shall develop and implement a written plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2851 that provides the detailed procedures to monitor and record necessary data.

(e) The Permittee shall develop a written SSM (Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction) in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3), and implement the plan, when applicable. The Permittee must complete the SSM plan before the compliance date for this source.

(f) The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2) malfunction period, or the 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions.

D.8.5 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2:

(a) The soybean processed by the "B" plant shall be limited to 1,065,538 tons per 12-month period, rolled on a monthly basis. This soybean limitation is required to limit the potential to emit of PM and PM-10 to 225 and 218 tons per 12-month period, rolled on a monthly basis, respectively.

During the first twelve (12) months after issuance of this Significant Source Modification, the total amount of soybeans processed shall be limited such that the total soybean processed divided by the accumulated months of operation shall not exceed 88,795 tons up to a maximum total of 1,065,538 tons for the first twelve (12) months.

(b) The following facilities' PM and PM-10 emissions rates shall be limited as follows:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)	PM-10 Limit (Filterable) (lb/hr)
Truck unloading #1 and #2 fugitives				7.29	2.39
Rail unloading fugitives				0.64	0.156
B Bean Heater	Baghouse Pt #25	18,000	0.004	0.62	0.62
Hot cracking and dehulling system, B-plant	Four Cyclones Pt #18	121,800	0.025	25.8	25.8
Soybean Flaking, B-Plant	Baghouse Pt #19	16,000	0.005	0.69	0.69
DTDC meal dryers #1 and #2, B-Plant	Cyclone Pt #21	38,000	0.014	4.56	4.56
DTDC meal coolers #1 and #2, B-Plant	Cyclone Pt #21	22,000	0.068	12.82	12.82
Meal sizing system	Baghouse Pt. #24	30,000	0.005	1.29	1.29
Boiler 2		6,343,949 gals of #2 fuel oil		10.5 tpy	10.5 tpy

(c) The amount of distillate oil with 0.5% sulfur maximum, combusted in the boiler no. 2 shall be limited to 6,343,949 gallons rolled on a monthly basis. This distillate oil limitation is required to limit the potential to emit of SO_2 emissions of 249 tons per 12 month period, rolled on a monthly basis.

During the first twelve (12) months after issuance of this Significant Source Modification, the total amount of distillate oil combusted shall be limited such that the total distillate oil combusted divided by the accumulated months of operation shall

not exceed 528,662 gallons up to a maximum total of 6,343,949 gallons for the first twelve (12) months.

Compliance with these limits makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) not applicable for PM and SO_2 emissions. This will also satisfy the rule 326 IAC 6-3-2.

D.8.6 Particulate Emission Limitations [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2, the particulate emissions from the screen grinding, whole surge bins loading and unloading, whole bean aspiration, whole bean weighting, hot cracking and dehulling system (B-plant), flaking system (B-plant), soybean millfeed grinding system (B-plant), DTDC meal dryers (B-plant), DTDC meal coolers (B-plant), meal sizing system, flow coat unloading system, and meal and millfeed storage and loadout system shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

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

or depending on the process weight rate:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

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

The individual limitations are included in a IDEM, OAQ confidential file because the process weight rates are considered confidential by the source.

D.8.7 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-4, the PM emissions from Boiler No. 2 shall not exceed 0.24 pound per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu). This limitation was calculated using the following equation:

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

Where Pt = emission rate limit (lbs/MMBtu)
Q = total source capacity (337 MMBtu/hr)

D.8.8 Best Available Control Technology (BACT) [326 IAC 8-1-6]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2-3 (BACT Requirements):

(a) the Permittee shall control volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the combined "A" and "B" soybean oil extraction processes as follows:

Facility	Control	Emission Limit
Oil extractor "B" plant	Mineral oil absorber system	0.069 lb VOC/ton soybean
Meal dryers "B" plant	None	0.152 lb VOC/ton soybean
Meal coolers "B" plant	None	0.152 lb VOC/ton soybean

Combined "A" and "B" plants	**First Year**	**0.20 gal VOC/ton soybean processed**
	After first year	**0.19 gal VOC/ton soybean processed**
Maximum annual soybean processed by combined "A" and "B" plants		**1,901,996 tons per year**

(b) BACT for fugitive hexane loss will include an annual leak check in accordance with Bunge's standard operating procedures accompanied by continuous monitoring of the process area by flammable gas monitors. The leak check will be completed on the affected system after hexane is reintroduced into the system.

For emergency repairs and/or maintenance completed between annual maintenance shutdowns, a leak check will be completed on the affected.

(1) The Permittee shall immediately tag all detected leaks with a weatherproof and readily visible identification tag with a distinct number. Once a leaking component is detected, first-attempt repairs must be done within five days and be completed within 15 days of detecting the leaking components. If the repair can not be accomplished within 15 days, then the Permittee shall send a notice of inability to repair to the OAQ within 20 days of detecting the leak. The notice must be received by the Technical Support and Modeling, Office of Air Quality, 100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015 within 20 days after the leak was detected. At a minimum the notice shall include the following:

(A) Equipment, operator, and instrument identification number, and date of leak detection

(B) Measured concentration (ppm) and background (ppm)

(C) Leak identification number associated with the corresponding tag

(D) Reason of inability to repair within 5 to 15 days of detection

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.8.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1), (6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11], [326 IAC 2-2], and [326 IAC 3]

(a) Pursuant to SSM 145-9618-00035, 40 CFR 60, subpart Db and 326 IAC 2-2, compliance tests, tests for PM and PM-10, and opacity observations shall be performed for the affected facilities, as shown below, to comply with Conditions D.8.2 and D.8.5(a) and (b) within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up. PM-10 includes filterable and condensible PM-10. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Section C- Performance Testing.

Facilities	Pollutant/Opacity
Receiving baghouses (PT # 01 & 02)	**PM/PM-10/Opacity**
Screening baghouse (PT # 05)	**PM/PM-10/Opacity**
Boiler #2	**Opacity/NOx**

(b) Pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Db, the Permittee shall determine one of the following:

(1) Provide vendor analysis of fuel delivered, if accompanied by a certification; or

(2) Analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil via the procedures in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 19.

(A) Oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted; and

(B) If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis would be required upon filling.

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3 (Construction and Operating Permit Requirements), the Permittee shall develop a representative stack testing plan which identifies the method in which emissions from the following sources shall be evaluated to satisfy the Operation Condition No. D.8.5(a), and (b), within 18 months of startup. The facilities listed in (a) above may be proposed as representative facilities.

Facilities	Pollutant
Hot cracking and dehulling system, B-plant (Pt# 18)	PM, PM-10
Soybean flaking, B-plant (PT# 19)	PM, PM-10
Mineral oil absorber (PT# 23)	VOC, Mineral oil flow rate
DTDC meal dryers #1 & #2, B-plant (PT# 21)	PM, PM-10
DTDC meal coolers #1 & #2, B-plant (PT# 22)	PM, PM-10
Meal sizing system (PT# 24)	PM, PM-10
Millfeed and meal storage and truck loadout (PT# 12)	PM, PM-10
Rail loadout #1 (PT# 13)	PM, PM-10

The Permittee shall submit the stack test plan to IDEM after the entire source has achieved a successful start up. This plan shall be reviewed and approved by IDEM. This plan shall outline the measures to be taken to meet the permitted emission rates and shall provide that the emission units meet the limits for the facilities except the facilities in (a) be completed within 18 months of the date of the entire source start-up. The stack tests shall be performed for the facilities in (a) within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the facilities in (a).

(d) Whenever the results of the stack test performed exceed the level specified in this permit, appropriate corrective actions shall be implemented within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. These actions shall be implemented immediately unless notified by OAQ that they are acceptable. The Permittee shall minimize emissions while the corrective actions are being implemented.

(e) Whenever the results of the stack test performed exceed the level specified in this permit, a second test shall be performed within 120 days. Failure of the second test to meet the limits may be grounds for immediate revocation of this permit to operate the affected facility.

D.8.10 Particulate

In order to comply with Condition D.8.5(a) and (b), the bag houses and cyclones for particulate matter control shall be in operation and control emissions from the associated facilities at all times when the processes are in operation.

D.8.11 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

In order to comply with Condition D.8.4, the absorber shall be operated at all times the oil extractor process is in operation at an average mineral oil flow rate to be determined at the time of the VOC (hexane) test.

D.8.12 Opacity [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (a) the Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring the opacity of emissions discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler no. 2 at any time that the boiler is combusting fuel oil no. 2.

D.8.13 Nitrogen Oxides Emissions (NOx) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.48]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (b), (c), (d), and (e), the Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler no. 2.

or

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (g) the Permittee shall monitor steam generating unit operating conditions and predict nitrogen dioxides emission rates as specified in a plan submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 60.49b(c).

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

D.8.14 Visible Emissions Notations

(a) Visible emission notations of the stack exhaust Pt# 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when exhausting to the atmosphere. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

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

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

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

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Monitoring Plan - Failure to Take Response Steps, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(f) The Permittee shall take response actions anytime that there is an abnormal visible emission from control devices or high level of material on cyclones.

D.8.15 Parametric Monitoring

(a) The Permittee shall record the total static pressure drop across the bag houses used in conjunction with the associated processes, at least once per day when the associated processes are in operation when venting to the atmosphere. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouse is outside the normal range of 1.0 and 6.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading that is outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from

this permit. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

The instrument used for determining the pressure shall comply with Section C - Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications, of this permit, shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

(b) The Permittee shall take response actions anytime that there is an abnormal reading of pressure drop from baghouses.

D.8.16 Baghouse Inspections

An inspection shall be performed once each year of all bags controlling the associated processes when venting to the atmosphere. All defective bags shall be replaced.

D.8.17 Broken or Failed Bag Detection

In the event that bag failure has been observed:

(a) For multi-compartment units, the affected compartments will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if there are no visible emissions or if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B- Emergency Provisions). Within eight (8) business hours of the determination of failure, response steps according to the timetable described in the Compliance Response Plan shall be initiated. For any failure with corresponding response steps and timetable not described in the Compliance Response Plan, response steps shall be devised within eight (8) business hours of discovery of the failure and shall include a timetable for completion. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(b) For single compartment bag houses, failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions).

D.8.18 Cyclone Inspections

An inspection shall be performed once each year of all cyclones controlling the associated processes when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the in doors.

D.8.19 Cyclone Failure Detection

In the event that cyclone failure has been observed: Failed units and the associated process will be shut down immediately until the failed units have been repaired or replaced. Operations may continue only if the event qualifies as an emergency and the Permittee satisfies the requirements of the emergency provisions of this permit (Section B - Emergency Provisions). Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

D.8.20 VOC Monitoring

In order to demonstrate compliance with Conditions D.8.4 and D.8.8, the following monitoring requirements apply:

(a) **The Permittee shall monitor and record the mineral oil flow rate at least once per day. The Preventive Maintenance Plan for the absorber shall contain troubleshooting contingency and corrective actions for when the flow rate readings are outside of the normal range for any one reading.**

(b) **The instruments used for determining the flow rate shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.**

(c) **The gauge employed to take the mineral oil flow across the scrubber shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than 20 percent of full scale and be accurate within + 10% of full scale reading. The instrument shall be quality assured and maintained as specified by the vendor.**

(d) **In the event that the absorber's failure has been observed, an inspection will be conducted. Based upon the findings of the inspection, any corrective actions will be devised within eight (8) hours of discovery and will include a timetable for completion.**

(e) **The operating temperatures of the mineral oil absorber shall be established in the Compliance Monitoring Plan. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less that every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.**

(f) **The mineral oil to the mineral-oil-stripping column shall be kept at a minimum temperature of 180EF for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.**

D.8.21 Opacity Monitoring [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Db]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (a), Subpart Db, the following requirements shall be met:

(a) **The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the boiler no. 2 during the times in which fuel oil no. 2 is combusted only except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.**

(b) **The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems.**

D.8.22 Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Monitoring [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60, Subpart Db]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.48b (b), (c), (d), and (e), the following requirements shall be met:

(a) **The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere from the boiler no. 2, and record the output of the system.**

(b) **The continuous monitoring system shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the boiler no. 2 except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Data shall be recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.**

(c) **The 1-hour average nitrogen oxides emission rates measured by the continuous nitrogen oxides monitor shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates. The 1-hour averages shall be**

calculated using the data points required under 40 CFR 60.13 (b). At least two data points must be used to calculate each 1-hour average.

(d) The procedures under 40 CFR 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the continuous monitoring systems. The span value for natural gas combustion, the nitrogen oxides span values shall be 500 ppm. All span values shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm.

(e) When nitrogen oxides emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system break-downs, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7, Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

or

In the event Bunge decides to meet the nitrogen oxides limit through 40 CFR 60.48b(g), the established parameter shall be monitored to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

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

D.8.23 Record Keeping Requirements

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1-3(i) and 326 IAC 2-2:

(a) The Permittee shall maintain records of the soybean processed by B-Plant and fuel oil #2 burned in boiler #2.

(b) The Permittee shall maintain records of the opacity, and NOx emissions of the boiler no. 2 as required in 40 CFR 60.49b(f), and (g) respectively.

(c) The Permittee shall maintain records of the sulfur content in fuel oil #2 burned in boiler #2.

(d) The Permittee shall maintain records from combined plants “A” and ”B” of the following:

(1) The amount of VOC (hexane) used per calendar month by the combined plants "A" and "B";

(2) The amounts of soybean processed by the combined plants "A" and "B"; and

(3) The gallons of hexane used per ton of soybean processed by the combined plants "A" and "B"

(e) The Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Equipment inspected;

(2) Date of inspection; and

(3) Determination of whether a leak was detected.

If a leak is detected, the Permittee shall record the following information.

(A) The equipment, operator, and instrument identification number;

(B) Measured concentration;

(C) Leak identification number associated with the corresponding tag;

(D) Date of repair;

(E) Reason for non-repair if unable to repair within 5 to 15 days of detection;

(F) Maintenance recheck if repaired-date, concentration, background, and

(G) Any appropriate comments.

(f) Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) For the first twelve months, record the items in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2862(c)(1) through (c)(3).

(2) After the source has processed soybeans for 12 operating months, and the source is not operating during an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850 (e)(2), record the items in 40 CFR 63.2862(d)(1) through (5) by the end of calendar month following each operating month.

(3) For each event subject to an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), record the items in 40 CFR 63286(e)(1) through (3).

(4) The Permittee shall keep the compliance response plan and SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational.

(g) To document compliance with Condition D.8.18, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the stack exhaust (Pt #1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24) once per day.

(h) The Permittee shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Once per day records of the following operational parameters during normal operation when venting to the atmosphere:

(A) Inlet and outlet differential static pressure; and

(B) Cleaning cycle operation.

(i) The Permittee shall maintain records of the results of the inspections of baghouses and cyclones.

(j) The Permittee shall maintain records of the events of the cyclone failure detection and the dates the failed units were repaired or replaced.

(k) The Permittee shall maintain records of the followings:

(1) The daily record of the mineral oil flow rate of the B-plant absorber

(2) The events of the B-plant absorber's failure, findings of the inspections subsequent to B-plant absorber's failure, the corrective actions taken, and the time table for completion

(3) The operating temperatures of the B-plant mineral oil absorber

(4) The temperature of the B-plant mineral oil stripping column

(l) The Permittee shall maintain records of the opacity monitor data.

(m) The Permittee shall maintain records of the nitrogen oxides monitor data.

(n) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit, and 40 CFR 63.2862.

D.8.24 Reporting Requirements

(a) A quarterly summary of the information to meet the condition D.8.5(a) and (c) shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) Annual compliance certification -The first annual compliance certification for NESHAP requirements of 40 CFR 63, Part GGGG, is due 12 calendar months after the source submits the notification of compliance status. Each annual compliance certification is due 12 calendar months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. The report should include the information in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2661(a)(1) through (6).

(c) Deviation notification report - Submit a deviation notification report for each determination in which the compliance ratio exceeds 1.0 as determined under 40 CFR 63.2840(c). Submit the deviation report by the end of the month following the calendar month in which you determined the deviation. The deviation notification report must include the items in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2861(b)(1) through (4).

(d) Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction report - If the source is operating under an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), submit the periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report must include the items in paragraphs 40 CFR 63.2861(c)(1) through (3).

(e) Intermediate SSM reports - If the source handles a SSM during an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in SSM plan, then submit an immediate SSM report Intermediate reports consists of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions consistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter must include the items in 40CFR 63.2861(d)(1) through (3).

(f) Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-2-(a)(3), the applicant shall submit reports of calendar month for annual average sulfur content or sulfur dioxide rate in pounds per million Btu, heat content, fuel consumption upon request to the Office of Air Quality.

(g) The Permittee shall report the data of the opacity and NOx emissions as required in 40 CFR 60.49b.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Soybean Processing Facilities (B-Plant)
Parameter: Soybean throughput
Limit: Less than 1,065,538 tons of soybean processed per twelve (12) consecutive month period with compliance determined at the end of each month

YEAR: _____

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

9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Bunge North America (East), Inc.
Source Address: 700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Part 70 Permit No.: T145-9004-00035
Facility: Boiler No. 2
Parameter: Soybean throughput SO_2 emissions limit (249 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period) and fuel oil usage limit.
Limit: 6,343,949 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period.

YEAR: _____

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

9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

38. On April 15, 2004, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) named 23 Indiana counties and one partial county nonattainment for the new 8-hour ozone standard. The designations became effective on June 15, 2004. Shelby County has been designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. The following has been added to A.1 General Information:

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)] [326 IAC 2-7-1(22)]

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary soybean processing plant.

Responsible Official:	Plant Manager
Source Address:	700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 860, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
General Source Phone Number:	(765)763-7500
SIC Code:	2075
County Location:	Shelby
Source Location Status:	~~Attainment for all criteria pollutants~~ **Nonattainment for ozone under the 8-hour standard;** **Attainment for all other criteria pollutants**
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Rules **and Nonattainment NSR**; Major Source, Section 112 of Clean Air Act

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Operating Permit

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Central Soya Company, Inc.
Source Location:	700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860
County:	Shelby
SIC Code:	2075
Operation Permit No.:	T145-9004-00035
Permit Reviewer:	ERG/KC

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a Part 70 permit application from Central Soya Company, Inc. relating to the operation of a soybean oil extraction plant.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The source consists of the following permitted emission units and pollution control devices:

NOTE: All capacities are considered confidential by the source and are included in a confidential OAQ file.

(a) Truck receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck receiving/storage baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #1:

(1) Two (2) truck dumps (#1 & #2);

(2) Two (2) truck receiving conveyors (#1 & #2;

(3) Two (2) receiving legs (#1 & #2), using the truck receiving/storage baghouse and oil applications;

(4) One (1) screen;

(5) Two (2) receiving legs (#1 & #2) extending from the screen;

(6) Two (2) screening conveyors;

(7) One (1) screening leg;

(8) One (1) screening leg;

(9) Two (2) conveyors (#1 & #2) extending to storage silos and to bulk storage;

(10) Two (2) conveyors extending to bulk storage feeding and continuing to the bulk storage silos;

(11) Ten (10) silos;

(12) One (1) screening bin;

(13) Two (2) bulk storage bins;

(14) One (1) screening conveyor extending from the screening silo;

(15) One (1) screening storage conveyor;

(16) Two (2) totally enclosed screenings transfer conveyors arranged in a series, transferring screenings from the screenings storage conveyors to the screening bucket elevator;

(17) One (1) screening bucket elevator, transferring screenings from the screenings transfer conveyors to the screenings surge bin;

(18) Two (2) bulk storage return conveyors (#1 & #2) arranged in a series;

(19) Two (2) conveyors from storage (#1 & #2);

(20) One (1) conveyor extending to the surge bin leg; and

(21) One (1) truck receiving/storage baghouse conveyor which transfers dust from the baghouse back to the truck receiving/storage baghouse;

(b) Rail receiving operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the rail receiving baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #2:

(1) One (1) rail car dump; and

(2) One (1) rail car receiving conveyor;

(c) Grain screening operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the screenings baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #5:

(1) One (1) screening surge bin;

(2) One (1) conveyor extending to the de-stoner;

(3) One (1) de-stoner, using a cyclone and the screening baghouse for control;

(4) One (1) screening grinder;

(5) Four (4) totally enclosed conveyors in a series, extending to the hull refining screener;

(6) One (1) cyclone exhausting to the screening baghouse;

(7) One (1) surge bin elevator;

(8) One (1) whole bean surge bin;

(9) One (1) dryer feed elevator;

(10) One (1) totally enclosed dryer feed conveyor, transferring beans to the dryer feed elevator;

(11) Two (2) whole bean aspirators, in parallel;

(12) One (1) dryer discharge conveyor;

(13) One (1) day bin elevator;

(14) Two (2) day bins;

(15) Two (2) totally enclosed conveyors, arranged in a series;

(16) Two (2) conveyors extending from the dryer to the dryer discharge conveyor;

(17) One (1) milling elevator;

(18) One (1) product meal conveyor, identified as #1;

(19) One (1) meal surge conveyor, identified as #2;

(20) Three (3) meal storage silos;

(21) One (1) load out leg conveyor;

(22) One (1) load out meal elevator; and

(23) One (1) meal transfer conveyor;

(d) One (1) column dryer, constructed in 1996, exhausting at stack Pt #3;

(e) Milling operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the RF filter baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #4:

(1) One (1) soy bean scale with upper and lower scale garners;

(2) Six (6) cracking rolls with primary dehulling aspirators, using the primary aspiration cyclone and RF filter baghouse for control;

(3) Three (3) conveyors extending from the primary dehulling aspirators, with a maximum combined capacity of 100 tons per hour;

(4) Three (3) surge bins;

(5) Three (3) cracked bean conditioners;

(6) Three (3) conveyors extending from the cracked bean conditioners;

(7) Three (3) impactors with secondary dehulling aspirators, using the secondary aspiration cyclones and RF filter baghouse for control;

(8) One (1) primary aspiration cyclone;

(9) One (1) secondary aspiration cyclone;

(10) Two (2) hull refining screeners, exhausting to the hull refining cyclone;

(11) Four (4) hull refining aspirators, exhausting to the hull refining cyclone;

(12) One (1) hull refining cyclone;

(13) Two (2) millfeed grinders;

(14) Three (3) surge bins;

(15) One (1) meal screen;

(16) Two (2) hammer mills;

(17) Two (2) totally enclosed sized meal conveyors, in a series; and

(18) One (1) millfeed weight belt;

(f) Flaking mill operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the flaker aspiration baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #6:

(1) Nine (9) flakers; and

(2) One (1) flake collecting conveyor;

(g) One (1) flow coating material bin, using the flow coat receiving baghouse for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #11;

(h) Truck meal loadout operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the truck meal loadout baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #12:

(1) One (1) mixer, extending from the hull grinders;

(2) One (1) millfeed elevator leg;

(3) One (1) totally enclosed millfeed conveyor;

(4) Three (3) millfeed bins;

(5) One (1) millfeed weigh belt;

(6) One (1) meal conveyor extending from the coolers;

(7) One (1) DTDC unground meal conveyor extending to another set of conveyors;

(8) One (1) unground meal conveyor;

(9) One (1) feeder;

(10) One (1) flow coating material screw;

(11) One (1) mixing screw conveyor;

(12) One (1) production meal elevator;

(13) One (1) product meal conveyor #2;

(14) Six (6) meal storage bins;

(15) One (1) truck load out conveyor;

(16) One (1) truck loader; and

(17) One (1) truck scale;

(i) Rail meal loadout operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units, using the rail meal loadout baghouse, and exhausting at stack Pt #13:

(1) a rail load out conveyor;

(2) One (1) rail scale; and

(3) One (1) rail loader;

(j) Oil extraction and processing operations, constructed in 1996, consisting of the following units:

(1) One (1) soybean oil extractor, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(2) One (1) set of evaporators, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(3) One (1) desolventizer/toaster, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(4) One (1) set of condensers and water separators to separate hexane and water, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(5) Two (2) mineral oil absorbers, using a mineral oil absorber for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #9;

(6) One (1) spent flake conveyor extending to the meal dryer;

(7) One (1) totally enclosed seal screw conveyor, installed in a series with the slurry loader conveyor;

(8) One (1) flake conveyor extending to the slurry loader conveyor;

(9) One (1) slurry loader conveyor;

(10) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #1 (storage);

(11) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #2 (process tank);

(12) One (1) hexane storage tank, identified as #3 (work/separation);

(k) Two (2) DTDC meal dryers (#1 & #2), both constructed in 1996, using a cyclone for control and exhausting at stack Pt #7;

(l) One (1) cyclone for the control of the meal dryers, constructed in 1996, and exhausting at stack Pt #7;

(m) Two (2) DTDC meal coolers (#1 & #2), both constructed in 1996, using a cyclone for control, and exhausting at stack Pt #8;

(n) One (1) cyclone for the control of the meal coolers, constructed in 1996, and exhausting at stack Pt #8;

(o) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as Murray boiler, constructed in 1996;

(p) One (1) natural gas-fired/#2 fuel oil-fired combustion unit, identified as emergency boiler, constructed in 1996; and

(q) One (1) vegetable oil refinery process, constructed in 2002, consisting of crude vegetable oil receiving, storage, filtration, and degumming equipment; lecithin drying and processing equipment; oil refining, deodorizing, and filtration equipment; bulk oil handling, blending, storage, and loadout facilities; and including the following equipment:

(1) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-101, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-101;

(2) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-102, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-102;

(3) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-103, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-103;

(4) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-104, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-104;

(5) One (1) storage silo, identified as R-105, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-105;

(6) One (1) surge tank, identified as R-106, equipped with a baghouse for particulate matter control, exhausting to Stack R-106; and

(7) One (1) natural gas-fired boiler, identified as R-107, exhausting to Stack R-107.

Unpermitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

There are no unpermitted facilities operating at this source during this review process.

New Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Receiving Advanced Source Modification Approval

There are no new emission units and pollution control equipment receiving advanced source modification at this source during this review process.

Insignificant Activities

The source also consists of the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21):

(a) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower [326 IAC 6-3-2];

(b) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment [326 IAC 6-3-2];

(c) Emission units with PM and PM10 emissions less than five (5) tons per year, SO_2, NOx, and VOC emissions less than ten (10) tons per year, CO emissions less than twenty-five (25) tons per year, lead emissions less than two-tenths (0.2) tons per year, single HAP emissions less than one (1) ton per year, and combination of HAPs emissions less than two and a half (2.5) tons per year:

(1) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #4, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb];

(2) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #6, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb];

(3) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #7, with a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb];

(4) One (1) #2 fuel oil storage tank, identified as #10, with a capacity of 3,958 cubic feet [326 IAC 12][40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb];

(5) One (1) soybean oil storage tank, identified as #5, with a capacity of 1,200 cubic feet;

(6) One (1) soybean molasses storage tank, identified as #9,with a capacity of 1,200 cubic feet;

(7) One (1) hexane/soybean oil storage tank, identified as #8, with a capacity of 850 cubic feet;

(8) On-site equipment for generating Nitrogen;

(9) Ammonia refrigeration system; and

(10) Vegetable oil storage tank;

(d) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access [326 IAC 6-5];

(e) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour;

(f) Propane or liquified petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) British thermal units per hour;

(g) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup;

(h) 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;

(i) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface;

(j) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months, except if subject to 326 IAC 20-6;

(k) Cleaners and solvents characterized as follows:

(1) having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 2 kPa; 15mm Hg; or 0.3 psi measured at 38 degrees C (100°F) or;

(2) having a vapor pressure equal to or less than 0.7 kPa; 5mm Hg; or 0.1 psi measured at 20°C (68°F);

the use of which for all cleaners and solvents combined does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months;

(l) Closed loop heating and cooling systems;

(m) Forced and induced draft cooling tower system not regulated under a NESHAP;

(n) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair;

(o) Process vessel degassing and cleaning to prepare for internal repairs;

(p) Underground conveyors;

(q) Purging of gas lines and vessels that is related to routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process;

(r) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including catch tanks, temporary liquid separators, tanks, and fluid handling equipment;

(s) Stationary fire pumps, which are equipped with diesel motors;

(t) Farm operations;

(u) The following VOC and HAP storage containers: Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils, and machining fluids;

(v) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment;

(w) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than 1 percent by weight VOCs excluding HAPs; and

(x) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).

Existing Approvals

The source has been operating under previous approvals including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) SSM 145-9618-00035, pending;

(b) MSM 145-14642-00035, issued on October 4, 2001;

(c) OP-145-14642I-00035, issued on August 7, 2001;

(d) CP-A145-9458-00035, issued on June 9, 1998;

(e) CP-A145-6779-00035, issued on October 9, 1996;

(f) CP-A145-6463-00035, issued on September 17, 1996; and

(g) CP-145-4300-00035, issued on July 17, 1995.

All conditions from previous approvals were incorporated into this Part 70 permit except the following:

CP-145-4300-00035, issued on July 17, 1995

(a) Condition number 5 (c): the pressure drops of the baghouses; and level indicators on the DTDC dryer and cooler cyclones are monitored and recorded at least once every calendar day when in operation.

Reason not incorporated: OAQ has determined that compliance monitoring of grain processing facilities control devices should be conducted once per work

shift. Therefore, the condition will be changed to require monitoring and recording once per work shift.

(b) Condition number 22: . . . These records shall be kept for at least the past 24 month period ....

Reason not incorporated: OAQ requires that records be kept for 5 years, as detailed in this proposed Part 70 Permit Condition C.21.

(c) Condition number 4: The amount of soybean grains processed by the plant shall be limited to 803,000 tons per year, based on a 365-day period rolled on a daily basis.

Reason Not Incorporated: This condition was changed to the following in order to be consistent with IDEM's current format for limits: The amount of soybean grains processed by the plant shall be limited to 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period rolled on a monthly basis.

(d) Condition number 14: Maximum annual soybean process throughput: 803,000 tons. Condition number 15: The average hexane limits for the absorber vent, meal dryer, and meal coolers, as shown in operation Condition 14, shall be based on a 365 rolling average.

Reason Not Incorporated: This condition was changed to a limit of 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period, rolled on a monthly basis in order to be consistent with IDEM's current format for limits.

Air Pollution Control Justification as an Integral Part of the Process

During the permit application submittal process for CP145-14642-00035, Central Soya submitted the following justification such that the baghouses associated with the three (3) silos and three (3) surge tanks identified as R-101 through R-106 be considered as an integral part of the vegetable oil refinery process:

> A positive displacement blower will be used to provide air as the motive force for conveying the material through contained piping to the appropriate location. The entire stream of air and dry product enters the filter. The material retained by the filter falls into the storage bins. The filters for these units are not pollution control devices but are mechanisms to separate product (dry material) from the air stream.

IDEM, OAQ has evaluated the justifications and previously agreed in CP-145-14642-00035 that the baghouses associated with the three (3) silos and three (3) surge tanks, identified as R-101 through R-106, will be considered as an integral part of the vegetable oil refinery process. Therefore, the permitting level will be determined using the potential to emit after the baghouses. Operating conditions in the proposed permit will specify that these baghouses shall operate at all times when the material transfer processes are in operation.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Part 70 permit 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 administratively complete Part 70 permit application for the purposes of this review was received on September 22, 1997.

There was no notice of completeness letter mailed to the source.

Emission Calculations

See the Technical Support Document to CP-145-4300-00035, issued on July 17, 1995, and MSM 145-14642-00035, issued October 4, 2001, for detailed emissions calculations, all of which apply to this proposed Part 70 Permit. Updated calculations for the combustion sources listed in CP 145-4300-00035 have been included in a confidential file as emission factors have been updated.

Potential To Emit

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA."

This table reflects the PTE before controls. Control equipment is not considered federally enforceable until it has been required in a federally enforceable permit.

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	Greater than 250
PM-10	Greater than 100, Less than 250
SO_2	Greater then 100, Less than 250
VOC	Greater than 100, Less than 250
CO	Less than 100
NO_x	Less than 100

Note: For the purpose of determining Title V applicability for particulates, PM-10, not PM, is the regulated pollutant in consideration.

HAP's	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
Hexane	Greater than 10
TOTAL	Greater than 10 for a single HAP

(a) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16)) of PM10, VOC, and SO_2 are equal to or greater than 100 tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

(b) The potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16)) of any single HAP is equal to or greater than ten (10) tons per year or the potential to emit (as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(29)) of a combination HAPs is greater than or equal to twenty-five (25) tons per year. Therefore, the source is subject to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7.

(c) Fugitive Emissions
Since this type of operation is not one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 and since there is an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, the fugitive emissions are counted toward determination of PSD applicability.

Actual Emissions

The following table shows the actual emissions from the source. This information reflects the 2000 OAQ emission data.

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tons/year)
PM-10	22
SO_2	0
VOC	311
CO	25
NO_x	29
HAP (specify)	not available

Potential to Emit After Issuance

The table below summarizes the potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the significant emission units after controls. The control equipment is considered federally enforceable only after issuance of this Part 70 operating permit.

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)						
Process/facility	PM	PM-10	SO_2	VOC	CO	NO_X	HAPs
Grain Elevator and Oil Extraction Process	Less than 237 (326 IAC 2-2)	Less than 237 (326 IAC 2-2)	0	Less than 177 (326 IAC 8-1-6)	0	0	Greater than 10 for a single HAP
Boilers/Dryer	7.46*	7.46*	241.3*	3.09*	47.28*	76.65*	Neg*
Vegetable Oil Refinery Process	4.58	4.78	0.02	15.8	2.94	35	10.0 (combined HAPs)
Total Emissions	Less than 250	Less than 250	241.32	Less than 250	50.22	80.15	Greater than 10 for a single HAP

*These emissions are at maximum capacity.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Shelby County.

Pollutant	Status
PM-10	Attainment
SO_2	Attainment
NO_2	Attainment
Ozone	Attainment
CO	Attainment
Lead	Attainment

(a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are precursors for the formation of ozone. Therefore, VOC emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the ozone standards. Shelby County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 52.21.

(b) Shelby County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable for PM10, SO_2, NO_2, CO, and lead. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 52.21.

(c) Fugitive Emissions
Since this type of operation is not one of the 28 listed source categories under 326 IAC 2-2 and since there is an applicable New Source Performance Standard that was in effect on August 7, 1980, the fugitive emissions are counted toward determination of PSD applicability.

Part 70 Permit Conditions

This source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7, pursuant to which the source has to meet 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.

Federal Rule Applicability

(a) The Murray and emergency boilers are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc (Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units) because the boilers were constructed after 1989 and have a maximum capacity greater than 10 million Btu per hour but less than 100 Btu per hour. Pursuant to this rule, the following limitations apply when the boilers combust fuel oil:

(1) The SO_2 emissions from the boilers shall not exceed five-tenths (0.5) pounds per million Btu heat input; or

(2) The sulfur content of the fuel oil shall not exceed five-tenths percent (0.5%) by weight. [40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

Additionally, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.43c(c), when combusting fuel oil, the Murray boiler is limited to less than twenty percent (20%) opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven percent (27%) opacity. The emergency boiler is not subject to 40 CFR 43c(c) because it does not have a capacity greater than thirty (30) million British thermal units per hour. The Murray boiler is not subject to the CEMs monitoring requirement in 40 CFR 60.47c because the boiler burns distillate oil, not residual oil.

(b) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984) is applicable to the source. The rule is applicable to hexane storage tanks #1 and #3 because they were constructed after the applicability date of the rule and have capacities greater than 40 cubic meters, but less

than 75 cubic meters. The rule is also applicable to hexane storage tank #2, fuel oil storage tanks #4 and #10, and soybean oil storage tanks #6 and #7 because they were constructed after the applicability date of the rule, have capacities greater than 75 cubic meters but less than 151 cubic meters, and store liquids with a maximum true vapor pressure of less than 15.0 kPa. Pursuant to this rule, the Permittee shall maintain readily available records showing the dimensions of the storage tanks and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage tanks. Additionally, for storage tanks #4, #6, #7, and #10, Subpart 60.116b(d) applies which requires the Administrator to be notified within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure value for each volume range.

(c) All truck receiving operations, rail receiving operations, and grain screening operations venting to stack Pt #1, #2, and #5 are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD (Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators) because they are located at a grain storage elevator with a permanent storage capacity of more than 2.5 million U.S. bushels, as defined under 40 CFR 60.301(c), and were constructed after August 3, 1978. Pursuant to this rule, the PM emissions from the truck receiving/storage baghouse, rail receiving baghouse, and screenings baghouse which exhaust through Pt #1, #2, and #5, respectively, shall not exceed 0.01 gr/dsf and the gasses discharged shall not exceed 0 percent opacity. Additionally, fugitive emissions from the truck unloading station and rail car unloading station shall not exceed 5 percent opacity while fugitive emissions from the grain handling station shall not exceed 0 percent opacity.

(d) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart DD (Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators) is applicable to the column grain dryer. However, there are no applicable requirements for this column grain dryer due to 60.302(a)(1). The column grain dryer has a 0.083 inch diameter screen openings in the column plate, which is less than 0.094 inch diameter openings.

(e) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984) does not apply to soybean oil storage tank #5, soybean molasses storage tank #9, or the hexane/soybean oil storage tank #8 because their capacities are less than 40 cubic meters.

(f) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production) is applicable to the oil extraction and processing operations because the source operates a vegetable oil production process, as defined under 40 CFR 63.2872, and the source is a major source of HAPs. The Permittee shall be in compliance with this rule no later than 3 years after the effective date of the rule, April 12, 2001. Therefore, the source shall be in compliance, by April 12, 2004. Pursuant to this rule, the HAP loss factor for the soybean conventional oilseed process is limited to 0.2 gallons of solvent per ton of soybean processed. Compliance with the HAP limit shall be demonstrated using the following equation found in 40 CFR 63.2840:

$$\text{Compliance Ratio} = \frac{\text{Actual HAP Loss}}{\text{Allowable HAP Loss}}$$

This equation can also be expressed as a function of total solvent loss as shown below and found in 40 CFR 63.2840:

$$\text{Complained Ratio} = \frac{f * \text{Actual Solvent Loss}}{0.64 * 3((\text{Oilseed})_i * (\text{SLF})_i)}$$

where f = The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in solvent received during the previous 12 operating months, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2854, dimensionless;

0.64 = The average volume fraction of HAP in solvent in the baseline performance data, dimensionless;

Actual Solvent Loss = Gallons of actual solvent loss during previous 12 operating months, as determined in 40 CFR 63.2853;

Oilseed = Tons of each oilseed type "i" processed during the previous 12 operating months, as shown in 40 CFR 63.2855; and

SLF = The corresponding solvent loss factor (gal/ton) for oilseed "i" as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2840.

After 12 operating months, the source shall calculate the compliance ratio by the end of each calendar month following an operating month using the second equation. When calculating the compliance ratio, the following conditions shall be considered:

(1) If the source processes any quantity of soybean in a calendar month and the source is not operating under an initial startup period or malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850, then the source shall categorize the month as an operating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872.

(2) The 12-month compliance ratio may include operating months occurring prior to a source shutdown and operating months that follow after the source resumes operation.

(3) If the source shuts down and processes no soybean for an entire calendar month, then the source shall categorize the month as a nonoperating month, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872. Exclude any nonoperating months from the compliance ratio determination.

(4) If the source is subject to an initial startup period as defined in 40 CFR 60.2872, the source shall exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the initial startup period.

(5) If the source is subject to a malfunction period as defined in 40 CFR 63.2872, the source shall exclude from the compliance ratio determination any solvent and soybean information recorded for the malfunction period.

If the compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00, the source is in compliance with the HAP emission requirement for the previous operating month.

Compliance Determination Requirements

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2850, the source shall:

(A) Submit the following necessary notifications in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2860:

(i) Initial notifications for existing source no later than 120 days after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001. The Permittee sent the initial notification for an existing source on August 10, 2001.

(ii) Notification of compliance status, no later than 60 days after determining your initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. For an existing source, such as this source, the notification must be submitted no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001 or the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860.

(B) Develop and implement a plan for demonstrating compliance in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2851.

(C) Develop a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan in accordance with the provisions in 40 CFR 63.2852.

(D) Maintain all the necessary records used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2862.

(E) Submit the following reports:

(i) Annual compliance certifications in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2861(a);

(ii) Periodic SSM reports in accordance with 40 CFR 63.261(c); and

(iii) Immediate SSM reports in accordance with 40 CFR 63.261(d).

(F) Submit all notifications and reports and maintain all records required by the General Provisions for performance testing on the control device that destroys solvent.

(2) A malfunction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2 is a sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to function in a usual manner. If the existing source experiences an unscheduled shutdown as a result of a malfunction, continues to operate during a malfunction (including the period reasonable necessary to correct the malfunction), or starts up after a shutdown resulting from a malfunction, then the source must meet the requirements associated with one of two compliance options. Routine or scheduled process startups and shutdowns resulting from, but not limited to, market demands, maintenance activities, and switching types of oilseed processed, are not startups or shutdowns resulting from a malfunction and, therefore do not qualify for this provision. Within 15 days of the beginning date of the malfunction, the source must choose to comply with one of the following options listed:

(A) Normal operation. The source must meet all of the requirements listed in 40 CFR 63.2850(a) and (b).

(B) Malfunction period. Throughout the malfunction period, the source must meet all of the requirements listed in 40 CFR 63.2850(a) and Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2850 for sources operating during a malfunction period. At the end of the malfunction period, the source must then meet all of the requirements of Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2850 for sources under normal operation.

(3) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2851, the source must develop and implement a written plan for demonstrating compliance that provides the detailed procedures the source will follow to monitor and record data necessary for demonstrating compliance with this subpart. Procedures followed for quantifying solvent loss from the source and amount of oilseed processed vary form source to source

because of site-specific factors such as equipment design characteristics and operating conditions. Typical procedures include one or more accurate measurement methods such as weigh scales, volumetric displacement, and material mass balance. Because the industry does not have a uniform set of procedures, the source must develop and implement a site-specific plan for demonstrating compliance before the compliance date for the source. The source shall keep the plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. If the owner makes any changes to the plan for demonstrating compliance, the previous versions of the plan must be kept and made readily available for inspection for at least 5 years after each revision. The plan for demonstrating compliance must include the following:

(A) The name and address of the owner or operator;

(B) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process;

(C) A detailed description of all methods of measurement the source will use to determine solvent losses, HAP content of solvent, and the tons of each type of oilseed processed;

(D) When each measurement will be made;

(E) Examples of each calculation the source will use to determine compliance status. Include examples how to convert data measured with one parameter to the terms for use in compliance determination;

(F) Example logs of how data will be recorded; and

(G) A plan to ensure that the data continue to meet compliance demonstration needs.

(4) IDEM, OAQ may require the source to revise the plan for demonstrating compliance. IDEM, OAQ may require reasonable revisions if the procedures lack detail, are inconsistent or do not accurately determine solvent loss, HAP content of the solvent, or the tons of soybean processed.

(5) Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.2852, the source must develop a written SSM plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) and implement the plan, when applicable. The SSM plan must be completed before the compliance date for the source. The source must keep the SSM plan on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational. The SSM plan provides detailed procedures for operating and maintaining the source to minimize emissions during a qualifying SSM event for which the source chooses the 40 CFR 63.2580(e)(2) malfunction period, or the 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) initial startup period. The SSM plan must specify a program of corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment and reflect the best practices now in use by the industry to minimize emissions. Some or all of the procedure may come form plans the source has developed for other purposes such as a Standard Operating Procedure manual or an Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management plan. To qualify as a SSM plan, other such plans must meet all the applicable requirements of this NESHAP.

Record Keeping Requirements

(1) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall comply with the following:

(A) The following information must be kept on-site and readily available as long as the source is operational:

(i) Compliance Plan; and

(ii) Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan.

(B) For the solvent inventory, the following information must be recorded in accordance with the source plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) Dates that define each operating status period during a calendar month;

(ii) The operating status of the source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval;

(iii) The gallons of extraction solvent in the inventory on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period;

(iv) The gallons of all extraction solvent received, purchased, and recovered during each calendar month;

(v) All extraction solvent inventory adjustments, additions or subtractions. The owner must document the reason for the adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment;

(vi) The total solvent loss for each calendar month, regardless of the source operating status; and

(vii) The actual solvent loss in gallons for each operating month.

(C) For the weighted average volume fraction of HAP in the extraction solvent, the owner must record the following items:

(i) The gallons of extraction solvent received in each delivery;

(ii) The volume fraction of each HAP exceeding 1 percent by volume in each delivery of extraction solvent; and

(iii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received since the end of the last operating month as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 63.2854(b)(2).

(D) Record the following items, in accordance with the source plan for demonstrating compliance:

(i) The dates that define each operating period. The dates must be the same as the dates entered for the extraction solvent inventory.

(ii) The operating status of the source such as normal operation, nonoperating, initial startup period, malfunction period, or exempt operation for each recorded time interval. On the log for each type of listed oilseed that is being processed during a normal operating period, the owner shall record which type of listed oilseed is being processed in addition to the source operating status.

(iii) The soybean inventory for the soybean being processed on the beginning and ending dates of each normal operating period.

(iv) The tons of soybean received at the affected source each normal operating period.

(v) All soybean inventory adjustments, additions, or subtractions for normal operating periods. The owner must document the reason for adjustment and justify the quantity of the adjustment.

(vi) The tons of soybean processed during each operating month.

(E) After the source has processed soybean for 12 operating months, and is not operating during an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), the following items must be recorded by the end of the calendar month following each operating month:

(i) The 12 operating months rolling sum of the actual solvent loss in gallons as described in 40 CFR 63.2853(c).

(ii) The weighted average volume fraction of HAP in extraction solvent received for the previous 12 operating months as described in 40 CFR 63.2854(b)(3).

(iii) The 12 operating months rolling sum of soybean processes at the affected source in tons as described in 40 CFR 6355(c).

(iv) A determination of the compliance ratio. Using the values from 40 CFR 63.2853, 63.2854, 63.2855 and Table 1 of 40 CFR 63.2840, calculate the compliance ratio using equation 2 of 40 CFR 63.2840.

(v) A statement of whether the source is in compliance with all of the requirements of the subpart. This includes a determination of whether the source has met all of the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63.2850.

(F) For each SSM event subject to an initial startup period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2), or a malfunction period as described in 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), the following items shall be recorded by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred:

(i) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as an initial startup or malfunction;

(ii) An estimate of the solvent loss in gallons for the duration of the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation; and

(iii) A checklist or other mechanism to indicate whether the SSM plan was followed during the initial startup or malfunction period.

Reporting Requirements

(1) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee must submit annual compliance certifications. The first annual compliance certification is due no later than 60 days after determining the initial 12 operating months compliance ratio. For an existing source, such as this source, the notification must be submitted no later than 50 calendar months after the effective date of this subpart, April 12, 2001 or the date as stated in 40 CFR 63.2860. Each subsequent annual compliance certification is due 12 months after the previous annual compliance certification. The annual compliance certification provides the compliance status for each operating month during the 12 calendar months period ending 60 days prior to the date on which the report is due. The annual certification shall include the following information:

(A) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(B) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(C) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(D) Each HAP identified under 40 CFR 63.2854(a) as being present in concentrations greater than 1 percent by volume in each delivery of solvent received during the 12 calendar months period covered by the report.

(E) A statement designating the source as major source of HAP.

(F) A compliance certification to indicate whether the source was in compliance for each compliance determination made during the 12 calendar period covered by the report. For each such compliance determination, the source must include a certification of the following items:

(i) The source is following the procedures described in the plan for demonstrating compliance.

(ii) The compliance ratio is less than or equal to 1.00.

(2) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, the Permittee shall submit a deviation notification report for each compliance determination made in which the ratio exceeded 1.00 as determined under 40 CFR 63.2840(c). The report shall be submitted by the end or each month following the calendar month in which the deviation was determined. The deviation notification shall include the following:

(A) The name and address of the owner or operator.

(B) The physical address of the vegetable oil production process.

(C) Each listed oilseed type processed during the 12 calendar months period for which a deviation was determined.

(D) The compliance ratio comprising the deviation. The owner may reduce the frequency of submittal of the deviation notification report if the IDEM, OAQ does not object as provided in 40 CFR 63.10(e)(3)(iii).

(3) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, if the Permittee chooses to operate the source under an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2), the Permittee shall submit a periodic SSM report by the end of the calendar month following each month in which the initial startup period or malfunction period occurred. The periodic SSM report shall include the following:

(A) The name, title, and signature of the source's responsible official who is certifying that the report accurately states all actions taken during the initial startup or malfunction period were consistent with the SSM plan.

(B) A description of the events occurring during the time period, the date and duration of the events, and the reason the time interval qualifies as an initial startup period or malfunction period.

(C) An estimate of the solvent loss during the initial startup or malfunction period with supporting documentation.

(4) To document compliance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, if the Permittee handles a SSM during an initial startup period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(c)(2) or (d)(2) or a malfunction period subject to 40 CFR 63.2850(e)(2) differently from procedures in the SSM plan, then the Permittee shall submit an immediate SSM report. Immediate SSM reports consist of a telephone call or facsimile transmission to the responsible agency within 2 working days after starting actions inconsistent with the SSM plan, followed by a letter within 7 working days after the end of the event. The letter shall include the following:

(A) The name, title, and signature of the source's responsible official who is certifying that the accuracy of the report, an explanation of the event, and the reasons for not following the SSM plan.

(B) A description and date of the SSM event, its duration, and reason it qualifies as a SSM.

(C) An estimate of the solvent loss for the duration of the SSM event with supporting documentation.

(g) The vegetable oil refinery is not subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subject GGGG (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production) because an affected source is described as "a vegetable oil production process" which is defined at 40 CFR 63.2872, where the definition states "A vegetable oil production process does not include vegetable oil refining operations..."

(h) The insignificant degreasing operations are not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T (National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning) because they use solvents that do not contain specified halogenated HAPs greater than 5% by weight.

(i) This source is not subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring. In order for this rule to apply, a specific emissions unit must meet three criteria for a given pollutant: 1) the unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant, 2) the unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard, and, 3) the unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount required for a source to be classified as a major source. The oil extraction process has the potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year of VOC and greater than 10 tons per year of a single HAP. The process uses a

control device to comply with VOC emissions. However, this source is subject to a NESHAP with an effective date after 1990. Therefore the requirements of the NESHAP will satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)

(a) Pursuant to CP145-1300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the soybean processed shall be limited to less than 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period rolled on a monthly basis. Thus, PM and PM10 emissions are prevented from being greater than 250 tons per year and 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.2 are not applicable.

(b) Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, the Permittee shall be limited to the following PM emissions:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
Grain receiving system, whole bean transfer, receiving and screening system	Pt #1	38,500	0.01	3.3
Rail unloading	Pt #2	4,800	0.01	0.34
Screening baghouse	Pt #5	20,000	0.01	1.71

(c) The Permittee shall also be limited to the following PM emissions:

Process	Baghouse/ Cyclone	Air Flow Rate (acfm)	Grain Loading (gr/dscf)	PM Limit (lb/hr)
Milling operations	Pt #4	25,400	0.006	1.3
Flaking mill operations	Pt #6	9,600	0.005	0.41
Flow coating bin	Pt #11	600	0.005	0.026
Truck meal loadout operations	Pt #12	38,500	0.005	1.65
Rail meal loadout operations	Pt #13	2,000	0.006	0.10
DTDC meal dryers, #1 and #2	Pt #7	22,000	0.02	3.8
DTDC meal coolers, #1 and #2	Pt #8	22,000	0.03	5.7
R-101 through R-106	R-101 - R-106	--	--	1.029 (combined)

326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (Major Sources of HAP, New Source Toxic Control)

(a) The oil extraction and processing operation is not subject to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (Major Sources of HAP, New Source Toxic Control) even though it has the potential to emit greater than ten (10) tons per year of a single HAP because it was constructed prior to the rule's applicability rule of July 27, 1997.

(b) The vegetable oil refinery process is not subject to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (Major Sources of HAP, New Source Toxic Control) because the throughput of off-site soybean oil is limited to less than 347,220, 000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period which is equivalent to hexane emissions of less than ten (10) tons per year.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source is subject to 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting), because it has the potential to emit more than one hundred (100) tons per year of PM10, SO_2, and VOC. Pursuant to this rule, the owner/operator of the source must annually submit an emission statement for the source. The annual statement must be received by July 1 of each year and contain the minimum requirement as specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4. The submittal should cover the period defined in 326 IAC 2-6-2(8)(Emission Statement Operating Year).

326 IAC 5-1 (Opacity Limitations)

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

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) 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.

326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations)

(a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations), the PM form the following units shall not exceed the pound per hour emission rate calculated using the following equations:

Column dryer	DTDC unground meal conveyor extending to another set of conveyors
Soy bean scale with upper and lower scale garners	Unground meal conveyor
6 cracking rolls	Feeder
3 conveyors extending from the primary dehulling aspirators	Flow coating material screw
3 cracked bean conditioners	Mixing screw conveyor
3 conveyors extending from the cracked bean conditioners	Production meal elevator
3 impactors	Product meal conveyor #2
primary aspiration cyclone	Truck loadout conveyor
secondary aspiration cyclone	Truck loader
2 hull refining screeners	Rail loadout conveyor
4 hull refining screeners	Rail loader
Hull refining cyclone	2 DTDC meal dryers, #1 and #2
2 millfeed grinders	Cyclone
3 surge bins	2 DTDC meal coolers, #1 and #2
meal screen	Cyclone
2 hammer mills	Spent flake conveyor
2 totally enclosed sized meal conveyors	Totally enclosed seal screw conveyor
Millfeed weight belt	Flake conveyor

9 flakers	Slurry loader conveyor
Flake collecting conveyor	R-101
Flow coating material bin	R-102
Mixer	R-103
Millfeed evaporator leg	R-104
Totally enclosed millfeed conveyor	R-105
Millfeed weigh belt	R-106

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rate up to thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

or depending on the process weight rate:

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of thirty (30) tons per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(c), the allowable particulate matter emissions rate from any process not already regulated by 326 IAC 6-1 or any New Source Performance Standard, and which has a maximum process weight rate less than 100 pounds per hour shall not exceed 0.551 pounds per hour. The following insignificant activities are subject to this rule: blowdown for any of the following: sight glass; boiler; compressors; pumps; and cooling tower; and replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.

(c) 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Process Operations) is not applicable to the units exhausting to Pt #1, #2, and #5 because they are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart DD.

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 CP145-4300-00035, fugitive particulate matter emissions shall be controlled by keeping paved roads free of particulate matter with a vacuum or wet sweeper.

State Rule Applicability - Boilers

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) applies to the Murray boiler and emergency boiler because they were constructed in 1996 which is after the applicability date of September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, the particulate matter emissions from the two boilers shall be limited to 0.32 pounds per million Btu heat input each. This limit was calculated using the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}} = \frac{1.09}{(108.5)^{0.26}} = 0.32 \text{ lb/MMBTU}$$

where Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBTU);
Q = total source maximum operating capacity (96 + 12.5 = 108.5 MMBTU/hr)

326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)

326 IAC 7-1.1-2 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations) applies to the Murray boiler and emergency boiler because they both have the potential to emit greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year of SO_2. Pursuant to this rule, the SO_2 emissions from the firing of fuel oil at the Murray boiler and emergency boiler shall not exceed five-tenths (0.5) pounds per million British thermal units heat input and the sulfur content of the fuel shall not exceed five-tenths percent (0.5%) by weight. Also, pursuant to this rule, when combusting fuel oil, the Murray boiler is limited to less than 20% opacity, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity.

State Rule Applicability - Oil Extraction Process

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements) applies to the soy bean extractor processes, meal dryers, and coolers because they were constructed after January 1, 1980 and have the potential to emit greater than 25 tons per year of VOC. Pursuant to CP145-4300-00035, issued July 17, 1995, and 326 IAC 8-1-6, the following is BACT and these limitations apply:

Facility	Control	VOC (Hexane) Emission Limit (including upset emissions)
Oil Extractor, Meal Desolventizer, Oil Desolventizer, Solvent Separator, Vent System	Mineral oil absorber	0.12 lb/ton of processed grain
Meal Dryers	None	0.16 lb/ton of processed grain
Meal Coolers	None	0.16 lb/ton of processed grain
Maximum soybean extraction process throughput = 803,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period		

In order to comply with these limits, the absorber shall operate at all times that the oil extractor process is in operation.

326 IAC 8-6-1 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)

326 IAC 8-6-1 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations) does not apply to this source even though it has the potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year of VOC because it was not constructed between October 7, 1974 and January 1, 1980.

State Rule Applicability - Vegetable Oil Refinery Process

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating)

326 IAC 6-2-4 (Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating) applies to boiler R-107 because it was constructed in 2001 which is after the applicability date of September 21, 1983. Pursuant to this rule, the particulate matter emissions from boiler R-107 shall be limited to less than 0.316 pounds per million Btu heat input. This limit was calculated using the following equation:

$$Pt = \frac{1.09}{Q^{0.26}} = \frac{1.09}{116.5)^{0.26}} = 0.316 \text{ lb/MMBtu}$$

where Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per million Btu heat input (lb/MMBtu);
Q = total source maximum operating capacity

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements)

The vegetable oil refinery process is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements) because the throughput of off-site soybean oil is

limited to less than 347,220,000 pounds per twelve (12) consecutive month period which is equivalent to VOC emissions less than 15.6 tons per year.

State Rule Applicability - Insignificant Degreasers

326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations)

The insignificant degreasers are not subject to 326 IAC 8-3 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations) because they do not use organic solvents.

Testing Requirements

(a) Testing is required to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements), which ensures compliance with the 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) limit, for the oil extraction system because it has the potential to emit greater than forty percent (40%) of the source's total potential to emit, before controls, of VOC, the major pollutant and the system to subject to a NESHAP.

(b) Testing is not required for the remaining particulate matter emitting and combustion units at the source because no other unit individually has the potential to emit greater than forty percent (40%) of the source's total potential to emit, before controls, of a major pollutant. The Murray boiler does have the potential to emit greater than 100 tons per year of SO_2 when burning fuel oil, however only 326 IAC 7-1 and 326 IAC 6-2-4 apply to this unit and AP-42 emission factors demonstrate compliance with these rules.

(c) Pursuant to CP-A145-9458-00035 issued on June 9, 1998, which removed a requirement to conduct PM emission testing for the flow coat receiving baghouse and rail meal loadout baghouse, the visible emissions from these baghouses shall be limited to 5% opacity. PM emissions testing is not required, but compliance with this condition shall not refute non compliance determined by a PM emissions test.

Compliance Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with applicable state and federal rules on a more or less continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a more or less 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 requirements are divided into two sections: Compliance Determination Requirements and Compliance Monitoring Requirements.

Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found more or less directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action. If these conditions are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

1. The truck receiving, rail receiving, grain screening, column dryer, milling, flaking, flow coating, truck loadout, and rail loadout operations process have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

(a) Once per shift visible emissions notations of the facility stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee will record whether emissions are normal or abnormal. For processes operated continuously “normal” means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time. In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions. A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process. The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed.

(b) The Permittee shall monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones record the total static pressure drop across the baghouses controlling the processes, at least once per shift when the processes are in operation. When for any one reading, the pressure drop across the baghouses associated with R-101 through R-106 is outside of the normal range of 0.25 to 8.0 inches of water or the pressure drop across the remaining baghouses is outside the normal range of 0.5 to 8.0 inches of water or a range established during the latest stack test, the Permittee shall tank reasonable response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports. A pressure reading outside the above mentioned range is not a deviation from this permit.

(c) An inspection shall be performed each calender year of all bags and cyclones controlling the processes when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors. All defective bags and cyclones shall be replaced.

2. The oil extraction process, and DTDC meal dryers and coolers have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

(a) Once per shift visible emissions notations of the facility stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations. A trained employee will record whether emissions are normal or abnormal. For processes operated continuously “normal” means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time. In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions. A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process. The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed.

(b) The Permittee shall monitor and record the mineral oil flow rate at least once per day. The Preventive Maintenance Plan for the absorber shall contain troubleshooting contingency and corrective actions for when the flow rate readings are outside of the normal range for any one reading.

(c) The instruments used for determining the flow rate shall be subject to approval by IDEM, OAQ, and shall be calibrated at least once every six (6) months.

(d) The gauge employed to take the mineral oil flow across the scrubber shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than 20 percent of full scale and be accurate within + 10% of full scale reading. The instrument shall be quality assured and maintained as specified by the vendor.

(e) In the event that the absorber's failure has been observed, an inspection will be conducted. Based upon the findings of the inspection, any corrective actions will be devised within eight (8) hours of discovery and will include a timetable for completion.

(f) The operating temperatures of the mineral oil absorber shall be established in the Compliance Monitoring Plan. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less that every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

(g) The mineral oil to the mineral-oil-stripping column shall be kept a minimum of 1800F for adequate stripping of the absorbed hexane from the oil. When the process is in operation, an electronic data management system (EDMS) shall record the instantaneous temperature on a frequency of not less than every two hours. As an alternate to installing an EDMS, manual readings shall be taken every two hours.

(h) The Permittee shall monitor the high level indicators on all cyclones and an inspection shall be performed each calender year of all cyclones controlling the processes when venting to the atmosphere. Inspections are optional when venting to the indoors. All defective cyclones shall be replaced.

3. The boilers have applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

(a) Once per shift visible emissions notations of the facility stack exhaust shall be performed during normal daylight operations when combusting fuel oil. A trained employee will record whether emissions are normal or abnormal. For processes operated continuously “normal” means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time. In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions. A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process. The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when an abnormal emission is observed.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the baghouses, cyclones, and absorber must operate properly to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 6-3 (Process Operations), 326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities; General Reduction Requirements), 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration), and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

Conclusion

The operation of this soybean processing plant shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Permit No. T145-9004-00035.

furnace, the owner or operator shall determine the applicable standard under § 60.292(a)(2) as follows:

(1) The ratio (Y) of liquid fuel heating value to total (gaseous and liquid) fuel heating value fired in the glass melting furnaces shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$Y=(H_l L)/(H_l L+H_g G)$

where:

Y=decimal fraction of liquid fuel heating value to total fuel heating value.

H_l=gross calorific value of liquid fuel, J/kg.

H_g=gross calorific value of gaseous fuel, J/kg.

L=liquid flow rate, kg/hr.

G=gaseous flow rate, kg/hr.

(2) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rates (L and G) of fuels burned during each test period and a material balance over the glass melting furnace shall be used to confirm the rates.

(3) American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D 240–76 (liquid fuels) and D 1826–77 (gaseous fuels) (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17), as applicable, shall be used to determine the gross calorific values.

(c) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §§ 60.292 and 60.293 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$E=(c_s Q_{sd}-A)/P$

where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, g/kg.

c_s=concentration of particulate matter, g/dsm.

Q_{sd}=volumetric flow rate, dscm/hr.

A=zero production rate correction

=227 g/hr for container glass, pressed and blown (soda-lime and lead) glass, and pressed and blown (other than borosilicate, soda-lime, and lead) glass.

=454 g/hr for pressed and blown (borosilicate) glass, wool fiberglass, and flat glass.

P=glass production rate, kg/hr.

(2) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating system may be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than 177±14 °C (350±25 °F), except under the conditions specified in § 60.293(e).

(3) Direct measurement or material balance using good engineering practice shall be used to determine the amount of glass pulled during the performance test. The rate of glass produced is defined as the weight of glass pulled from the affected facility during the performance test divided by the number of hours taken to perform the performance test.

(4) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

[54 FR 6674, Feb. 14, 1989; 54 FR 21344, May 17, 1989]

Subpart DD—Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators

SOURCE: 43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.300 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each affected facility at any grain terminal elevator or any grain storage elevator, except as provided under § 60.304(b). The affected facilities are each truck unloading station, truck loading station, barge and ship unloading station, barge and ship loading station, railcar loading station, railcar unloading station, grain dryer, and all grain handling operations.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 3, 1978, is subject to the requirements of this part.

[43 FR 34347, Aug. 3, 1978, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1988]

§ 60.301 Definitions.

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

(a) *Grain* means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley, and soybeans.

(b) *Grain elevator* means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded.

(c) *Grain terminal elevator* means any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 m^3(ca. 2.5 million U.S. bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots.

(d) *Permanent storage capacity* means grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin, or silo.

(e) *Railcar* means railroad hopper car or boxcar.

(f) *Grain storage elevator* means any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of 35,200 m^3(ca. 1 million bushels).

(g) *Process emission* means the particulate matter which is collected by a capture system.

(h) *Fugitive emission* means the particulate matter which is not collected by a capture system and is released directly into the atmosphere from an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(i) *Capture system* means the equipment such as sheds, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc. used to collect particulate matter generated by an affected facility at a grain elevator.

(j) *Grain unloading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from a truck, railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.

(k) *Grain loading station* means that portion of a grain elevator where the grain is transferred from the elevator to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.

(l) *Grain handling operations* include bucket elevators or legs (excluding legs used to unload barges or ships), scale hoppers and surge bins (garners), turn heads, scalpers, cleaners, trippers, and the headhouse and other such structures.

(m) *Column dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between two perforated metal sheets.

(n) *Rack dryer* means any equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).

(o) *Unloading leg* means a device which includes a bucket-type elevator which is used to remove grain from a barge or ship.

§ 60.302 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases which exhibit greater than 0 percent opacity from any:

(1) Column dryer with column plate perforation exceeding 2.4 mm diameter (ca. 0.094 inch).

(2) Rack dryer in which exhaust gases pass through a screen filter coarser than 50 mesh.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility except a grain dryer any process emission which:

(1) Contains particulate matter in excess of 0.023 g/dscm (ca. 0.01 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(c) On and after the 60th day of achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any fugitive emission from:

(1) Any individual truck unloading station, railcar unloading station, or railcar loading station, which exhibits greater than 5 percent opacity.

(2) Any grain handling operation which exhibits greater than 0 percent opacity.

(3) Any truck loading station which exhibits greater than 10 percent opacity.

(4) Any barge or ship loading station which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.

(d) The owner or operator of any barge or ship unloading station shall operate as follows:

(1) The unloading leg shall be enclosed from the top (including the receiving hopper) to the center line of the bottom pulley and ventilation to a control device shall be maintained on both sides of the leg and the grain receiving hopper.

(2) The total rate of air ventilated shall be at least 32.1 actual cubic meters per cubic meter of grain handling capacity (ca. 40 ft^3/bu).

(3) Rather than meet the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section the owner or operator may use other methods of emission control if it is demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction that they would reduce emissions of particulate matter to the same level or less.

§ 60.303 Test methods and procedures.

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

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.302 as follows:

(1) Method 5 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration and the volumetric flow rate of the effluent gas. The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). The probe and filter holder shall be operated without heaters.

(2) Method 2 shall be used to determine the ventilation volumetric flow rate.

(3) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

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

(1) For Method 5, Method 17 may be used.

[54 FR 6674, Feb. 14, 1989]

§ 60.304 Modifications.

(a) The factor 6.5 shall be used in place of ''annual asset guidelines repair allowance percentage,'' to determine whether a capital expenditure as defined by § 60.2 has been made to an existing facility.

(b) The following physical changes or changes in the method of operation shall not by themselves be considered a modification of any existing facility:

(1) The addition of gravity loadout spouts to existing grain storage or grain transfer bins.

(2) The installation of automatic grain weighing scales.

(3) Replacement of motor and drive units driving existing grain handling equipment.

(4) The installation of permanent storage capacity with no increase in hourly grain handling capacity.

Subpart EE—Standards of Performance for Surface Coating of Metal Furniture

SOURCE: 47 FR 49287, Oct. 29, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.310 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facility to which the provisions of this subpart apply is each metal furniture surface coating operation in which organic coatings are applied.

(b) This subpart applies to each affected facility identified in paragraph (a) of this section on which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after November 28, 1980.

(c) Any owner or operator of a metal furniture surface coating operation that uses less than 3,842 liters of coating (as applied) per year and keeps purchase or inventory records or other data necessary to substantiate annual coating usage shall be exempt from all other provisions of this subpart. These records shall be maintained at the source for a period of at least 2 years.

[47 FR 49287, Oct. 29, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 18248, Apr. 30, 1985]

(2) Each owner or operator of each storage vessel equipped with a vapor recovery and return or disposal system in accordance with the requirements of §60.112a (a)(3) and (b).

[45 FR 23379, Apr. 4, 1980]

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

SOURCE: 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 40 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL's) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) Except as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of §60.116b, storage vessels with design capacity less than 75 m^3 are exempt from the General Provisions (part 60, subpart A) and from the provisions of this subpart.

(c) Except as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of §60.116b, vessels either with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kPa or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa are exempt from the General Provisions (part 60, subpart A) and from the provisions of this subpart.

(d) This subpart does not apply to the following:

(1) Vessels at coke oven by-product plants.

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

(4) Vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m^3 used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.

(5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.

(6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.

(7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§60.111b Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this subpart as follows:

(a) *Bulk gasoline plant* means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

(b) *Condensate* means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(c) *Custody transfer* means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

(d) *Fill* means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

(e) *Gasoline service station* means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

(f) *Maximum true vapor pressure* means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average

temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From External Floating Roof Tanks, (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by ASTM Method D2879–83 (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17);

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

(g) *Reid vapor pressure* means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17).

(h) *Petroleum* means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

(i) *Petroleum liquids* means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery.

(j) *Storage vessel* means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

(1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors; or

(2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs.

(k) *Volatile organic liquid (VOL)* means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere except those VOL's that emit only those compounds which the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone. These compounds are identified in EPA statements on ozone abatement policy for SIP revisions (42 FR 35314, 44 FR 32042, 45 FR 32424, and 45 FR 48941).

(l) *Waste* means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§ 60.112b Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be

vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(ix) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in §60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, § 60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (§ 60.18) of the General Provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in § 60.114b of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A closed vent system and control device as specified in § 60.112b(a)(3).

(2) A system equivalent to that described in paragraph (b)(1) as provided in § 60.114b of this subpart.

(c) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia (''site'').

(1) For any storage vessel that otherwise would be subject to the control technology requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this subpart, or reducing the site-wide total criteria pollutant emissions cap (total emissions cap) in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the total emissions cap in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this subpart for such storage vessel.

(2) For any storage vessel at the site not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) or (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.116b (b) and (c) and the General Provisions (subpart A of this part) shall not apply.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in § 60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of § 60.112b.

(a) After installing the control equipment required to meet § 60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be

emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in §60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(b) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(iii) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(iii) The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of

this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 Cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of § 60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in § 60.115b(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(i) If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(c) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in § 60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from § 60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from §60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, §60.18 (e) and (f).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112b.

§60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with § 60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of § 60.112b(a)(1) and § 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by § 60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by § 60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in § 60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by § 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by § 60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in § 60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of § 61.112b(a)(1) or § 60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

(b) After installing control equipment in accordance with § 61.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of § 60.112b(a)(2) and § 60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by § 60.7(a)(3).

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by § 60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in § 60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by § 60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in § 60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by § 60.113b(b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

(c) After installing control equipment in accordance with § 60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with § 60.113b(c)(2).

(d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with § 60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A report containing the measurements required by § 60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by § 60.8 of the General Provisions. This report shall be submitted within 6 months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under § 60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

§60.116b Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 75 m^3 is subject to no provision of this subpart other than those required by this paragraph.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

(ii) Determined by ASTM Method D2879–83 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

(f) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in §60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; and a physical test at least once every 6 months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:

(i) ASTM Method D2879–83 (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17); or

(ii) ASTM Method D323–82 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

(g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of § 60.112b is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

§ 60.117b Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States: §§ 60.111b(f)(4), 60.114b, 60.116b(e)(3)(iii), 60.116b(e)(3)(iv), and 60.116b(f)(2)(iii).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 22780, June 16, 1987]

Subpart L—Standards of Performance for Secondary Lead Smelters

§ 60.120 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in secondary lead smelters: Pot furnaces of more than 250 kg (550 lb) charging capacity, blast (cupola) furnaces, and reverberatory furnaces.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after June 11, 1973, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37937, July 25, 1977]

§ 60.121 Definitions.

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

(a) *Reverberatory furnace* includes the following types of reverberatory furnaces: stationary, rotating, rocking, and tilting.

(b) *Secondary lead smelter* means any facility producing lead from a leadbearing scrap material by smelting to the metallic form.

(c) *Lead* means elemental lead or alloys in which the predominant component is lead.

[39 FR 9317, Mar. 8, 1974; 39 FR 13776, Apr. 17, 1974]

§ 60.122 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from a blast (cupola) or reverberatory furnace any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf).

(2) Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any pot furnace any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

[39 FR 9317, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46259, Oct. 6, 1975]

§ 60.123 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.122 as follows:

electronic report shall be coordinated with the permitting authority. The electronic report(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter and shall be accompanied by a certification statement from the owner or operator, indicating whether compliance with the applicable emission standards and minimum data requirements of this subpart was achieved during the reporting period. Before submitting reports in the electronic format, the owner or operator shall coordinate with the permitting authority to obtain their agreement to submit reports in this alternative format.

[52 FR 47842, Dec. 16, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 51820, 51825, Dec. 18, 1989; 60 FR 28062, May 30, 1995; 61 FR 14031, Mar. 29, 1996; 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997; 63 FR 49455, Sept. 16, 1998; 64 FR 7464, Feb. 12, 1999]

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

SOURCE: 55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) 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 Btu per hour (Btu/hr)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr).

(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 which meet the applicability requirements in paragraph (a) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) 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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996]

§ 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 ch a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D388–77, ''Standard Specification for Classification of Coals by Rank'' (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17); coal refuse; and petroleum coke. Synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purpose of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent-refined coal, gasified coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are 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.

Cogeneration steam generating unit means a steam generating unit that simultaneously produces both electrical (or mechanical) and thermal energy from the same primary energy source.

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 D396–78, ''Standard Specification for Fuel Oils'' (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a sulfur dioxide (SO_2) 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 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 SO_2 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 40 CFR 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 D1835–86, ''Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum

Gases'' (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17).

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 SO_2 emissions (nanograms per joule [ng/J], or pounds per million Btu [lb/million Btu] 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 D396–78, ''Standard Specification for Fuel Oils'' (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or any other 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.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO_2 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 particulate matter (PM) or SO_2.

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

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 20736, May 8, 1996]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner the operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: (1) cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (90 percent reduction); nor (2) cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 90 percent SO_2 reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and 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 initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under § 60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts 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 SO_2 in excess of

20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is 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 90 percent SO_2 reduction requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section and the emission limit determined pursuant to paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO_2 emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO_2 emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO_2 in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO_2 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 of this part, 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 SO_2 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 this paragraph.

(1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 million Btu/hr) 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.

(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 gen erating 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 of this part, 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 SO_2 in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu) heat input; 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 of this part, 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 SO_2 in excess of the following:

(1) The percent of potential SO_2 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 million Btu/hr), 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:

$$E_s=(K_a H_a+K_b H_b+K_c H_c)/H_a+H_b+H_c)$$

where:

E_s is the SO_2 emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input,

K_a is 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/million Btu),

K_b is 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/million Btu),

K_c is 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/million Btu),

H_a is the 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) [million Btu]

H_b is the heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in J (million Btu)

H_c is the heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (million Btu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO_2 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 SO_2 emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO_2 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), or (3) 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)(1), (2), or (3), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 million Btu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 million Btu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 million Btu/hr).

(i) The SO_2 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) 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.

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under §60.8 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) 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 (0.05 lb/million Btu) 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/million Btu) heat imput 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 of this part, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 million Btu/hr) 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/million Btu) 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/million Btu) 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 of this part, 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 million Btu/hr) 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.

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

§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 in §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 SO_2 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) and §60.8, compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO_2 emission limits under §60.42c is based on the average percent reduction and the average $S0_2$ 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 SO_2 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 are used to determine the hourly SO_2 emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO_2 emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Method 19 shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B.

(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 to compute the adjusted E_{ao} ($E_{ao}o$). The $E_{ho}o$ is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{ho}o=[E_{ho}-E_w(1-X_k)]/X_k$$

where:

$E_{ho}o$ is the adjusted E_{ho}, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E_{ho} is the hourly SO_2 emission rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E_w is the 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, ng/J (lb/million Btu). 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 is the fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19.

(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.

(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:

$$\%P_s = 100(1 - \%R_g/100)(1 - \%R_f/100)$$

where

$\%P_s$ is the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate, in percent

$\%R_g$ is the SO_2 removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19, in percent

$\%R_f$ is the SO_2 removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19, 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 $\%R_g$ ($\%R_go$) is computed from $E_{ao}o$ from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate ($E_{ai}o$) using the following formula:

$$\%R_go = 100\ [1.0 - E_{ao}o/E_{ai}o)]$$

where:

$\%R_go$ is the adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent

$E_{ao}o$ is the adjusted E_{ao}, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

$E_{ai}o$ is the adjusted average SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

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

$$E_{hi}o = [E_{hi} - E_w\ (1 - X_k)]/X_k$$

where:

$E_{hi}o$ is the adjusted E_{hi}, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E_{hi} is the hourly SO_2 inlet rate, ng/J (lb/million Btu)

E_w is the 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, ng/J (lb/million Btu). 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 = O.

X_k is the fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19.

(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, the certification from the fuel supplier, as described under § 60.48c(f)(1), (2), or (3), 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 averaged 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.

§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.

(1) Method 1 shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry square cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry square cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(2) Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5, Method 5B, of Method 17.

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

(i) Method 5 may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 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 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B may be used in Method 17 only if Method 17 is used in conjuction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 shall not be used in conjuction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) For Method 5 or Method 5B, the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 °C (320 °F).

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

(6) For each run using Method 5, Method 5B, or Method 17, the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/million Btu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The oxygen or carbon dioxide 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 (appendix A).

(7) Method 9 (6-minute average of 24 observations) 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.

§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 SO_2 emission limits under § 60.42c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO_2 concentrations and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations at the outlet of the SO_2 control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 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 SO_2 concentrations and either oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO_2 control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO_2 emission rates measured by a CEM shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/million Btu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under § 60.42c. Each 1-hour average SO_2 emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation and include at least 2 data points representing two 15-minute periods. Hourly SO_2 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 (appendix B).

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

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under § 60.42c, the span value of the SO_2 CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2 control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span value of the SO_2 CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2 control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 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 SO_2 CEMS at the outlet from the SO_2 control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO_2 emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO_2 control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2 emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEM at the outlet from the SO_2 control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO_2 control device is used) as required under paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO_2 emission rate by using Method 6B. Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either paragraph (d)(1) or (d)(2) of this section. Method 6B 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 the Method 19. Method 19 provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO_2 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 fule 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 may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO_2 at the inlet or outlet of the SO_2 control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO_2 and carbon dioxide 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 (appendix B). Method 6B, Method 6A, or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 or Methods 6C and 3A are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B 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 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 SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under §60.48c(f) (1), (2), or (3), 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) The owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, residual oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under §60.43c shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system.

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

§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, anticipated startup, 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 SO_2 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 SO_2 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 using the applicable performance specifications in appendix B.

(c) The owner or operator of each coal-fired, residual oil-fired, or wood-fired affected facility subject to the opacity limits under § 60.43c(c) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility which occur during the reporting period.

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO_2 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 SO_2 emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under § 60.43c 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 SO_2 emission rate (nj/J or lb/million Btu), 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 SO_2 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 SO_2 or diluent (oxygen or carbon dioxide) 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 (appendix B).

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

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under paragraph (f)(1), (2), or (3) 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; and

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

(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.

(g) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day.

(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.

[55 FR 37683, Sept. 12, 1990, as amended at 64 FR 7465, Feb. 12, 1999]

Subpart E—Standards of Performance for Incinerators

§60.50 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to each incinerator of more than 45 metric tons per day charging rate (50 tons/day), which is the affected facility.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

[42 FR 37936, July 25, 1977]

§60.51 Definitions.

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

(a) *Incinerator* means any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.

(b) *Solid waste* means refuse, more than 50 percent of which is municipal type waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustibles, and noncombustible materials such as glass and rock.

(c) *Day* means 24 hours.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974]

§60.52 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.18 g/dscm (0.08 gr/dscf) corrected to 12 percent CO_2.

[39 FR 20792, June 14, 1974]

§60.53 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator of any incinerator subject to the provisions of this part shall record the daily charging rates and hours of operation.

Subpart GGG—National Emission Standards for Pharmaceuticals Production

SOURCE: 63 FR 50326, Sept. 21, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.1250 Applicability.

(a) *Definition of affected source.* The affected source subject to this subpart is the pharmaceutical manufacturing operation, as defined in § 63.1251. Except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart apply to pharmaceutical manufacturing operations that meet the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section as follows:

(1) Manufacture a pharmaceutical product, as defined in § 63.1251;

(2) Are located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in section 112(a) of the Act; and

(3) Process, use, or produce HAP.

(b) *New source applicability.* A new affected source subject to this subpart and to which the requirements for new sources apply is: an affected source for which construction or reconstruction commenced after April 2, 1997 and the standard was applicable at the time of construction or reconstruction; or a pharmaceutical manufacturing process unit (PMPU), dedicated to manufacturing a single product, that has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any one HAP or 25 tons per year of combined HAP, for which construction commenced after April 2, 1997.

(c) *General Provisions.* Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this part that apply to an owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart, and clarifies specific provisions in subpart A of this part as necessary for this subpart.

(d) *Processes exempted from the affected source.* The provisions of this subpart do not apply to research and development facilities.

(e) *Storage tank ownership determination.* The owner or operator shall follow the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(5) of this section to determine to which PMPU a storage tank shall belong.

(1) If a storage tank is dedicated to a single PMPU, the storage tank shall belong to that PMPU.

(2) If a storage tank is shared among PMPU's, then the storage tank shall belong to that PMPU located on the same plant site as the storage tank that has the greatest annual volume input into or output from the storage tank (i.e., said PMPU has the predominant use of the storage tank).

(3) If predominant use cannot be determined for a storage tank that is shared among PMPU's and if one of those PMPU's is subject to this subpart, the storage tank shall belong to said PMPU.

(4) If the predominant use of a storage tank varies from year to year, then predominant use shall be determined based on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding September 21, 1998 for existing affected sources. For new affected sources, predominant use will be based on the first year after initial startup. The determination of predominant use shall be reported in the Notification of Compliance Status required by § 63.1260(f). If the predominant use changes, the redetermination of predominant use shall be reported in the next Periodic Report.

(5) If the storage tank begins receiving material from (or sending material to) another PMPU; or ceases to receive material from (or send material to) a PMPU; or if the applicability of this subpart to a storage tank has been determined according to the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1) through (4) of this section and there is a significant change in the use of the storage tank that could reasonably change the predominant use, the owner or operator shall reevaluate the applicability of this subpart to the storage tank, and report such changes to EPA in the next Periodic report.

(f) *Compliance dates.* The compliance dates for affected sources are as follows:

(1) An owner or operator of an existing affected source must comply with the provisions of this subpart within 3 years after September 21, 1998.

(2) An owner or operator of a new or reconstructed affected source must comply with the provisions of this subpart on September 21, 1998 or upon startup, whichever is later.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section, a new source which commences construction or reconstruction after April 2, 1997 and before September 21, 1998 shall not be required to comply with such promulgated standard until 3 years after September 21, 1998 if:

(i) The promulgated standard is more stringent than the proposed standard; and

(ii) The owner or operator complies with the standard as proposed during the 3-year period immediately after September 21, 1998.

(4) Pursuant to section 112(i)(3)(B) of the Act, an owner or operator may request an extension allowing the existing source up to 1 additional year to comply with section 112(d) standards.

(i) For purposes of this subpart, a request for an extension shall be submitted no later than 120 days prior to the compliance dates specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (f)(4)(ii) of this section. The dates specified in § 63.6(i) for submittal of requests for extensions shall not apply to sources subject to this subpart.

(ii) An owner or operator may submit a compliance extension request after the date specified in paragraph (f)(4)(i) of this section provided the need for the compliance extension arose after that date and before the otherwise applicable compliance date, and the need arose due to circumstances beyond reasonable control of the owner or operator. This request shall include the data described in § 63.6(i)(6)(i)(A), (B), (C), and (D).

(g) *Applicability of this subpart except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.* (1) Each provision set forth in this subpart shall apply at all times except that emission limitations shall not apply during periods of: startup; shutdown; and malfunction, if the startup, shutdown, and malfunction precludes the ability of a particular emission point of an affected source to comply with one or more specific emission limitations to which it is subject and the owner or operator follows the provisions for periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, as specified in §§ 63.1259(a)(3) and 63.1260(i). Startup, shutdown, and malfunction are defined in § 63.1251.

(2) The provisions set forth in § 63.1255 of this subpart shall apply at all times except during periods of nonoperation of the PMPU (or specific portion thereof) in which the lines are drained and depressurized resulting in the cessation of the emissions to which § 63.1255 of this subpart applies.

(3) The owner or operator shall not shut down items of equipment that are required or utilized for compliance with the emissions limitations of this subpart during times when emissions (or, where applicable, wastewater streams or residuals) are being routed to such items of equipment, if the shutdown would contravene emissions limitations of this subpart applicable to such items of equipment. This paragraph does not apply if the item of equipment is malfunctioning, or if the owner or operator must shut down the equipment to avoid damage due to a malfunction of the PMPU or portion thereof.

(4) During startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions when the emissions limitations of this subpart do not apply pursuant to paragraphs (g)(1) through (3) of this section, the owner or operator shall implement, to the extent reasonably available, measures to prevent or minimize excess emissions to the extent practical. For purposes of this paragraph, ''excess emissions'' means emissions in excess of those that would have occurred if there were no startup, shutdown, or malfunction and the owner or operator complied with the relevant provisions of this subpart. The measures to be taken shall be identified in the applicable startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, and may include, but are not limited to, air pollution control technologies, work practices, pollution prevention, monitoring, and/or changes in the manner of operation of the source. Back-up control devices are not required, but may be used if available.

(h) *Consistency with other regulations.* (1) *Consistency with other MACT standards.* After the compliance dates specified in this section, an affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart that is also subject to the provisions of any other subpart of 40 CFR

part 63 may elect, to the extent the subparts are consistent, which subpart under which to maintain records and report to EPA. The affected source shall identify in the Notification of Compliance Status report required by §63.1260(f) under which authority such records will be maintained.

(2) *Consistency with 40 CFR parts 264 and 265, subparts AA, BB, and/or CC.* After the compliance dates specified in this section, if any affected source subject to this subpart is also subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 264, subpart AA, BB, or CC, or is subject to monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR part 265, subpart AA, BB, or CC and the owner or operator complies with the periodic reporting requirements under 40 CFR part 264, subpart AA, BB, or CC that would apply to the device if the facility had final-permitted status, the owner or operator may elect to comply either with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, or with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265, as described in this paragraph, which shall constitute compliance with the monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart. If the owner or operator elects to comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265, the owner or operator shall report all information required by §63.1260(g). The owner or operator shall identify in the Notification of Compliance Status required by §63.1260(f) the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting authority under which the owner or operator will comply.

(3) *Consistency with 40 CFR 60.112b.* After the compliance dates specified in this section, a storage tank controlled with a floating roof and in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.112b, subpart Kb, constitutes compliance with the provisions of this subpart GGG. A storage tank with a fixed roof, closed vent system, and control device in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.112b, subpart Kb must comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions of this subpart GGG. The owner or operator shall identify in the Notification of Compliance Status report required by §63.1260(f) which tanks are in compliance with subpart Kb.

(4) *Consistency with subpart I of this part.* After the compliance dates specified in this section, for equipment at an affected source subject to this subpart that is also subject to subpart I of this part, an owner or operator may elect to comply with either the provisions of this subpart GGG or the provisions of subpart I of this part. The owner or operator shall identify in the Notification of Compliance Status report required by §63.1260(f) the provisions with which the owner elects to comply.

(5) *Consistency with other regulations for wastewater.* After the compliance dates specified in this section, the owner or operator of an affected wastewater that is also subject to provisions in 40 CFR parts 260 through 272 shall comply with the more stringent control requirements (e.g., waste management units, numerical treatment standards, etc.) and the more stringent testing, monitoring, recording, and recordkeeping requirements that overlap between the provisions of this subpart and the provisions of 40 CFR parts 260 through 272. The owner or operator shall keep a record of the information used to determine which requirements were the most stringent and shall submit this information if requested by the Administrator.

(i) For the purposes of establishing whether a person is in violation of this subpart, nothing in this subpart shall preclude the use of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements.

§63.1251 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section. If the same term is defined in subpart A of this part and in this section, it shall have the meaning given in this section for the purposes of this subpart.

Active ingredient means any component that is intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals. The term includes those components that may undergo chemical change in the manufacture of the pharmaceutical product and be present in the pharmaceutical product in a modified form intended to furnish the specified activity or effect.

Actual HAP emissions means the HAP emitted to the atmosphere from either uncontrolled or controlled emission points.

Air pollution control device or Control device means equipment installed on a process vent, storage tank, wastewater treatment exhaust stack, or combination thereof that reduces the mass of HAP emitted to the air. The equipment may consist of an individual device or a series of devices. Examples include, but are not limited to, incinerators, carbon adsorption units, condensers, flares, boilers, process heaters, and gas absorbers. Process condensers are not considered air pollution control devices or control devices.

Annual average concentration, as used in the wastewater provisions, means the annual average concentration as determined according to the procedures specified in § 63.1257(e)(1).

Automated monitoring and recording system means any means of measuring values of monitored parameters and creating a hard copy or computer record of the measured values that does not require manual reading of monitoring instruments and manual transcription of data values. Automated monitoring and recording systems include, but are not limited to, computerized systems and strip charts.

Batch emission episode means a discrete venting episode that may be associated with a single unit operation. A unit operation may have more than one batch emission episode. For example, a displacement of vapor resulting from the charging of a vessel with HAP will result in a discrete emission episode that will last through the duration of the charge and will have an average flowrate equal to the rate of the charge. If the vessel is then heated, there will also be another discrete emission episode resulting from the expulsion of expanded vapor. Both emission episodes may occur in the same vessel or unit operation. There are possibly other emission episodes that may occur from the vessel or other process equipment, depending on process operations.

Batch operation or Batch process means a noncontinuous operation involving intermittent or discontinuous feed into equipment, and, in general, involves the emptying of the equipment after the batch operation ceases and prior to beginning a new operation. Addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously in a batch operation.

Bench-scale batch process means a batch process (other than a research and development facility) that is capable of being located on a laboratory bench top. This bench-scale equipment will typically include reagent feed vessels, a small reactor and associated product separator, recovery and holding equipment. These processes are only capable of producing small quantities of product.

Block means a time period that comprises a single batch.

Cleaning operation means routine rinsing, washing, or boil-off of equipment in batch operations between batches.

Closed biological treatment process means a tank or surface impoundment where biological treatment occurs and air emissions from the treatment process are routed to either a control device by means of a closed-vent system or by means of hard-piping. The tank or surface impoundment has a fixed roof, as defined in this section, or a floating flexible membrane cover that meets the requirements specified in § 63.1256(c).

Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to the process and is not vented to the atmosphere except through a closed-vent system.

Closed-purge system means a system or combination of system and portable containers, to capture purged liquids. Containers must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device.

Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, incinerator, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of HAP vapors.

Component means any ingredient for use in the manufacture of a drug product, including those that may not appear in such drug product.

Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means joined fittings that are not inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined as described in §63.1255(b)(1)(vii) and §63.1255(f)(3).

Construction means the onsite fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source or a PMPU.

Consumption means the quantity of HAP entering a process that is not used as reactant (makeup). If the same HAP component is generated in the process as well as added as makeup, consumption shall include the quantity generated in the process, as calculated assuming 100 theoretical conversion. The quantity of material used as reactant is the theoretical amount needed assuming a 100 percent stoichiometric conversion. Makeup is the net amount of material that must be added to the process to replenish losses.

Container, as used in the wastewater provisions, means any portable waste management unit that has a capacity greater than or equal to 0.1 m^3 in which a material is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers are drums, barrels, tank trucks, barges, dumpsters, tank cars, dump trucks, and ships.

Continuous process means a process where the inputs and outputs flow continuously throughout the duration of the process. Continuous processes are typically steady state.

Continuous recorder means a data recording device that either records an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or records 15-minute or more frequent block average values.

Continuous seal means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage tank and the edge of the floating roof. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal.

Control device, for purposes of this §63.1255, means any equipment used for recovering or oxidizing organic hazardous air pollutant vapors. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, flares, boilers, and process heaters.

Controlled HAP emissions means the quantity of HAP discharged to the atmosphere from an air pollution control device.

Cover, as used in the wastewater provisions, means a device or system which is placed on or over a waste management unit containing wastewater or residuals so that the entire surface area is enclosed to minimize air emissions. A cover may have openings necessary for operation, inspection, and maintenance of the waste management unit such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells provided that each opening is closed when not in use. Examples of covers include a fixed roof installed on a wastewater tank, a lid installed on a container, and an air-supported enclosure installed over a waste management unit.

Dedicated PMPU means a PMPU that is composed of equipment that is used to manufacture the same product for a continuous period of 6 months or greater. The PMPU includes any shared storage tank(s) that are determined to belong to the PMPU according to the procedures in §63.1250(e).

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is

often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Enhanced biological treatment system or enhanced biological treatment process means an aerated, thoroughly mixed treatment unit(s) that contains biomass suspended in water followed by a clarifier that removes biomass from the treated water and recycles recovered biomass to the aeration unit. The mixed liquor volatile suspended solids (biomass) is greater than 1 kilogram per cubic meter throughout each aeration unit. The biomass is suspended and aerated in the water of the aeration unit(s) by either submerged air flow or mechanical agitation. A thoroughly mixed treatment unit is a unit that is designed and operated to approach or achieve uniform biomass distribution and organic compound concentration throughout the aeration unit by quickly dispersing the recycled biomass and the wastewater entering the unit.

Equipment, for purposes of § 63.1255, means each pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, and instrumentation system in organic hazardous air pollutant service; and any control devices or closed-vent systems required by this subpart.

Excipient means any substance other than the active drug or product which have been appropriately evaluated for safety and are included in a drug delivery system to either aid the processing of the drug delivery system during its manufacture; protect, support or enhance stability, bioavailability, or patient acceptability; assist in product identification; or enhance any other attribute of the overall safety and effectiveness of the drug delivery system during storage or use.

External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a storage tank or waste management unit with no fixed roof.

Fill or filling means the introduction of material into a storage tank or the introduction of a wastewater stream or residual into a waste management unit, but not necessarily to complete capacity.

First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere.

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a waste management unit or storage tank in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in liquid level.

Floating roof means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and waste management unit or storage tank wall.

Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be, present in a line.

Formulation means the process of mixing, blending, or diluting one or more active or inert ingredients with one or more active or inert ingredients, without an intended chemical reaction, to obtain a pharmaceutical dosage form. Formulation operations include mixing, compounding, blending, and tablet coating.

Group of processes means all of the equipment associated with processes in a building, processing area, or facility-wide. For a dedicated process, a group of processes may consist of a single process.

Halogen atoms mean atoms of chlorine or fluorine.

Halogenated compounds means organic HAP compounds that contain halogen atoms.

Halogenated vent stream or Halogenated stream means a process, storage tank, or waste management unit vent determined to have a concentration of halogenated compounds of greater than 20 ppmv, as determined through process knowledge, test results using Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or test results using any other test method that has been validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part.

Hard-piping means piping or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgment and standards, such as ANSI B31–3.

Hydrogen halides and halogens means hydrogen chloride (HCl), chlorine (Cl^2), and hydrogen fluoride (HF).

In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contains a gas or vapor at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contains a liquid that meets the following conditions:

(1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic compounds is greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20°C;

(2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20°C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight of the total process stream; and

(3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions. (Note: Vapor pressures may be determined by the methods described in 40 CFR 60.485(e)(1).)

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service is not in gas/vapor service.

In organic hazardous air pollutant or in organic HAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 5 percent by weight of total organic HAP's as determined according to the provisions of §63.180(d). The provisions of §63.180(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals below ambient pressure.

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

Individual drain system means the stationary system used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a waste management unit. The term includes hard piping; all process drains and junction boxes; and associated sewer lines, other junction boxes, manholes, sumps, and lift stations conveying wastewater streams or residuals. A segregated stormwater sewer system, which is a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall-runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other individual drain systems, is excluded from this definition.

Initial startup means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production. Initial startup does not include operation solely for testing equipment. Initial startup does not include subsequent start ups (as defined in this section) of processes following malfunctions or process shutdowns.

Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage tank or waste management unit that has a permanently affixed roof.

Instrumentation system means a group of equipment components used to condition and convey a sample of the process fluid to analyzers and instruments for the purpose of determining process operating conditions (e.g., composition, pressure, flow, etc.). Valves and connectors are the predominant type of equipment used in instrumentation systems; however, other types of equipment may also be included in these systems. Only valves nominally 0.5 inches and smaller, and connectors nominally 0.75 inches and smaller in diameter are considered instrumentation systems for the purposes of this subpart. Valves greater than nominally 0.5 inches and connectors greater than nominally 0.75 inches associated with instrumentation systems are not considered part of instrumentation systems and must be monitored individually.

Junction box means a manhole or access point to a wastewater sewer system line or a lift station.

Large control device means a control device that controls process vents with total emissions of greater than or equal to 10 tons of HAP per year, before control.

Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage tank or waste management unit and the floating roof. The seal is

mounted continuously around the tank or unit.

Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including dripping, spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation. Indications of liquid dripping include puddling or new stains that are indicative of an existing evaporated drip.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, emissions monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused all or in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total organic HAP in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transferred temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in Chapter 19.2 of the American Petroleum Institute's Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Evaporative Loss From Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in § 63.14); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879–97, Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope (incorporated by reference as specified in § 63.14); or

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Metallic shoe seal or mechanical shoe seal means metal sheets that are held vertically against the wall of the storage tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

Nondedicated formulation operations means equipment used to formulate numerous products.

Nondedicated recovery device(s) means a recovery device that receives material from more than one PMPU.

Nonrepairable means that it is technically infeasible to repair a piece of equipment from which a leak has been detected without a process shutdown.

Open biological treatment process means a biological treatment process that is not a closed biological treatment process as defined in this section.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Operating scenario for the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, means any specific operation of a PMPU and includes for each process:

(1) A description of the process and the type of process equipment used;

(2) An identification of related process vents and their associated emissions episodes and durations, wastewater PODs, and storage tanks;

(3) The applicable control requirements of this subpart, including the level of required control;

(4) The control or treatment devices used, as applicable, including a description of operating and/or testing conditions for any associated control device;

(5) The process vents, wastewater PODs, and storage tanks (including those from other processes) that are simultaneously routed to the control or treatment device(s);

(6) The applicable monitoring requirements of this subpart and any parametric level that assures compliance for all emissions routed to the control or treatment device;

(7) Calculations and engineering analyses required to demonstrate compliance; and

(8) A verification that the operating conditions for any associated control or treatment device have not been exceeded and that any required calculations and engineering analyses have

been performed. For reporting purposes, a change to any of these elements not previously reported, except for paragraph (5) of this definition, shall constitute a new operating scenario.

Partially soluble HAP means a HAP listed in Table 2 of this subpart.

Pharmaceutical manufacturing operations means the facility-wide collection of PMPU's and any other equipment such as heat exchanger systems, or cooling towers that are not associated with an individual PMPU, but that are located at a facility for the purpose of manufacturing pharmaceutical products and are under common control.

Pharmaceutical manufacturing process unit (PMPU) means the process, as defined in this subpart, and any associated storage tanks, equipment identified in §63.1252(f), and components such as pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, and instrumentation systems that are used in the manufacturing of a pharmaceutical product.

Pharmaceutical product means:

(1) Any material described by the standard industrial classification (SIC) code 2833 or 2834;

(2) Any material whose manufacturing process is described by north american industrial classification system (NAICS) code 325411 or 325412;

(3) A finished dosage form of a drug, for example, a tablet, capsule, solution, etc., that contains an active ingredient generally, but not necessarily, in association with inactive ingredients; or

(4) Any component whose intended primary use is to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals (the term does not include excipients, but includes drug components such as raw starting materials or precursors that undergo chemical change or processing before they become active ingredients).

Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.

Point of determination (POD) means the point where a wastewater stream exits the process, storage tank, or last recovery device. If soluble and/or partially soluble HAP compounds are not recovered from water before discharge, the discharge point from the process equipment or storage tank is a POD. If water streams are routed to a recovery device, the discharge from the recovery device is a POD. There can be more than 1 POD per process or PMPU.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device. This release can be one release or a series of releases over a short time period due to a malfunction in the process.

Pressure relief device or valve means a safety device used to prevent operating pressures from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure of the process equipment. A common pressure relief device is a spring-loaded pressure relief valve. Devices that are actuated either by a pressure of less than or equal to 2.5 psig or by a vacuum are not pressure relief devices.

Primary use means the single largest use of a material.

Process means all equipment which collectively function to produce a pharmaceutical product. A process may consist of one or more unit operations. For the purposes of this subpart, process includes all or a combination of reaction, recovery, separation, purification, or other activity, operation, manufacture, or treatment which are used to produce a pharmaceutical product. Cleaning operations conducted are considered part of the process. The holding of the pharmaceutical product in tanks or other holding equipment for more than 30 consecutive days, or transfer of the pharmaceutical product to containers for shipment, marks the end of a process, and the tanks are considered part of the PMPU that produced the stored material. When material from one unit operation is used as the feedstock for the production of two

or more different pharmaceutical products, the unit operation is considered the endpoint of the process that produced the material, and the unit operations into which the material is routed mark the beginning of the other processes. Nondedicated recovery devices located within a contiguous area within the affected source are considered single processes. Nondedicated formulation operations occurring within a contiguous area are considered a single process that is used to formulate numerous materials and/or products. Quality Assurance and Quality Control laboratories are not considered part of any process.

Process condenser means a condenser whose primary purpose is to recover material as an integral part of a process. The condenser must support a vapor-to-liquid phase change for periods of source equipment operation that are at or above the boiling or bubble point of substance(s) at the liquid surface. Examples of process condensers include distillation condensers, reflux condensers, and condensers used in stripping or flashing operations. In a series of condensers, all condensers up to and including the first condenser with an exit gas temperature below the boiling or bubble point of the substance(s) at the liquid surface are considered to be process condensers. All condensers in line prior to a vacuum source are included in this definition.

Process shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process or part of a process during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process or part of a process consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process or part of a process for less than 24 hours is not a process shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process or part of a process for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process or part of the process of materials and start up the process, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process shutdown, is not a process shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process shutdowns.

Process tank means a tank that is used to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage tank or unit operation within the process and transfer this material to another unit operation within the process or to a product storage tank. Surge control vessels and bottoms receivers that fit these conditions are considered process tanks.

Process vent means a vent from a unit operation or vents from multiple unit operations within a process that are manifolded together into a common header, through which a HAP-containing gas stream is, or has the potential to be, released to the atmosphere. Examples of process vents include, but are not limited to, vents on condensers used for product recovery, bottom receivers, surge control vessels, reactors, filters, centrifuges, and process tanks. Emission streams that are undiluted and uncontrolled containing less than 50 ppmv HAP, as determined through process knowledge that no HAP are present in the emission stream or using an engineering assessment as discussed in § 63.1257(d)(2)(ii), test data using Methods 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or any other test method that has been validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part, are not considered process vents. Process vents do not include vents on storage tanks regulated under § 63.1253, vents on wastewater emission sources regulated under § 63.1256, or pieces of equipment regulated under § 63.1255.

Production-indexed HAP consumption factor is the result of dividing the annual consumption of total HAP by the annual production rate, per process.

Production-indexed volatile organic compound (VOC) consumption factor is the result of dividing the annual consumption of total VOC by the annual production rate, per process.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW) means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid

nature as defined in section 212(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act, as amended [33 U.S.C. §1292(2)(A)]. A POTW includes the treatment works, intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment. The POTW is defined at 40 CFR 403.3(o).

Reactor means a device or vessel in which one or more chemicals or reactants, other than air, are combined or decomposed in such a way that their molecular structures are altered and one or more new organic compounds are formed.

Recovery device, as used in the wastewater provisions, means an individual unit of equipment used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. To be a recovery device, a decanter and any other equipment based on the operating principle of gravity separation must receive only two-phase liquid streams.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of §63.1255.

Research and development facility means any stationary source whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale in commerce, except in a de minimis manner.

Residual means any HAP-containing liquid or solid material that is removed from a wastewater stream by a waste management unit or treatment process that does not destroy organics (nondestructive unit). Examples of residuals from nondestructive waste management units are: the organic layer and bottom residue removed by a decanter or organic-water separator and the overheads from a steam stripper or air stripper. Examples of materials which are not residuals are: silt; mud; leaves; bottoms from a steam stripper or air stripper; and sludges, ash, or other materials removed from wastewater being treated by destructive devices such as biological treatment units and incinerators.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purposes of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take nonroutine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Set pressure means the pressure at which a properly operating pressure relief device begins to open to relieve atypical process system operating pressure.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit including, but not limited to, grates,

trenches, etc., used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a downstream waste management unit.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of a PMPU or an individual piece of equipment required or used to comply with this part or for emptying and degassing storage tanks. Shutdown occurs for purposes including but not limited to: periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair. Shutdown does not apply to routine batch operations or the rinsing or washing of equipment in batch operations between batches.

Single-seal system means a floating roof having one continuous seal that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage tank and the edge of the floating roof. This seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal.

Small control device means a control device that controls process vents with total emissions of less than 10 tons of HAP per year, before control.

Soluble HAP means a HAP listed in Table 3 of this subpart.

Startup means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production, or, for new equipment added, including equipment used to comply with this subpart, the first time the equipment is put into operation, or for the introduction of a new product/process, the first time the product or process is run in equipment. As used in § 63.1255, startup means the setting in operation of a piece of equipment or a control device that is subject to this subpart.

Storage tank means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that contain one or more HAP as feedstocks or products of a PMPU. The following are not considered storage tanks for the purposes of this subpart:

(1) Vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships;

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere;

(3) Vessels storing organic liquids that contain HAP only as impurities;

(4) Wastewater storage tanks; and

(5) Process tanks.

Surface impoundment means a waste management unit which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids. A surface impoundment is used for the purpose of treating, storing, or disposing of wastewater or residuals, and is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are equalization, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Total organic compounds (TOC) means those compounds measured according to the procedures of Method 18 or Method 25A, 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

Treatment process means a specific technique that removes or destroys the organics in a wastewater or residual stream such as a steam stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, biological treatment unit, or any other process applied to wastewater streams or residuals to comply with § 63.1256. Most treatment processes are conducted in tanks. Treatment processes are a subset of waste management units.

Uncontrolled HAP emissions means a gas stream containing HAP which has exited the process (or process condenser, if any), but which has not yet been introduced into an air pollution control device to reduce the mass of HAP in the stream. If the process vent is not routed to an air pollution control device, uncontrolled emissions are those HAP emissions released to the atmosphere.

Unit operation means those processing steps that occur within distinct equipment that are used, among other things, to prepare reactants, facilitate reactions, separate and purify products, and recycle materials. Equipment used for these purposes includes but is not limited to reactors, distillation columns, extraction columns, absorbers, decanters, dryers, condensers, and filtration equipment.

Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that completely covers the annular space between the wall, the storage tank or waste management unit and the edge of the floating roof and is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the stored liquid and the bottom of the seal.

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) means those materials defined in 40 CFR 51.100.

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure(s),and or devices used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of wastewater streams or residuals. Examples of waste management units include wastewater tanks, air flotation units, surface impoundments, containers, oil-water or organic-water separators, individual drain systems, biological wastewater treatment units, waste incinerators, and organic removal devices such as steam and air stripper units, and thin film evaporation units. If such equipment is used for recovery then it is part of a pharmaceutical process and is not a waste management unit.

Wastewater means any portion of an individual wastewater stream or any aggregation of wastewater streams.

Wastewater stream means water that is discarded from a PMPU through a single POD, that contains an annual average concentration of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds of at least 5 parts per million by weight and a load of at least 0.05 kg/yr, and that is not exempted by the provisions of §63.1256(a)(3). For the purposes of this subpart, noncontact cooling water is not considered a wastewater stream. Wastewater streams are generated by both process operations and maintenance activities.

Wastewater tank means a stationary waste management unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of wastewater or residuals and is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support. Wastewater tanks used for flow equalization are included in this definition.

Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain water levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a water barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The water level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

§63.1252 Standards: General.

Each owner or operator of any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall control HAP emissions to the level specified in this section on and after the compliance dates specified in §63.1250(f). Compliance with the emission limits may be demonstrated initially through the provisions of §63.1257 (Test methods and compliance procedures) and continuously through the provisions of §63.1258 (Monitoring requirements).

(a) *Opening of a safety device.* Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.1251, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid unsafe conditions.

(b) *Closed-vent systems.* The owner or operator of a closed-vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream away from a control device used to comply with the requirements in §§63.1253, 63.1254, and 63.1256 shall comply with the requirements of Table 4 to this subpart and paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section. Equipment such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, rupture disks and pressure relief valves needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that determines whether vent stream flow is present at least once every 15 minutes. Records shall be maintained as specified in §63.1259(i)(6)(i). The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the vent stream away from the control device to the atmosphere; or

(2) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or lock and key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line. Records shall be maintained as specified in §63.1259(i)(6)(ii).

(c) *Heat exchange systems.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, owners and operators of affected sources shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section for heat exchange systems that

cool process equipment or materials used in pharmaceutical manufacturing operations.

(1) The heat exchange system shall be treated according to the provisions of § 63.104, except that the monitoring frequency shall be no less than quarterly.

(2) For identifying leaking equipment, the owner or operator of heat exchange systems on equipment which meet current good manufacturing practice (CGMP) requirements of 21 CFR part 211 may elect to use the physical integrity of the reactor as the surrogate indicator of heat exchange system leaks around the reactor.

(d) *Emissions averaging provisions.* Except as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section, owners or operators of storage tanks or processes subject to the provisions of §§ 63.1253 and 63.1254 may choose to comply by using emissions averaging requirements specified in § 63.1257(g) or (h) for any storage tank or process.

(1) A State may prohibit averaging of HAP emissions and require the owner or operator of an existing source to comply with the provisions in §§ 63.1253 and 63.1254.

(2) Only emission sources subject to the requirements of § 63.1253(b)(1) and (c)(1) or § 63.1254(a)(2), (a)(3)(ii)(A) or (a)(3)(iii) may be included in any averaging group.

(3) Processes which have been permanently shutdown or storage tanks permanently taken out of HAP service may not be included in any averaging group.

(4) Processes and storage tanks already controlled on or before November 15, 1990 may not be included in an emissions averaging group, except where the level of control is increased after November 15, 1990. In these cases, the uncontrolled emissions shall be the controlled emissions as calculated on November 15, 1990 for the purpose of determining the uncontrolled emissions as specified in § 63.1257(g) and (h).

(5) Emission points controlled to comply with a State or Federal rule other than this subpart may not be included in an emission averaging group, unless the level of control has been increased after November 15, 1990 above what is required by the other State or Federal rule. Only the control above what is required by the other State or Federal rule will be credited. However, if an emission point has been used to generate emissions averaging credit in an approved emissions average, and the point is subsequently made subject to a State or Federal rule other than this subpart, the point can continue to generate emissions averaging credit for the purpose of complying with the previously approved average.

(6) Not more than 20 processes subject to § 63.1254(a)(2)(i), 20 storage tanks subject to § 63.1253(b)(1), and 20 storage tanks subject to § 63.1253(c)(1)(i) at an affected source may be included in an emissions averaging group.

(7) Compliance with the emissions standards in § 63.1253 shall be satisfied when the annual percent reduction efficiency is greater than or equal to 90 percent for those tanks meeting the requirements of § 63.1253(a)(1) and 95 percent for those tanks meeting the requirements of § 63.1253(a)(2), as demonstrated using the test methods and compliance procedures specified in § 63.1257(g).

(8) Compliance with the emissions standards in § 63.1254(a)(2) shall be satisfied when the annual percent reduction efficiency is greater than or equal to 93 percent, as demonstrated using the test methods and compliance procedures specified in § 63.1257(h).

(e) *Pollution prevention alternative.* Except as provided in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, owners and operators may choose to meet the pollution prevention alternative requirement specified in either paragraph (e)(2) or (3) of this section for any PMPU, in lieu of the requirements specified in §§ 63.1253, 63.1254, 63.1255, and 63.1256. Compliance with paragraphs (e)(2) and (3) of this section shall be demonstrated through the procedures in § 63.1257(f).

(1) The HAP that are generated in the PMPU that are not part of the production-indexed consumption factor must be controlled according to the requirements of §§ 63.1253, 63.1254, 63.1255, and 63.1256. The HAP that are generated as a result of combustion control of emissions must be controlled according to the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(2) The production-indexed HAP consumption factor (kg HAP consumed/kg

produced) shall be reduced by at least 75 percent from a 3 year average baseline established no earlier than the 1987 calendar year, or for the time period from startup of the process until the present in which the PMPU was operational and data are available, whichever is the lesser time period. If a time period less than 3 years is used to set the baseline, the data must represent at least 1 year's worth of data. For any reduction in the HAP factor achieved by reducing a HAP that is also a VOC, an equivalent reduction in the VOC factor is also required. For any reduction in the HAP factor that is achieved by reducing a HAP that is not a VOC, the VOC factor may not be increased.

(3) Both requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section are met.

(i) The production-indexed HAP consumption factor (kg HAP consumed/kg produced) shall be reduced by at least 50 percent from a 3-year average baseline established no earlier than the 1987 calendar year, or for the time period from startup of the process until the present in which the PMPU was operational and data are available, whichever is less. If a time period less than 3 years is used to set the baseline, the data must represent at least 1 year's worth of data. For any reduction in the HAP factor achieved by reducing a HAP that is also a VOC, an equivalent reduction in the VOC factor is also required. For any reduction in the HAP factor that is achieved by reducing a HAP that is not a VOC, the VOC factor may not be increased.

(ii) The total PMPU HAP emissions shall be reduced by an amount, in kg/yr, that, when divided by the annual production rate, in kg/yr, and added to the reduction of the production-indexed HAP consumption factor, in kg/kg, yields a value of at least 75 percent of the average baseline HAP production-indexed consumption factor established according to paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section according to the equation provided in §63.1257(f)(2)(ii)(A). The total PMPU VOC emissions shall be reduced by an amount calculated according to the equation provided in §63.1257(f)(2)(ii)(B). The annual reduction in HAP and VOC air emissions must be due to the use of the following control devices:

(A) Combustion control devices such as incinerators, flares or process heaters.

(B) Control devices such as condensers and carbon adsorbers whose recovered product is destroyed or shipped offsite for destruction.

(C) Any control device that does not ultimately allow for recycling of material back to the PMPU.

(D) Any control device for which the owner or operator can demonstrate that the use of the device in controlling HAP emissions will have no effect on the production-indexed consumption factor for the PMPU.

(f) *Control requirements for certain liquid streams in open systems within a PMPU.* (1) The owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of Table 5 of this subpart, for each item of equipment meeting all the criteria specified in paragraphs (f)(2) through (4) and either paragraph (f)(5)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(2) The item of equipment is of a type identified in Table 5 of this subpart;

(3) The item of equipment is part of a PMPU, as defined in §63.1251;

(4) The item of equipment is controlled less stringently than in Table 5 of this subpart and the item of equipment is not otherwise exempt from controls by the provisions of this subpart or subpart A of this part; and

(5) The item of equipment:

(i) Is a drain, drain hub, manhole, lift station, trench, pipe, or oil/water separator that conveys water with an annual average concentration greater than or equal to 1,300 parts per million by weight (ppmw) of partially soluble HAP compounds; or an annual average concentration greater than or equal to 5,200 ppmw of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds. The annual average concentration shall be determined according to the procedures in §63.1257(e)(1)(ii).

(ii) Is a tank that receives one or more streams that contain water with an annual average concentration greater than or equal to 1,300 ppmw of partially soluble HAP compounds, or greater than or equal to 5,200 ppmw of total partially soluble and/or soluble

HAP compounds. The owner or operator of the source shall determine the average concentration of the stream at the inlet to the tank and according to the procedures in § 63.1257(e)(1)(ii).

(g) *Control requirements for halogenated vent streams that are controlled by combustion devices.* If a combustion device is used to comply with the provisions of §§ 63.1253 (storage tanks), 63.1254 (process vents), 63.1256(h) (wastewater vent streams) for a halogenated vent stream, then the vent stream shall be ducted to a halogen reduction device such as, but not limited to, a scrubber, before it is discharged to the atmosphere. The halogen reduction device must reduce emissions by the amounts specified in either paragraph (g)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) A halogen reduction device after the combustion control device must reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halides and halogens, as defined in § 63.1251, by 95 percent or to a concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv.

(2) A halogen reduction device located before the combustion control device must reduce the halogen atom content of the vent stream to a concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv.

§ 63.1253 Standards: Storage tanks.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of a storage tank meeting the criteria of paragraph (a)(1) of this section is subject to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the owner or operator of a storage tank meeting the criteria of paragraph (a)(2) of this section is subject to the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section is demonstrated using the initial compliance procedures in § 63.1257(c) and the monitoring requirements in § 63.1258.

(1) A storage tank with a design capacity greater than or equal to 38 m^3 (10,000 gallons [gal]) but less than 75 m^3 (20,000 gal), and storing a liquid for which the maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP is greater than or equal to 13.1 kPa (1.9 psia).

(2) A storage tank with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 (20,000 gal) storing a liquid for which the maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP is greater than or equal to 13.1 kPa (1.9 psia).

(b) The owner or operator of a storage tank shall equip the affected storage tank with either a fixed roof with internal floating roof, an external floating roof, an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof, or a closed-vent system meeting the conditions of § 63.1252(b) with a control device that meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Reduces inlet emissions of total HAP by 90 percent by weight or greater;

(2) Is an enclosed combustion device that provides a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760° C;

(3) Is a flare that meets the requirements of § 63.11(b); or

(4) Is a control device specified in § 63.1257(a)(4).

(c) The owner or operator of a storage tank shall equip the affected storage tank with either a fixed roof with internal floating roof, an external floating roof, an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof, or a closed-vent system meeting the conditions of § 63.1252(b) with a control device that meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Reduces inlet emissions of total HAP as specified in paragraph (c)(1) (i) or (ii) of this section:

(i) By 95 percent by weight or greater; or (ii) If the owner or operator can demonstrate that a control device installed on a storage tank on or before April 2, 1997 is designed to reduce inlet emissions of total HAP by greater than or equal to 90 percent by weight but less than 95 percent by weight, then the control device is required to be operated to reduce inlet emissions of total HAP by 90 percent or greater.

(2) Is an enclosed combustion device that provides a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760° C;

(3) Is a flare that meets the requirements of § 63.11(b); or

(4) Is a control device specified in § 63.1257(a)(4).

(d) As an alternative standard, the owner or operator of an existing or new affected source may comply with the storage tank standards by routing storage tank vents to a control device achieving an outlet TOC concentration, as calibrated on methane or the predominant HAP, of 20 ppmv or less, and an outlet concentration of hydrogen halides and halogens of 20 ppmv or less. Compliance with the outlet concentrations shall be determined by the initial compliance procedures of §63.1257(c)(4) and the continuous emission monitoring requirements of §63.1258(b)(5).

(e) *Planned routine maintenance.* The specifications and requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section for control devices do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance. Periods of planned routine maintenance of the control devices, during which the control device does not meet the specifications of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section, as applicable, shall not exceed 240 hours per year.

§63.1254 Standards: Process vents.

(a) *Existing sources.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of an existing affected source must control the collection of all gas streams originating from processes subject to this standard so as to comply with the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) or the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section. If any vent within a process meets the criteria of paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, the owner or operator must comply with the provisions in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) for that process. The requirements of paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section apply to all process vents within a process, as a group, and do not apply to individual vents. An owner or operator may switch from compliance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section to compliance with paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section only after at least 1 year of operation in compliance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section. An owner or operator may switch from compliance with paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section to compliance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section at any time. Notification of such a change in the compliance method shall be reported according to the procedures in §63.1260(h) of this subpart. Compliance with the required emission limits or reductions in paragraphs (a) (1) through (3) of this section may be demonstrated using the initial compliance procedures described in §63.1257(d) and the monitoring requirements described in §63.1258.

(1) Except for processes with a vent that meets the conditions in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section, actual HAP emissions shall not exceed 900 kilograms (kg) per year [2,000 pounds per year] from the sum of all process vents within a process.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, the owner or operator is limited to 7 processes in any 365-day period that can be selected to comply with paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator may exclude processes with less than 100 lb/yr HAP, on an uncontrolled basis, from the 7-process limit described in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) Uncontrolled HAP emissions from the sum of all process vents within a process that do not meet the conditions in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section or are not controlled according to any of the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), (a)(2)(iii), or (c) of this section shall be reduced by 93 percent or greater by weight.

(i) To outlet concentrations less than or equal to 20 ppmv as TOC and less than or equal to 20 ppmv as hydrogen halides and halogens;

(ii) By a flare that meets the requirements of §63.11(b); or (iii) By a control device specified in §63.1257(a)(4).

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section, uncontrolled HAP emissions from each process vent that meets the conditions in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section shall be reduced as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) Uncontrolled HAP emissions from a process vent shall be reduced as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) if the vent meets either of the criteria described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) (A) or (B) of this section:

(A) The flow-weighted average flowrate calculated using Equation 1 of

this subpart is less than or equal to the flowrate calculated using Equation 2 of this subpart.

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Where:

FR_a = flow-weighted average flowrate for the vent, scfm

D_i = duration of each emission event, min

FR_i = flowrate of each emission event, scfm

n = number of emission events

FR = flowrate, scfm

HL = annual uncontrolled HAP emissions, lb/yr, as defined in § 63.1251

(B) As an alternative to the criteria described in paragraph (a)(3)(i)(A) of this section, uncontrolled HAP emissions from a process vent shall be reduced or controlled as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section if the process vent meets the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i)(B)(*1*) and (*2*) of this section or the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i)(B)(*1*) and (*3*) of this section.

(*1*) Uncontrolled HAP emissions from the process vent exceed 25 tons per year.

(*2*) The flow-weighted average flowrate for the vent, as calculated in Equation 1 of this section, is less than or equal to 100 scfm.

(*3*) The flow weighted average is greater than 100 scfm and less than or equal to the flowrate calculated using Equation 2 of this section.

(ii) Uncontrolled HAP emissions shall be reduced:

(A) By 98 percent by weight or greater; or

(B) To outlet concentrations less than or equal to 20 ppmv as TOC and less than or equal to 20 ppmv as hydrogen halides and halogens; or

(C) By a flare that meets the requirements of § 63.11(b); or

(D) By a control device specified in § 63.1257(a)(4).

(iii) If the owner or operator can demonstrate that a control device, installed on a process vent that meets the conditions of paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section on or before April 2, 1997, was designed to reduce uncontrolled HAP emissions of total HAP by greater than or equal to 93 percent by weight, but less than 98 percent by weight, then the control device is required to be operated to reduce inlet emissions of total HAP by 93 percent by weight or greater.

(b) *New sources.* Uncontrolled HAP emissions from the sum of all process vents within a process at a new affected source that are not controlled according to any of the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section or paragraph (c) of this section shall be reduced by 98 percent or greater by weight if the uncontrolled HAP emissions from the sum of all process vents within a process is greater than 180 kg/yr (400 lb/yr). Compliance with the required emission limit or reduction is demonstrated using the initial compliance procedures in § 63.1257(d) and the monitoring requirements described in § 63.1258.

(1) To outlet concentrations less than or equal to 20 ppmv as TOC and less than or equal to 20 ppmv as hydrogen halides and halogens;

(2) By a flare that meets the requirements of § 63.11(b); or

(3) By a control device specified in § 63.1257(a)(4).

(c) As an alternative standard, the owner or operator of an existing or new affected source may comply with the process vent standards by routing all vents from a process to a control device achieving an outlet TOC concentration, as calibrated on methane or the predominant HAP, of 20 ppmv or less, and an outlet concentration of hydrogen halides and halogens of 20 ppmv or less. Any process vents within a process that are not routed to this control device must be controlled in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a)(2),(a)(3), and (b) of this section, as applicable. Compliance with the outlet concentrations shall be determined by the initial compliance procedures described in § 63.1257(d)(1)(iv)

and the continuous emission monitoring requirements described in §63.1258(b)(5).

§63.1255 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(a) *General Equipment Leak Requirements.* (1) The provisions of this section apply to pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, control devices, and closed-vent systems required by this subpart that are intended to operate in organic hazardous air pollutant service 300 hours or more during the calendar year within a source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) *Consistency with other regulations.* After the compliance date for a process, equipment subject to both this section and either of the following will be required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart:

(i) 40 CFR part 60.

(ii) 40 CFR part 61.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) The provisions in §63.1(a)(3) of subpart A of this part do not alter the provisions in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(5) Lines and equipment not containing process fluids are not subject to the provisions of this section. Utilities, and other nonprocess lines, such as heating and cooling systems which do not combine their materials with those in the processes they serve, are not considered to be part of a process.

(6) The provisions of this section do not apply to bench-scale processes, regardless of whether the processes are located at the same plant site as a process subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(7) Each piece of equipment to which this section applies shall be identified such that it can be distinguished readily from equipment that is not subject to this section. Identification of the equipment does not require physical tagging of the equipment. For example, the equipment may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by designation of process boundaries by some form of weatherproof identification. If changes are made to the affected source subject to the leak detection requirements, equipment identification for each type of component shall be updated, if needed, within 15 calendar days of the end of each monitoring period for that component.

(8) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of this section.

(9) Equipment that is in organic HAP service, but is in such service less than 300 hours per calendar year, is excluded from the requirements of this section if it is identified as required in paragraph (g)(9) of this section.

(10) When each leak is detected by visual, audible, or olfactory means, or by monitoring as described in §63.180(b) or (c), the following requirements apply:

(i) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(ii) The identification on a valve or connector in light liquid or gas/vapor service may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in paragraph (e)(7)(iii) of this section and §63.174(e), and no leak has been detected during the follow-up monitoring.

(iii) The identification on equipment, except on a valve or connector in light liquid or gas/vapor service, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(b) *References.* (1) The owner or operator of a source subject to this section shall comply with the following sections of subpart H, except for §63.160, §63.161, §63.162, §63.163, §63.167, §63.168, §63.170, §63.171, §63.172, §63.173, §63.181, and §63.182 of this subpart. In place of §63.160 and §63.162, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (a) of this section; in place of §63.161, the owner or operator shall comply with §63.1251 of this subpart; in place of §63.163 and §63.173, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (c) of this section; in place of §63.167, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section; in place of §63.168, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (e) of this section; in place of §63.170, the owner or operator shall comply with §63.1254 of this subpart; in place of §63.171, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section; in place of §63.172, the owner or operator

shall comply with paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section; in place of § 63.181, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (g) of this section; in place of § 63.182, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (h) of this section. The term ''process unit'' as used in subpart H shall be considered to be defined the same as ''group of processes'' for sources subject to this subpart GGG.

(i) Section 63.164, Compressors;

(ii) Section 63.165, Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service;

(iii) Section 63.166, Sampling connection systems;

(iv) Section 63.169, Pumps, valves, connectors, and agitators in heavy liquid service; instrumentation systems; and pressure relief devices in liquid service;

(v) Section 63.171, Delay of repair, shall apply except § 63.171(a) shall not apply. Instead, delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed if one of the following conditions exist:

(A) The repair is technically infeasible without a process shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur by the end of the next scheduled process shutdown.

(B) The owner or operator determines that repair personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger if attempting to repair without a process shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur by the end of the next scheduled process shutdown.

(vi) Section 63.172, Closed-vent systems and control devices, for closed-vent systems used to comply with this subpart, and for control devices used to comply with this section only, except

(A) Sections 63.172(k) and (l) shall not apply. In place of § 63.172(k) and (l), the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (f) of this section.

(B) Owners or operators may, instead of complying with the provisions of § 63.172(f), design a closed-vent system to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system shall be equipped with at least one pressure gage or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the associated control device is operating.

(vii) Section 63.174, Connectors, except:

(A) Sections 63.174(f) and (g) shall not apply. In place of § 63.174(f) and (g), the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (f) of this section.

(B) Days that the connectors are not in organic HAP service shall not be considered part of the 3 month period in § 63.174(e).

(C) Section 63.174(b)(3)(ii) shall not apply. Instead, if the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was less than 0.5 percent, but equal to or greater than 0.25 percent, during the last required monitoring period, monitoring shall be performed once every 4 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors in the first 2 years and the remainder of the connectors within the next 2 years. The percent leaking connectors will be calculated for the total of all monitoring performed during the 4 year period.

(D) Section 63.174(b)(3)(iv) shall not apply. Instead, the owner or operator shall increase the monitoring frequency to once every 2 years for the next monitoring period if leaking connectors comprise at least 0.5 percent but less than 1.0 percent of the connectors monitored within the 4 years specified in paragraph (b)(1)(vii)(C) of this section or the first 4 years specified in § 63.174(b)(3)(iii). At the end of that 2 year monitoring period, the owner or operator shall monitor once per year while the percent leaking connectors is greater than or equal to 0.5 percent; if the percent leaking connectors is less than 0.5 percent, the owner or operator may return to monitoring once every 4 years or may monitor in accordance with § 63.174(b)(3)(iii), if appropriate.

(E) Section 63.174(b)(3)(v) shall not apply. Instead, if an owner or operator complying with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(vii)(C) and (D) of this section or § 63.174 (b)(3)(iii) for a group of processes determines that 1 percent or greater of the connectors are leaking, the owner or operator shall increase the monitoring frequency to one time per year. The owner or operator may again elect to use the provisions

of paragraphs (b)(1)(vii)(C) or (D) of this section after a monitoring period in which less than 0.5 percent of the connectors are determined to be leaking.

(F) Section 63.174(b)(3)(iii) shall not apply. Instead, monitoring shall be required once every 8 years, if the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was less than 0.25 percent during the last required monitoring period. An owner or operator shall monitor at least 50 percent of the connectors in the first 4 years and the remainder of the connectors within the next 4 years. If the percent leaking connectors in the first 4 years is equal to or greater than 0.35 percent, the monitoring program shall revert at that time to the appropriate monitoring frequency specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(vii)(C), (D), or (E) of this section.

(viii) Section 63.177, Alternative means of emission limitation: General;

(ix) Section 63.178, Alternative means of emission limitation: Batch processes, except that §63.178(b), requirements for pressure testing, shall apply to all processes, not just batch processes;

(x) Section 63.179, Alternative means of emission limitation: Enclosed-vented process units;

(xi) Section 63.180, Test methods and procedures, except §63.180(b)(4)(ii)(A) through (C) shall not apply. Instead calibration gases shall be a mixture of methane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million methane for agitators; 2,000 parts per million for pumps; and 500 parts per million for all other equipment, except as provided in section 63.180(b)(4)(iii).

(2) [Reserved]

(c) *Standards for Pumps in Light Liquid Service and Agitators in Gas/Vapor Service and in Light Liquid Service.* (1) The provisions of this section apply to each pump that is in light organic HAP liquid service, and to each agitator in organic HAP gas/vapor service or in light organic HAP liquid service.

(2)(i) *Monitoring.* Each pump and agitator subject to this section shall be monitored quarterly to detect leaks by the method specified in §63.180(b) of subpart H, except as provided in §63.177 of subpart H, paragraph (f) of this section, and paragraphs (c)(5) through (c)(9) of this section.

(ii) *Leak definition.* The instrument reading, as determined by the method as specified in §63.180(b), that defines a leak is:

(A) For agitators, an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater.

(B) For pumps, an instrument reading of 2,000 parts per million or greater.

(iii) *Visual Inspections.* Each pump and agitator shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump or agitator seal. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the seal, a leak is detected.

(3) *Repair provisions.* (i) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section.

(ii) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following practices where practicable:

(A) Tightening of packing gland nuts.

(B) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(4) *Calculation of percent leakers.* (i) The owner or operator shall decide no later than the end of the first monitoring period what groups of processes will be developed. Once the owner or operator has decided, all subsequent percent calculations shall be made on the same basis.

(ii) If, calculated on a 1 year rolling average, the greater of either 10 percent or three of the pumps in a group of processes leak, the owner or operator shall monitor each pump once per month.

(iii) The number of pumps in a group of processes shall be the sum of all the pumps in organic HAP service, except that pumps found leaking in a continuous process within 1 quarter after startup of the pump shall not count in the percent leaking pumps calculation for that one monitoring period only.

(iv) Percent leaking pumps shall be determined by the following Equation 3:

$\%P_L = [(P_L—P_S)/(P_T—P_S)] \times 100$ (Eq. 3)

Where:

$\%P_L$ = percent leaking pumps

P_L = number of pumps found leaking as determined through quarterly monitoring as required in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

P_T = total pumps in organic HAP service, including those meeting the criteria in paragraphs (c)(5) and (c)(6) of this section

PS = number of pumps in a continuous process leaking within 1 quarter of startup during the current monitoring period

(5) *Exemptions.* Each pump or agitator equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4)(iii) of this section, provided the following requirements are met:

(i) Each dual mechanical seal system is:

(A) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump/agitator stuffing box pressure; or

(B) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section; or

(C) Equipped with a closed-loop system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream.

(ii) The barrier fluid is not in light liquid service.

(iii) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(iv) Each pump/agitator is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump/agitator seal.

(A) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump/agitator seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the pump/agitator shall be monitored as specified in § 63.180(b) to determine if there is a leak of organic HAP in the barrier fluid.

(B) If an instrument reading of 2,000 parts per million or greater is measured for pumps, or 10,000 parts per million or greater is measured for agitators, a leak is detected.

(v) Each sensor as described in paragraph (c)(5)(iii) of this section is observed daily or is equipped with an alarm unless the pump is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site.

(vi)(A) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, criteria applicable to the presence and frequency of drips and to the sensor that indicate failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(B) If indications of liquids dripping from the pump/agitator seal exceed the criteria established in paragraph (c)(5)(vi)(A) of this section, or if, based on the criteria established in paragraph (c)(5)(vi)(A) of this section, the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, a leak is detected.

(C) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section.

(D) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(6) Any pump/agitator that is designed with no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump/agitator housing is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section, except for the requirements of paragraph (c)(2)(iii) and, for pumps, paragraph (c)(4)(iv).

(7) Any pump/agitator equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals back to the process or to a control device that complies with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(5) of this section.

(8) Any pump/agitator that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (c)(2)(iii) and (c)(5)(iv) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (c)(5)(v) of this section, provided that each pump/agitator is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

(9) If more than 90 percent of the pumps in a group of processes meet the

criteria in either paragraph (c)(5) or (c)(6) of this section, the process is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(d) *Standards: Open-Ended Valves or Lines.* (1)(i) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in §63.177 and paragraphs (d)(4) through (6) of this section.

(ii) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line, or during maintenance or repair. The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall be in place within 1 hour of cessation of operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line, or within 1 hour of cessation of maintenance or repair.

(2) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(3) When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (d)(1) of this section at all other times.

(4) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.

(5) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.

(6) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which could cause an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.

(e) *Standards: Valves in Gas/Vapor Service and in Light Liquid Service.* (1) The provisions of this section apply to valves that are either in gas organic HAP service or in light liquid organic HAP service.

(2) For existing and new affected sources, all valves subject to this section shall be monitored, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section and in §63.177, by no later than 1 year after the compliance date.

(3) *Monitoring.* The owner or operator of a source subject to this section shall monitor all valves, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section and in §63.177, at the intervals specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section and shall comply with all other provisions of this section, except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section, §63.178, and §63.179.

(i) The valves shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in §63.180(b).

(ii) An instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater defines a leak.

(4) *Subsequent monitoring frequencies.* After conducting the initial survey required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor valves for leaks at the intervals specified below:

(i) For a group of processes with 2 percent or greater leaking valves, calculated according to paragraph (e)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor each valve once per month, except as specified in paragraph (e)(9) of this section.

(ii) For a group of processes with less than 2 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator shall monitor each valve once each quarter, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(4)(iii) through (e)(4)(v) of this section.

(iii) For a group of processes with less than 1 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator may elect to monitor each valve once every 2 quarters.

(iv) For a group of processes with less than 0.5 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator may elect to monitor each valve once every 4 quarters.

(v) For a group of processes with less than 0.25 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator may elect to monitor each valve once every 2 years.

(5) *Calculation of percent leakers.* For a group of processes to which this subpart applies, an owner or operator may

choose to subdivide the valves in the applicable group of processes and apply the provisions of paragraph (e)(4) of this section to each subgroup. If the owner or operator elects to subdivide the valves in the applicable group of processes, then the provisions of paragraphs (e)(5)(i) through (e)(5)(viii) of this section apply.

(i) The overall performance of total valves in the applicable group of processes must be less than 2 percent leaking valves, as detected according to paragraphs (e)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section and as calculated according to paragraphs (e)(6) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(ii) The initial assignment or subsequent reassignment of valves to subgroups shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs (e)(5)(ii) (A) through (C) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator shall determine which valves are assigned to each subgroup. Valves with less than 1 year of monitoring data or valves not monitored within the last 12 months must be placed initially into the most frequently monitored subgroup until at least 1 year of monitoring data has been obtained.

(B) Any valve or group of valves can be reassigned from a less frequently monitored subgroup to a more frequently monitored subgroup provided that the valves to be reassigned were monitored during the most recent monitoring period for the less frequently monitored subgroup. The monitoring results must be included with the less frequently monitored subgroup's monitoring event and associated next percent leaking valves calculation for that group.

(C) Any valve or group of valves can be reassigned from a more frequently monitored subgroup to a less frequently monitored subgroup provided that the valves to be reassigned have not leaked for the period of the less frequently monitored subgroup (e.g., for the last 12 months, if the valve or group of valves is to be reassigned to a subgroup being monitored annually). Nonrepairable valves may not be reassigned to a less frequently monitored subgroup.

(iii) The owner or operator shall determine every 6 months if the overall performance of total valves in the applicable group of processes is less than 2 percent leaking valves and so indicate the performance in the next periodic report. If the overall performance of total valves in the applicable group of processes is 2 percent leaking valves or greater, the owner or operator shall revert to the program required in paragraphs (e)(2) through (e)(4) of this section. The overall performance of total valves in the applicable group of processes shall be calculated as a weighted average of the percent leaking valves of each subgroup according to the following Equation 4:

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where:

$\%V_{LO}$ = overall performance of total valves in the applicable process or group of processes

$\%V_{Li}$ = percent leaking valves in subgroup I, most recent value calculated according to the procedures in paragraphs (e)(6) (ii) and (iii) of this section

V_i = number of valves in subgroup I

n = number of subgroups

(iv) *Records.* In addition to records required by paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator shall maintain records specified in paragraphs (e)(5)(iv)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) Which valves are assigned to each subgroup,

(B) Monitoring results and calculations made for each subgroup for each monitoring period,

(C) Which valves are reassigned and when they were reassigned, and

(D) The results of the semiannual overall performance calculation required in paragraph (e)(5)(iii) of this section.

(v) The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator no later than 30 days prior to the beginning of the next monitoring period of the decision to subgroup valves. The notification shall identify the participating processes and the valves assigned to each subgroup.

(vi) *Semiannual reports.* In addition to the information required by paragraph (h)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit in the periodic reports the information specified in paragraphs (e)(5)(vi)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) Valve reassignments occurring during the reporting period, and

(B) Results of the semiannual overall performance calculation required by paragraph (e)(5)(iii) of this section.

(vii) To determine the monitoring frequency for each subgroup, the calculation procedures of paragraph (e)(6)(iii) of this section shall be used.

(viii) Except for the overall performance calculations required by paragraphs (e)(5)(i) and (e)(5)(iii) of this section, each subgroup shall be treated as if it were a process for the purposes of applying the provisions of this section.

(6)(i) The owner or operator shall decide no later than the implementation date of this subpart or upon revision of an operating permit how to group the processes. Once the owner or operator has decided, all subsequent percentage calculations shall be made on the same basis.

(ii) Percent leaking valves for each group of processes or subgroup shall be determined by the following Equation 5:

$$\%V_L = [V_L/V_T] \times 100 \qquad \textbf{(Eq. 5)}$$

Where:

$\%V_L$ = percent leaking valves

V_L = number of valves found leaking excluding nonrepairables as provided in paragraph (e)(6)(iv)(A) of this section

V_T = total valves monitored, in a monitoring period excluding valves monitored as required by (e)(7)(iii) of this section

(iii) When determining monitoring frequency for each group of processes or subgroup subject to monthly, quarterly, or semiannual monitoring frequencies, the percent leaking valves shall be the arithmetic average of the percent leaking valves from the last two monitoring periods. When determining monitoring frequency for each group of processes or subgroup subject to annual or biennial (once every 2 years) monitoring frequencies, the percent leaking valves shall be the arithmetic average of the percent leaking valves from the last three monitoring periods.

(iv)(A) Nonrepairable valves shall be included in the calculation of percent leaking valves the first time the valve is identified as leaking and nonrepairable and as required to comply with paragraph (e)(6)(iv)(B) of this section. Otherwise, a number of nonrepairable valves (identified and included in the percent leaking calculation in a previous period) up to a maximum of 1 percent of the total number of valves in organic HAP service at a process may be excluded from calculation of percent leaking valves for subsequent monitoring periods.

(B) If the number of nonrepairable valves exceeds 1 percent of the total number of valves in organic HAP service at a process, the number of nonrepairable valves exceeding 1 percent of the total number of valves in organic HAP service shall be included in the calculation of percent leaking valves.

(7) *Repair provisions.* (i) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section.

(ii) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(iii) When a leak is repaired, the valve shall be monitored at least once within the first 3 months after its repair. Days that the valve is not in organic HAP service shall not be considered part of this 3 month period.

(8) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following practices where practicable:

(i) Tightening of bonnet bolts,

(ii) Replacement of bonnet bolts,

(iii) Tightening of packing gland nuts, and

(iv) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(9) Any equipment located at a plant site with fewer than 250 valves in organic HAP service in the affected source is exempt from the requirements for monthly monitoring specified in paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section. Instead, the owner or operator shall monitor each valve in organic

HAP service for leaks once each quarter, or comply with paragraphs (e)(4)(iii) or (e)(4)(iv) of this section.

(f) *Unsafe to Monitor, Difficult to Monitor, and Inaccessible Equipment.* (1) Equipment that is designated as unsafe to monitor, difficult to monitor, or inaccessible is exempt from the monitoring requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section provided the owner or operator meets the requirements specified in paragraph (f)(2), (f)(3), or (f)(4) of this section, as applicable. Ceramic or ceramic-lined connectors are subject to the same requirements as inaccessible connectors.

(i) For pumps and agitators, paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3), and (c)(4) of this section do not apply.

(ii) For valves, paragraphs (e)(2) through (e)(7) of this section do not apply.

(iii) For closed-vent systems, § 63.172(f)(1) and (2), and (g) do not apply.

(iv) For connectors, § 63.174(b) through (e) do not apply.

(2) *Equipment that is unsafe to monitor.* (i) Equipment may be designated as unsafe to monitor if the owner or operator determines that monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator of equipment that is designated as unsafe-to-monitor must have a written plan that requires monitoring of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable.

(3) *Equipment that is difficult to monitor.* (i) Equipment may be designated as difficult to monitor if the owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface or it is not accessible at anytime in a safe manner;

(ii) At an existing source, any equipment within a group of processes that meets the criteria of paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section may be designated as difficult to monitor. At a new affected source, an owner or operator may designate no more than 3 percent of each type of equipment as difficult to monitor.

(iii) The owner or operator of equipment designated as difficult to monitor must follow a written plan that requires monitoring of the equipment at least once per calendar year.

(4) *Inaccessible equipment and ceramic or ceramic-lined connectors.* (i) A connector, agitator, or valve may be designated as inaccessible if it is:

(A) Buried;

(B) Insulated in a manner that prevents access to the equipment by a monitor probe;

(C) Obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the equipment by a monitor probe;

(D) Unable to be reached from a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic-type scaffold which would allow access to equipment up to 7.6 meters (25 feet) above the ground; or

(E) Not able to be accessed at any time in a safe manner to perform monitoring. Unsafe access includes, but is not limited to, the use of a wheeled scissor-lift on unstable or uneven terrain, the use of a motorized man-lift basket in areas where an ignition potential exists, or access would require near proximity to hazards such as electrical lines, or would risk damage to equipment.

(ii) At an existing source, any connector, agitator, or valve that meets the criteria of paragraph (f)(4)(i) of this section may be designated as inaccessible. At a new affected source, an owner or operator may designate no more than 3 percent of each type of equipment as inaccessible.

(iii) If any inaccessible equipment or ceramic or ceramic-lined connector is observed by visual, audible, olfactory, or other means to be leaking, the leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) *Recordkeeping Requirements.* (1) An owner or operator of more than one group of processes subject to the provisions of this section may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for the groups of processes in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies

with each record the program being implemented (e.g., quarterly monitoring) for each type of equipment. All records and information required by this section shall be maintained in a manner that can be readily accessed at the plant site. This could include physically locating the records at the plant site or accessing the records from a central location by computer at the plant site.

(2) *General recordkeeping.* Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section and in paragraph (a)(9) of this section, the following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in this section shall be recorded:

(i)(A) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except connectors that are not subject to paragraph (f) of this section and instrumentation systems) subject to the requirements of this section. Connectors, except those subject to paragraph (f) of this section, need not be individually identified if all connectors in a designated area or length of pipe subject to the provisions of this section are identified as a group, and the number of subject connectors is indicated. The list for each type of equipment shall be completed no later than the completion of the initial survey required for that component. The list of identification numbers shall be updated, if needed, to incorporate equipment changes within 15 calendar days of the completion of each monitoring survey for the type of equipment component monitored.

(B) A schedule for monitoring connectors subject to the provisions of §63.174(a) and valves subject to the provisions of paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(C) Physical tagging of the equipment to indicate that it is in organic HAP service is not required. Equipment subject to the provisions of this section may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by other appropriate methods.

(ii)(A) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator elects to equip with a closed-vent system and control device, under the provisions of paragraph (c)(7) of this section, §63.164(h), or §63.165(c).

(B) A list of identification numbers for compressors that the owner or operator elects to designate as operating with an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, under the provisions of §63.164(i).

(iii)(A) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices subject to the provisions in §63.165(a).

(B) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices equipped with rupture disks, under the provisions of §63.165(d).

(iv) Identification of instrumentation systems subject to the provisions of this section. Individual components in an instrumentation system need not be identified.

(v) The owner or operator may develop a written procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay of repair. The written procedures may be included as part of the startup/shutdown/malfunction plan, required by §63.1260(i), for the source or may be part of a separate document that is maintained at the plant site. Reasons for delay of repair may be documented by citing the relevant sections of the written procedure.

(vi) The following information shall be recorded for each dual mechanical seal system:

(A) Design criteria required by paragraph (c)(5)(vi)(A) of this section and §63.164(e)(2), and an explanation of the design criteria; and

(B) Any changes to these criteria and the reasons for the changes.

(vii) A list of equipment designated as unsafe to monitor, difficult to monitor, or inaccessible under paragraphs (f) or (b)(1)(v)(B) of this section and a copy of the plan for monitoring or inspecting this equipment.

(viii) A list of connectors removed from and added to the process, as described in §63.174(i)(1), and documentation of the integrity of the weld for any removed connectors, as required in §63.174(j). This is not required unless the net credits for removed connectors is expected to be used.

(ix) For batch processes that the owner or operator elects to monitor as provided under §63.178(c), a list of equipment added to batch product

processes since the last monitoring period required in §§63.178(c)(3)(ii) and (3)(iii). This list must be completed for each type of equipment within 15 calendar days of the completion of each monitoring survey for the type of equipment monitored.

(3) *Records of visual inspections.* For visual inspections of equipment subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c)(2)(iii) and (c)(5)(iv)(A) of this section, the owner or operator shall document that the inspection was conducted and the date of the inspection. The owner or operator shall maintain records as specified in paragraph (g)(4) of this section for leaking equipment identified in this inspection, except as provided in paragraph (g)(5) of this section. These records shall be retained for 2 years.

(4) *Monitoring records.* When each leak is detected as specified in paragraph (c) of this section and §63.164; paragraph (e) of this section and §63.169; and §§63.172 and 63.174 of subpart H, the following information shall be recorded and kept for 2 years onsite and 3 years offsite (5 years total):

(i) The instrument and the equipment identification number and the operator name, initials, or identification number.

(ii) The date the leak was detected and the date of the first attempt to repair the leak.

(iii) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(iv) If postrepair monitoring is required, the maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A after the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable.

(v) ''Repair delayed'' and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(A) The owner or operator may develop a written procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay of repair. In such cases, reasons for delay of repair may be documented by citing the relevant sections of the written procedure.

(B) If delay of repair was caused by depletion of stocked parts, there must be documentation that the spare parts were sufficiently stocked onsite before depletion and the reason for depletion.

(vi) If repairs were delayed, dates of process shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(vii)(A) If the alternative in §63.174(c)(1)(ii) is not in use for the monitoring period, identification, either by list, location (area or grouping), or tagging of connectors disturbed since the last monitoring period required in §63.174(b), as described in §63.174(c)(1).

(B) The date and results of follow-up monitoring as required in §63.174(c). If identification of disturbed connectors is made by location, then all connectors within the designated location shall be monitored.

(viii) The date and results of the monitoring required in §63.178(c)(3)(i) for equipment added to a batch process since the last monitoring period required in §§63.178(c)(3)(ii) and (c)(3)(iii). If no leaking equipment is found in this monitoring, the owner or operator shall record that the inspection was performed. Records of the actual monitoring results are not required.

(ix) Copies of the periodic reports as specified in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, if records are not maintained on a computerized data base capable of generating summary reports from the records.

(5) *Records of pressure tests.* The owner or operator who elects to pressure test a process equipment train and supply lines between storage and processing areas to demonstrate compliance with this section is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (g)(2), (g)(3), (g)(4), and (g)(6) of this section. Instead, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(i) The identification of each product, or product code, produced during the calendar year. It is not necessary to identify individual items of equipment in the process equipment train.

(ii) Records demonstrating the proportion of the time during the calendar year the equipment is in use in the process that is subject to the provisions of this subpart. Examples of suitable documentation are records of time in use for individual pieces of equipment or average time in use for the

process unit. These records are not required if the owner or operator does not adjust monitoring frequency by the time in use, as provided in §63.178(c)(3)(iii).

(iii) Physical tagging of the equipment to identify that it is in organic HAP service and subject to the provisions of this section is not required. Equipment in a process subject to the provisions of this appendix may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by other appropriate methods.

(iv) The dates of each pressure test required in §63.178(b), the test pressure, and the pressure drop observed during the test.

(v) Records of any visible, audible, or olfactory evidence of fluid loss.

(vi) When a process equipment train does not pass two consecutive pressure tests, the following information shall be recorded in a log and kept for 2 years:

(A) The date of each pressure test and the date of each leak repair attempt.

(B) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(C) The reason for the delay of repair.

(D) The expected date for delivery of the replacement equipment and the actual date of delivery of the replacement equipment.

(E) The date of successful repair.

(6) *Records of compressor compliance tests.* The dates and results of each compliance test required for compressors subject to the provisions in §63.164(i) and the dates and results of the monitoring following a pressure release for each pressure relief device subject to the provisions in §§63.165(a) and (b). The results shall include:

(i) The background level measured during each compliance test.

(ii) The maximum instrument reading measured at each piece of equipment during each compliance test.

(7) *Records for closed-vent systems.* The owner or operator shall maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs (g)(7)(i) through (g)(7)(iii) of this section for closed-vent systems and control devices subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section. The records specified in paragraph (g)(7)(i) of this section shall be retained for the life of the equipment. The records specified in paragraphs (g)(7)(ii) and (g)(7)(iii) of this section shall be retained for 2 years.

(i) The design specifications and performance demonstrations specified in paragraphs (g)(7)(i)(A) through (g)(7)(i)(D) of this section.

(A) Detailed schematics, design specifications of the control device, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(B) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(C) The flare design (i.e., steam assisted, air assisted, or nonassisted) and the results of the compliance demonstration required by §63.11(b).

(D) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section, to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(ii) Records of operation of closed-vent systems and control devices.

(A) Dates and durations when the closed-vent systems and control devices required in paragraph (c) of this section and §§63.164 through 63.166 are not operated as designed as indicated by the monitored parameters, including periods when a flare pilot light system does not have a flame.

(B) Dates and durations during which the monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

(C) Dates and durations of startups and shutdowns of control devices required in paragraph (c)(7) of this section and §§63.164 through 63.166.

(iii) Records of inspections of closed-vent systems subject to the provisions of §63.172.

(A) For each inspection conducted in accordance with the provisions of §63.172(f)(1) or (f)(2) during which no leaks were detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(B) For each inspection conducted in accordance with the provisions of §63.172(f)(1) or (f)(2) during which leaks were detected, the information specified in paragraph (g)(4) of this section shall be recorded.

(8) *Records for components in heavy liquid service.* Information, data, and analysis used to determine that a piece of equipment or process is in heavy liquid service shall be recorded. Such a determination shall include an analysis or demonstration that the process fluids do not meet the criteria of ''in light liquid or gas service.'' Examples of information that could document this include, but are not limited to, records of chemicals purchased for the process, analyses of process stream composition, engineering calculations, or process knowledge.

(9) *Records of exempt components.* Identification, either by list, location (area or group) of equipment in organic HAP service less than 300 hours per year subject to the provisions of this section.

(10) *Records of alternative means of compliance determination.* Owners and operators choosing to comply with the requirements of § 63.179 shall maintain the following records:

(i) Identification of the process(es) and the organic HAP they handle.

(ii) A schematic of the process, enclosure, and closed-vent system.

(iii) A description of the system used to create a negative pressure in the enclosure to ensure that all emissions are routed to the control device.

(h) *Reporting Requirements.* (1) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this section shall submit the reports listed in paragraphs (h)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section.

(i) A Notification of Compliance Status Report described in paragraph (h)(2) of this section,

(ii) Periodic Reports described in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, and

(2) *Notification of compliance report.* Each owner or operator of a source subject to this section shall submit the information specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section in the Notification of Compliance Status Report described in § 63.1260(f).

(i) The notification shall provide the information listed in paragraphs (h)(2)(i)(A) through (C) of this section for each process subject to the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section.

(A) Process group identification.

(B) Approximate number of each equipment type (e.g., valves, pumps) in organic HAP service, excluding equipment in vacuum service.

(C) Method of compliance with the standard (for example, ''monthly leak detection and repair'' or ''equipped with dual mechanical seals'').

(ii) The notification shall provide the information listed in paragraphs (h)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section for each process subject to the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(ix) of this section and § 63.178(b).

(A) Products or product codes subject to the provisions of this section, and

(B) Planned schedule for pressure testing when equipment is configured for production of products subject to the provisions of this section.

(iii) The notification shall provide the information listed in paragraphs (h)(2)(iii)(A) and (B) of this section for each process subject to the requirements in § 63.179.

(A) Process identification.

(B) A description of the system used to create a negative pressure in the enclosure and the control device used to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section.

(iv) Any change in the information submitted under paragraph (h) of this section shall be provided to the Administrator as a part of subsequent Periodic Reports. Section 63.9(j) shall not apply to the Notification of Compliance Status Report described in this paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

(3) *Periodic reports.* The owner or operator of a source subject to this section shall submit Periodic Reports.

(i) A report containing the information in paragraphs (h)(3)(ii), (h)(3)(iii), and (h)(3)(iv) of this section shall be submitted semiannually starting 6 months after the Notification of Compliance Status Report, as required in paragraph (h)(2) of this section. The first periodic report shall cover the first 6 months after the compliance date specified in § 63.1250(e). Each subsequent periodic report shall cover the 6 month period following the preceding period.

(ii) For equipment complying with the provisions of paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section, the summary information listed in paragraphs

(h)(3)(ii)(A) through (L) of this section for each monitoring period during the 6-month period.

(A) The number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, the percent leakers, and the total number of valves monitored;

(B) The number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in paragraph (e)(7) of this section, identifying the number of those that are determined nonrepairable;

(C) The number of pumps and agitators for which leaks were detected as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the percent leakers, and the total number of pumps and agitators monitored;

(D) The number of pumps and agitators for which leaks were not repaired as required in paragraph (c)(3) of this section;

(E) The number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in §63.164(f);

(F) The number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §63.164(g);

(G) The number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in §63.174(a), the percent of connectors leaking, and the total number of connectors monitored;

(H) The number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §63.174(d), identifying the number of those that are determined nonrepairable;

(I) The facts that explain any delay of repairs and, where appropriate, why a process shutdown was technically infeasible.

(J) The results of all monitoring to show compliance with §§63.164(i), 63.165(a), and 63.172(f) conducted within the semiannual reporting period.

(K) If applicable, the initiation of a monthly monitoring program under either paragraph (c)(4)(ii) or paragraph (e)(4)(i) of this section.

(L) If applicable, notification of a change in connector monitoring alternatives as described in §63.174(c)(1).

(iii) For owners or operators electing to meet the requirements of §63.178(b), the report shall include the information listed in paragraphs (h)(3)(iii)(A) through (E) of this paragraph for each process.

(A) Product process equipment train identification;

(B) The number of pressure tests conducted;

(C) The number of pressure tests where the equipment train failed either the retest or two consecutive pressure tests;

(D) The facts that explain any delay of repairs; and

(E) The results of all monitoring to determine compliance with §63.172(f) of subpart H.

(iv) Any revisions to items reported in earlier Notification of Compliance Status Report, if the method of compliance has changed since the last report or any other changes to the information reported has occurred.

§63.1256 Standards: Wastewater.

(a) *General.* Each owner or operator of any affected source (existing or new) shall comply with the general wastewater requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) *Identify wastewater that requires control.* For each POD, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in either paragraph (a)(1)(i), or (ii) of this section to determine whether a wastewater stream is an affected wastewater stream that requires control for soluble and/or partially soluble HAP compounds or to designate the wastewater stream as an affected wastewater stream, respectively. The owner or operator may use a combination of the approaches in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section for different affected wastewater generated at the source. The owner or operator shall also comply with the requirements for multiphase discharges in paragraph (a)(4) of this section. Wastewater identified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section is exempt from the provisions of this subpart.

(i) *Determine characteristics of a wastewater stream.* At new and existing sources, a wastewater stream is an affected wastewater stream if the annual average concentration and annual load exceed any of the criteria specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section. At new sources, a wastewater stream is subject to additional

control requirements if the annual average concentration and annual load exceed the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(D) of this section. The owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of § 63.1257(e)(1) to determine the annual average concentrations and annual load of partially soluble and soluble HAP compounds.

(A) The wastewater stream contains partially soluble HAP compounds at an annual average concentration greater than 1,300 ppmw, and the total soluble and partially soluble HAP load in all wastewater from the PMPU exceeds 1 Mg/yr.

(B) The wastewater stream contains partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds at an annual average concentration of 5,200 ppmw, and the total soluble and partially soluble HAP load in all wastewater from the PMPU exceeds 1 Mg/yr.

(C) The wastewater stream contains partially soluble and/or soluble HAP at an annual average concentration of greater than 10,000 ppmw, and the total partially soluble and/or soluble HAP load in all wastewater from the affected source is greater than 1 Mg/yr.

(D) The wastewater stream contains soluble HAP compounds at an annual average concentration greater than 110,000 ppmw, and the total soluble and partially soluble HAP load in all wastewater from the PMPU exceeds 1 Mg/yr.

(ii) *Designate wastewater as affected wastewater.* For existing sources, the owner or operator may elect to designate wastewater streams as meeting the criteria of either paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A),(B), or (C) of this section. For new sources, the owner or operator may elect to designate wastewater streams meeting the criterion in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(D) or for wastewater known to contain no soluble HAP, as meeting the criterion in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section. For designated wastewater the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section shall be followed, except as specified in paragraphs (g)(8)(i), (g)(9)(i), and (g)(10) of this section. The owner or operator is not required to determine the annual average concentration or load for each designated wastewater stream for the purposes of this section.

(A) From the POD for the wastewater stream that is designated as an affected wastewater stream to the location where the owner or operator elects to designate such wastewater stream as an affected wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with all applicable emission suppression requirements specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section.

(B) From the location where the owner or operator designates a wastewater stream as an affected wastewater stream, such wastewater stream shall be managed in accordance with all applicable emission suppression requirements specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section and with the treatment requirements in paragraph (g) of this section.

(iii) *Scrubber Effluent.* Effluent from a water scrubber that has been used to control Table 2 HAP-containing vent streams that are controlled in order to meet the process vent requirements in § 63.1254 of this subpart is considered an affected wastewater stream.

(2) *Requirements for affected wastewater.* (i) An owner or operator of a facility shall comply with the applicable requirements for wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, containers, individual drain systems, and oil/water separators as specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (g)(3) of this section.

(ii) Comply with the applicable requirements for control of soluble and partially soluble compounds as specified in paragraph (g) of this section. Alternatively, the owner or operator may elect to comply with the treatment provisions specified in paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(iii) Comply with the applicable monitoring and inspection requirements specified in § 63.1258.

(iv) Comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in §§ 63.1259 and 63.1260.

(3) *Exempt wastewater.* The following wastewaters are not subject to the wastewater provisions of this part:

(i) Stormwater from segregated sewers;

(ii) Water from fire-fighting and deluge systems, including testing of such systems;

(iii) Spills; and

(iv) Water from safety showers.

(4) *Requirements for multiphase discharges.* The owner or operator shall not discharge a separate phase that can be isolated through gravity separation from the aqueous phase to a waste management or treatment unit, unless the stream is discharged to a treatment unit in compliance with paragraph (g)(13) of this section.

(5) *Offsite treatment or onsite treatment not owned or operated by the source.* The owner or operator may elect to transfer affected wastewater streams that contain less than 50 ppmw of partially soluble HAP or a residual removed from such affected wastewater to an onsite treatment operation not owned or operated by the owner or operator of the source generating the wastewater or residual, or to an offsite treatment operation, provided that the waste management units up to the activated sludge unit are covered or the owner or operator demonstrates that less than 5 percent of the total soluble HAP is emitted from the these units.

(i) The owner or operator transferring the wastewater or residual shall:

(A) Comply with the provisions specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section for each waste management unit that receives or manages affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater prior to shipment or transport.

(B) Include a notice with each shipment or transport of affected wastewater or residual removed from affected wastewater. The notice shall state that the affected wastewater or residual contains organic HAP that are to be treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart. When the transport is continuous or ongoing (for example, discharge to a publicly-owned treatment works), the notice shall be submitted to the treatment operator initially and whenever there is a change in the required treatment. The owner or operator shall keep a record of the notice in accordance with §63.1259(g).

(ii) The owner or operator may not transfer the affected wastewater or residual unless the transferee has submitted to the EPA a written certification that the transferee will manage and treat any affected wastewater or residual removed from affected wastewater received from a source subject to the requirements of this subpart in accordance with the requirements of either:

(A) Paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section; or

(B) Subpart D of this part if alternative emission limitations have been granted the transferor in accordance with those provisions; or

(C) Section 63.6(g).

(iii) The certifying entity may revoke the written certification by sending a written statement to the EPA and the owner or operator giving at least 90 days notice that the certifying entity is rescinding acceptance of responsibility for compliance with the regulatory provisions listed in this paragraph. Upon expiration of the notice period, the owner or operator may not transfer the wastewater stream or residual to the treatment operation.

(iv) By providing this written certification to the EPA, the certifying entity accepts responsibility for compliance with the regulatory provisions listed in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section with respect to any shipment of wastewater or residual covered by the written certification. Failure to abide by any of those provisions with respect to such shipments may result in enforcement action by the EPA against the certifying entity in accordance with the enforcement provisions applicable to violations of these provisions by owners or operators of sources.

(v) Written certifications and revocation statements, to the EPA from the transferees of wastewater or residuals shall be signed by the responsible official of the certifying entity, provide the name and address of the certifying entity, and be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office at the addresses listed in §63.13. Such written certifications are not transferable by the treater.

(b) *Wastewater tanks.* For each wastewater tank that receives, manages, or treats affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section as specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(1) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain a fixed roof except when the contents of the wastewater tank are heated, treated by means of an exothermic reaction, or sparged, during which time the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. For the purposes of this paragraph, the requirements of paragraph (b)(2) of this section are satisfied by operating and maintaining a fixed roof if the owner or operator demonstrates that the total soluble and partially soluble HAP emissions from the wastewater tank are no more than 5 percent higher than the emissions would be if the contents of the wastewater tank were not heated, treated by an exothermic reaction, or sparged.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (b)(3) through (9) of this section and shall operate and maintain one of the emission control techniques listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) A fixed roof and a closed-vent system that routes the organic HAP vapors vented from the wastewater tank to a control device; or

(ii) A fixed roof and an internal floating roof that meets the requirements specified in § 63.119(b), with the differences noted in § 63.1257(c)(3)(i) through (iii) for the purposes of this subpart; or

(iii) An external floating roof that meets the requirements specified in §§ 63.119(c), 63.120(b)(5), and 63.120(b)(6), with the differences noted in § 63.1257(c)(3)(i) through (v) for the purposes of this subpart.

(3) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the fixed roof shall meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, the control device shall meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section, and the closed-vent system shall meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section.

(i) The fixed roof shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iv) of this section, the fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed position (e.g., covered by a lid) at all times that the wastewater tank contains affected wastewater or residual removed from affected wastewater except when it is necessary to use the opening for wastewater sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(ii) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section.

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iv) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of § 63.1258(h).

(iv) For any fixed roof tank and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(4) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, the floating roof shall be inspected according to the procedures specified in § 63.120(a)(2) and (3), with the differences noted in § 63.1257(c)(3)(iv) for the purposes of this subpart.

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, if the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section, seal gaps shall be measured according to the procedures specified in § 63.120(b)(2)(i) through (b)(4) and the wastewater tank shall be inspected to determine compliance with § 63.120(b)(5) and (6) according to the schedule specified in § 63.120(b)(1)(i) through (iii).

(6) If the owner or operator determines that it is unsafe to perform the seal gap measurements specified in § 63.120(b)(2)(i) through (b)(4) or to inspect the wastewater tank to determine compliance with § 63.120(b)(5) and (6) because the floating roof appears to be structurally unsound and poses an imminent or potential danger to inspecting personnel, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(6)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator shall empty and remove the wastewater tank from service within 45 calendar days of determining that the roof is unsafe. If the wastewater tank cannot be emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to two extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include an explanation of why it was unsafe to perform the inspection or seal gap measurement, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the wastewater tank will be emptied as soon as possible.

(7) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, each wastewater tank shall be inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, for improper work practices in accordance with §63.1258(g). For wastewater tanks, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access door or other opening when such door or opening is not in use.

(8) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, each wastewater tank shall be inspected for control equipment failures as defined in paragraph (b)(8)(i) of this section according to the schedule in paragraphs (b)(8)(ii) and (iii) of this section in accordance with §63.1258(g).

(i) Control equipment failures for wastewater tanks include, but are not limited to, the conditions specified in paragraphs (b)(8)(i)(A) through (I) of this section.

(A) The floating roof is not resting on either the surface of the liquid or on the leg supports.

(B) There is stored liquid on the floating roof.

(C) A rim seal is detached from the floating roof.

(D) There are holes, tears, cracks or gaps in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof.

(E) There are visible gaps between the seal of an internal floating roof and the wall of the wastewater tank.

(F) There are gaps between the metallic shoe seal or the liquid mounted primary seal of an external floating roof and the wall of the wastewater tank that exceed 212 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter or the width of any portion of any gap between the primary seal and the tank wall exceeds 3.81 centimeters.

(G) There are gaps between the secondary seal of an external floating roof and the wall of the wastewater tank that exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter or the width of any portion of any gap between the secondary seal and the tank wall exceeds 1.27 centimeters.

(H) Where a metallic shoe seal is used on an external floating roof, one end of the metallic shoe does not extend into the stored liquid or one end of the metallic shoe does not extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 centimeters above the surface of the stored liquid.

(I) A gasket, joint, lid, cover, or door has a crack or gap, or is broken.

(ii) The owner or operator shall inspect for the control equipment failures in paragraphs (b)(8)(i)(A) through (H) according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (b)(4) and (5) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator shall inspect for the control equipment failures in paragraph (b)(8)(i)(I) of this section initially, and semiannually thereafter.

(9) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 45 calendar days after identification. If a failure that is detected during inspections required by this section cannot be repaired within 45 calendar days and if the tank cannot be emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to two extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include a description of the failure, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the tank will be emptied as soon as practical.

(c) *Surface impoundments.* For each surface impoundment that receives, manages, or treats affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected

wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain on each surface impoundment either a cover (e.g., air-supported structure or rigid cover) and a closed-vent system that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors vented from the surface impoundment to a control device in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this section, or a floating flexible membrane cover as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) The cover and all openings shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, the cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed position (e.g., covered by a lid) at all times that affected wastewater or residual removed from affected wastewater is in the surface impoundment except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(C) The cover shall be used at all times that affected wastewater or residual removed from affected wastewater is in the surface impoundment except during removal of treatment residuals in accordance with 40 CFR 268.4 or closure of the surface impoundment in accordance with 40 CFR 264.228.

(ii) Floating flexible membrane covers shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section.

(A) The floating flexible cover shall be designed to float on the liquid surface during normal operations, and to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid.

(B) The cover shall be fabricated from a synthetic membrane material that is either:

(*1*) High density polyethylene (HDPE) with a thickness no less than 2.5 millimeters (100 mils); or

(*2*) A material or a composite of different materials determined to have both organic permeability properties that are equivalent to those of the material listed in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(B)(*1*) of this section, and chemical and physical properties that maintain the material integrity for the intended service life of the material.

(C) The cover shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between cover section seams or between the interface of the cover edge and its foundation mountings.

(D) Except as provided for in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(E) of this section, each opening in the floating membrane cover shall be equipped with a closure device designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device.

(E) The floating membrane cover may be equipped with one or more emergency cover drains for removal of stormwater. Each emergency cover drain shall be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(F) The closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of organic HAP to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered in designing the closure devices shall include: the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the surface impoundment; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the surface impoundment on which the floating membrane cover is installed.

(G) Whenever affected wastewater or residual from affected wastewater is in the surface impoundment, the floating membrane cover shall float on the liquid and each closure device shall be secured in the closed position. Opening of closure devices or removal of the cover is allowed to provide access to the surface impoundment for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations and/or to remove accumulated sludge

or other residues from the bottom of surface impoundment. Openings shall be maintained in accordance with §63.1258(h).

(iii) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section.

(iv) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with §63.1258(h).

(v) For any cover and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in §63.1258(h).

(2) Each surface impoundment shall be inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, for improper work practices and control equipment failures in accordance with §63.1258(g).

(i) For surface impoundments, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access hatch or other opening when such hatch or opening is not in use.

(ii) For surface impoundments, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, any time a joint, lid, cover, or door has a crack or gap, or is broken.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 45 calendar days after identification.

(d) *Containers.* For each container that receives, manages, or treats affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain a cover on each container used to handle, transfer, or store affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section, if the capacity of the container is greater than 0.42 m^3, the cover and all openings (e.g., bungs, hatches, sampling ports, and pressure relief devices) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.1258(h).

(ii) If the capacity of the container is less than or equal to 0.42 m^3, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (d)(1)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) The container must meet existing Department of Transportation specifications and testing requirements under 49 CFR part 178; or

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section, the cover and all openings shall be maintained without leaks as specified in §63.1258(h).

(iii) The cover and all openings shall be maintained in a closed position (e.g., covered by a lid) at all times that affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater is in the container except when it is necessary to use the opening for filling, removal, inspection, sampling, or pressure relief events related to safety considerations.

(2) For containers with a capacity greater than or equal to 0.42 m^3, either a submerged fill pipe shall be used when a container is being filled by pumping with affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater or the container shall be located within an enclosure with a closed-vent system that routes the organic HAP vapors vented from the container to a control device.

(i) The submerged fill pipe outlet shall extend to no more than 6 inches or within two fill pipe diameters of the bottom of the container while the container is being filled.

(ii) The cover shall remain in place and all openings shall be maintained in a closed position except for those openings required for the submerged fill pipe and for venting of the container to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the container or cover.

(3) During treatment of affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater, including aeration, thermal or other treatment, in a container, whenever it is necessary for the container to be open, the container shall be located within an enclosure with a closed-vent system that routes

the organic HAP vapors vented from the container to a control device.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section, the enclosure and all openings (e.g., doors, hatches) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(ii) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section.

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with § 63.1258(h).

(iv) For any enclosure and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(4) Each container shall be inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, for improper work practices and control equipment failures in accordance with § 63.1258(g).

(i) For containers, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access hatch or other opening when such hatch or opening is not in use.

(ii) For containers, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, any time a cover or door has a gap or crack, or is broken.

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after identification.

(e) *Individual drain systems.* For each individual drain system that receives or manages affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (e) (1), (2), and (3) or with paragraphs (e) (4), (5), and (6) of this section.

(1) If the owner or operator elects to comply with this paragraph, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain on each opening in the individual drain system a cover and if vented, route the vapors to a process or through a closed-vent system to a control device. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) (i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The cover and all openings shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section, the cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(B) The cover and all openings shall be maintained in a closed position at all times that affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater is in the drain system except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(ii) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section.

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with § 63.1258(h).

(iv) For any cover and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(v) The individual drain system shall be designed and operated to segregate the vapors within the system from other drain systems and the atmosphere.

(2) Each individual drain system shall be inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, for improper work practices and control equipment failures, in accordance with § 63.1258(g).

(i) For individual drain systems, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access hatch or other opening when such hatch or opening is not in use for sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(ii) For individual drain systems, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, any time a joint, lid, cover, or door has a gap or crack, or is broken.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, when an improper

work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after identification.

(4) If the owner or operator elects to comply with this paragraph, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(4) (i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Each drain shall be equipped with water seal controls or a tightly fitting cap or plug. The owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (e)(4)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) For each drain equipped with a water seal, the owner or operator shall ensure that the water seal is maintained. For example, a flow-monitoring device indicating positive flow from a main to a branch water line supplying a trap or water being continuously dripped into the trap by a hose could be used to verify flow of water to the trap. Visual observation is also an acceptable alternative.

(B) If a water seal is used on a drain receiving affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall either extend the pipe discharging the wastewater below the liquid surface in the water seal of the receiving drain, or install a flexible shield (or other enclosure which restricts wind motion across the open area between the pipe and the drain) that encloses the space between the pipe discharging the wastewater to the drain receiving the wastewater. (Water seals which are used on hubs receiving wastewater that is not subject to the provisions of this subpart for the purpose of eliminating cross ventilation to drains carrying affected wastewater are not required to have a flexible cap or extended subsurface discharging pipe.)

(ii) Each junction box shall be equipped with a tightly fitting solid cover (i.e., no visible gaps, cracks, or holes) which shall be kept in place at all times except during inspection and maintenance. If the junction box is vented, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (e)(4)(ii) (A) or (B) of this section.

(A) The junction box shall be vented to a process or through a closed-vent system to a control device. The closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of §63.1258(h) and the control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section.

(B) If the junction box is filled and emptied by gravity flow (i.e., there is no pump) or is operated with no more than slight fluctuations in the liquid level, the owner or operator may vent the junction box to the atmosphere provided that the junction box complies with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(4)(ii)(B) (*1*) and (*2*) of this section.

(*1*) The vent pipe shall be at least 90 centimeters in length and no greater than 10.2 centimeters in nominal inside diameter.

(*2*) Water seals shall be installed and maintained at the wastewater entrance(s) to or exit from the junction box restricting ventilation in the individual drain system and between components in the individual drain system. The owner or operator shall demonstrate (e.g., by visual inspection or smoke test) upon request by the Administrator that the junction box water seal is properly designed and restricts ventilation.

(iii) Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or enclosed in a manner so as to have no visible gaps or cracks in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces. (Note: This provision applies to sewers located inside and outside of buildings.)

(5) Equipment used to comply with paragraphs (e)(4) (i), (ii), or (iii) of this section shall be inspected as follows:

(i) Each drain using a tightly fitting cap or plug shall be visually inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, to ensure caps or plugs are in place and that there are no gaps, cracks, or other holes in the cap or plug.

(ii) Each junction box shall be visually inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, to ensure that there are no gaps, cracks, or other holes in the cover.

(iii) The unburied portion of each sewer line shall be visually inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter,

for indication of cracks or gaps that could result in air emissions.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, when a gap, hole, or crack is identified in a joint or cover, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification, and repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after identification.

(f) *Oil-water separators.* For each oil-water separator that receives, manages, or treats affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (f)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain one of the following:

(i) A fixed roof and a closed-vent system that routes the organic HAP vapors vented from the oil-water separator to a control device. The fixed roof, closed-vent system, and control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section;

(ii) A floating roof that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 60.693–2(a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). For portions of the oil-water separator where it is infeasible to construct and operate a floating roof, such as over the weir mechanism, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain a fixed roof, closed-vent system, and control device that meet the requirements specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(2) A fixed roof shall meet the requirements of paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, a control device shall meet the requirements of paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, and a closed-vent system shall meet the requirements of (f)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) The fixed roof shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Except as provided in (f)(2)(iv) of this section, the fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.1258(h).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the oil-water separator contains affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(ii) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section.

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(iv) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of § 63.1258(h).

(iv) For any fixed-roof and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements of § 63.1258(h).

(3) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section, seal gaps shall be measured according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR part 60, subpart QQQ § 60.696(d)(1) and the schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Measurement of primary seal gaps shall be performed within 60 calendar days after installation of the floating roof and introduction of affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater and once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurement of secondary seal gaps shall be performed within 60 calendar days after installation of the floating roof and introduction of affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater and once every year thereafter.

(4) Each oil-water separator shall be inspected initially, and semiannually thereafter, for improper work practices in accordance with § 63.1258(g). For oil-water separators, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open or ungasketed any access door or other opening when such door or opening is not in use.

(5) Each oil-water separator shall be inspected for control equipment failures as defined in paragraph (f)(5)(i) of this section according to the schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(5)(ii) and (iii) of this section.

(i) For oil-water separators, control equipment failure includes, but is not

limited to, the conditions specified in paragraphs (f)(5)(i)(A) through (G) of this section.

(A) The floating roof is not resting on either the surface of the liquid or on the leg supports.

(B) There is stored liquid on the floating roof.

(C) A rim seal is detached from the floating roof.

(D) There are holes, tears, or other open spaces in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof.

(E) There are gaps between the primary seal and the separator wall that exceed 67 square centimeters per meter of separator wall perimeter or the width of any portion of any gap between the primary seal and the separator wall exceeds 3.8 centimeters.

(F) There are gaps between the secondary seal and the separator wall that exceed 6.7 square centimeters per meter of separator wall perimeter or the width of any portion of any gap between the secondary seal and the separator wall exceeds 1.3 centimeters.

(G) A gasket, joint, lid, cover, or door has a gap or crack, or is broken.

(ii) The owner or operator shall inspect for the control equipment failures in paragraphs (f)(5)(i)(A) through (F) according to the schedule specified in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator shall inspect for control equipment failures in paragraph (f)(5)(i)(G) of this section initially, and semiannually thereafter.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 45 calendar days after identification.

(g) *Performance standards for treatment processes managing wastewater and/or residuals removed from wastewater.* This section specifies the performance standards for treating affected wastewater. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (6) of this section. Where multiple compliance options are provided, the options may be used in combination for different wastewater and/or for different compounds (e.g., soluble versus partially soluble compounds) in the same wastewater, except where otherwise provided in this section. Once affected wastewater or a residual removed from affected wastewater has been treated in accordance with this subpart, it is no longer subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(1) *Existing source.* For a wastewater stream at an existing source that exceeds or is designated to exceed the concentration and load criteria in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with a control option in paragraph (g)(8) of this section. For a wastewater stream at an existing source that exceeds the concentration and load criteria in either paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) or (C) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with a control option in paragraph (g)(8) of this section and a control option in paragraph (g)(9) of this section. As an alternative to the control options in paragraphs (g)(8) and (g)(9) of this section, the owner or operator may comply with a control option in either paragraph (g)(10), (11) or (13) of this section, as applicable.

(2) *New source.* For a wastewater stream at a new source that exceeds or is designated to exceed the concentration and load criteria in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with a control option in paragraph (g)(8) of this section. For wastewater at a new source that exceeds the concentration and load criteria in either paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) or (C) of this section, but does not exceed the criteria in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(D) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with a control option in paragraph (g)(8) of this section and a control option in paragraph (g)(9) of this section. As an alternative to the control options in paragraphs (g)(8) and/or (9) of this section, the owner or operator may comply with a control option in either paragraph (g)(10), (11), or (13) of this section, as applicable. For a wastewater stream at a new source that exceeds or is designated to exceed the concentration and load criteria in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(D) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with a control option in paragraph (g)(12) or (13) of this section.

(3) *Biological treatment processes.* Biological treatment processes in compliance with this section may be either open or closed biological treatment processes as defined in § 63.1251. An open biological treatment process in compliance with this section need not be covered and vented to a control device. An open or a closed biological treatment process in compliance with this section and using § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(E) or (F) to demonstrate compliance is not subject to the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. A closed biological treatment process in compliance with this section and using § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(G) to demonstrate compliance shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. Waste management units upstream of an open or closed biological treatment process shall meet the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, as applicable.

(4) *Performance tests and design evaluations.* If the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) option [paragraph (g)(13) of this section] or the enhanced biological treatment process for soluble HAP compounds option [paragraph (g)(10) of this section] is selected to comply with this section, neither a design evaluation nor a performance test is required. For any other nonbiological treatment process, and for closed biological treatment processes as defined in § 63.1251, the owner or operator shall conduct either a design evaluation as specified in § 63.1257(e)(2)(ii) or performance test as specified in § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii). For each open biological treatment process as defined in § 63.1251, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test as specified in § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(E) or (F).

(5) *Control device requirements.* When gases are vented from the treatment process, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable control device requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section and § 63.1257(e)(3), and the applicable leak inspection provisions specified in § 63.1258(h). This requirement is in addition to the requirements for treatment systems specified in paragraphs (g)(8) through (14) of this section. This requirement does not apply to any open biological treatment process that meets the mass removal requirements.

(6) *Residuals: general.* When residuals result from treating affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements for residuals specified in paragraph (g)(14) of this section.

(7) *Treatment using a series of treatment processes.* In all cases where the wastewater provisions in this subpart allow or require the use of a treatment process or control device to comply with emissions limitations, the owner or operator may use multiple treatment processes or control devices, respectively. For combinations of treatment processes where the wastewater stream is conveyed by hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with either the requirements of paragraph (g)(7)(i) or (ii) of this section. For combinations of treatment processes where the wastewater stream is not conveyed by hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (g)(7)(ii) of this section. For combinations of control devices, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (g)(7)(i) of this section.

(i) *Compliance across the combination of all treatment units or control devices in series.* (A) For combinations of treatment processes, the wastewater stream shall be conveyed by hard-piping between the treatment processes. For combinations of control devices, the vented gas stream shall be conveyed by hard-piping between the control devices.

(B) For combinations of treatment processes, each treatment process shall meet the applicable requirements of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (g)(3) of this section.

(C) The owner or operator shall identify, and keep a record of, the combination of treatment processes or of control devices, including identification of the first and last treatment process or control device. The owner or operator shall include this information as part of the treatment process description reported in the Notification of Compliance Status.

(D) The performance test or design evaluation shall determine compliance across the combination of treatment processes or control devices. If a performance test is conducted, the ''inlet'' shall be the point at which the wastewater stream or residual enters the first treatment process, or the vented gas stream enters the first control device. The ''outlet'' shall be the point at which the treated wastewater stream exits the last treatment process, or the vented gas stream exits the last control device.

(ii) *Compliance across individual units.* (A) For combinations of treatment processes, each treatment process shall meet the applicable requirements of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section except as provided in paragraph (g)(3) of this section.

(B) The owner or operator shall identify, and keep a record of, the combination of treatment processes, including identification of the first and last treatment process. The owner or operator shall include this information as part of the treatment process description reported in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(C) The owner or operator shall determine the mass removed or destroyed by each treatment process. The performance test or design evaluation shall determine compliance for the combination of treatment processes by adding together the mass removed or destroyed by each treatment process and determine the overall control efficiency of the treatment system.

(8) *Control options: Wastewater containing partially soluble HAP compounds.* The owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (g)(8)(i) or (ii) of this section for the control of partially soluble HAP compounds at new or existing sources.

(i) *50 ppmw concentration option.* The owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (g)(8)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) Reduce, by removal or destruction, the concentration of total partially soluble HAP compounds to a level less than 50 ppmw as determined by the procedures specified in §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(B).

(B) This option shall not be used when the treatment process is a biological treatment process. This option shall not be used when the wastewater is designated as an affected wastewater as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. Dilution shall not be used to achieve compliance with this option.

(ii) *Percent mass removal/destruction option.* The owner or operator shall reduce, by removal or destruction, the mass of total partially soluble HAP compounds by 99 percent or more. The removal destruction efficiency shall be determined by the procedures specified in §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(C), for noncombustion, nonbiological treatment processes; §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(D), for combustion processes; and §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(F) or (G) for biological treatment processes.

(9) *Control options: Wastewater containing soluble HAP compounds.* The owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (g)(9)(i) or (ii) of this section for the control of soluble HAP compounds at new or existing sources.

(i) *520 ppmw concentration option.* The owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (g)(9)(i)(A) and (B) of this section.

(A) Reduce, by removal or destruction, the concentration of total soluble HAP compounds to a level less than 520 ppmw as determined in the procedures specified in §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(B).

(B) This option shall not be used when the treatment process is a biological treatment process. This option shall not be used when the wastewater is designated as an affected wastewater as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. Dilution shall not be used to achieve compliance with this option.

(ii) *Percent mass removal/destruction option.* The owner or operator shall reduce, by removal or destruction, the mass of total soluble HAP by 90 percent or more. The removal/destruction efficiency shall be determined by the procedures in §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(C), for noncombustion, nonbiological treatment processes; §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(D), for combustion processes; and §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(F) or (G) for biological treatment processes.

(10) *Control option: Enhanced biotreatment for wastewater containing soluble HAP.* The owner or operator may elect to treat affected wastewater streams containing soluble HAP and less than

50 ppmw partially soluble HAP in an enhanced biological treatment system, as defined in § 63.1251. This option shall not be used when the wastewater is designated as an affected wastewater as specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. These treatment processes are exempt from the design evaluation or performance tests requirements specified in paragraph (g)(4) of this section.

(11) *95-percent mass reduction option, for biological treatment processes.* The owner or operator of a new or existing source using biological treatment for any affected wastewater shall reduce the mass of total soluble and partially soluble HAP sent to that biological treatment unit by at least 95 percent. All wastewater as defined in § 63.1251 entering such a biological treatment unit from PMPU's subject to this subpart shall be included in the demonstration of the 95-percent mass removal. The owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (g)(11)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(11)(iv) of this section, the owner or operator shall ensure that all wastewater from PMPU's subject to this subpart entering a biological treatment unit are treated to destroy at least 95-percent total mass of all soluble and partially soluble HAP compounds.

(ii) For open biological treatment processes, compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(E). For closed aerobic biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(E) or (G). For closed anaerobic biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(G).

(iii) For each treatment process or waste management unit that receives, manages, or treats wastewater subject to this paragraph, from the POD to the biological treatment unit, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section for control of air emissions. When complying with this paragraph, the term affected wastewater in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section shall mean all wastewater from PMPU's, not just affected wastewater.

(iv) If wastewater is in compliance with the requirements in paragraph (g)(8), (9), or (12) of this section before entering the biological treatment unit, the hazardous air pollutants mass of that wastewater is not required to be included in the total mass flow rate entering the biological treatment unit for the purpose of demonstrating compliance.

(12) *Percent mass removal/destruction option for soluble HAP compounds at new sources.* The owner or operator of a new source shall reduce, by removal or destruction, the mass flow rate of total soluble HAP from affected wastewater by 99 percent or more. The removal/destruction efficiency shall be determined by the procedures in § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(C), for noncombustion, nonbiological treatment processes; § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(D), for combustion processes; and § 63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(F) or (G) for biological treatment processes.

(13) *Treatment in a RCRA unit option.* The owner or operator shall treat the affected wastewater or residual in a unit identified in, and complying with, paragraph (g)(13)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section. These units are exempt from the design evaluation or performance tests requirements specified in paragraph (g)(4) of this section and § 63.1257(e)(2), and from the monitoring requirements specified in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section, as well as recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with monitoring and performance tests.

(i) The wastewater or residual is discharged to a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O, or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O;

(ii) The wastewater or residual is discharged to a process heater or boiler burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator:

(A) Has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H; or

(B) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(iii) The wastewater or residual is discharged to an underground injection well for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 or 40 CFR part 144 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 122. The owner or operator shall comply with all applicable requirements of this subpart prior to the point where the wastewater enters the underground portion of the injection well.

(14) *Residuals.* For each residual removed from affected wastewater, the owner or operator shall control for air emissions by complying with paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section and by complying with one of the provisions in paragraphs (g)(14)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Recycle the residual to a production process or sell the residual for the purpose of recycling. Once a residual is returned to a production process, the residual is no longer subject to this section.

(ii) Return the residual to the treatment process.

(iii) Treat the residual to destroy the total combined mass flow rate of soluble and/or partially soluble HAP compounds by 99 percent or more, as determined by the procedures specified in §63.1257(e)(2)(iii)(C) or (D).

(iv) Comply with the requirements for RCRA treatment options specified in paragraph (g)(13) of this section.

(h) *Control devices.* For each control device or combination of control devices used to comply with the provisions in paragraphs (b) through (f) and (g)(5) of this section, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the control device or combination of control devices in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (h) (1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Whenever organic HAP emissions are vented to a control device which is used to comply with the provisions of this subpart, such control device shall be operating.

(2) The control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (h)(2) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v) of this section, as demonstrated by the provisions in §63.1257(e)(3).

(i) An enclosed combustion device (including but not limited to a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) shall meet the conditions in paragraph (h)(2)(i) (A), (B), or (C) of this section, alone or in combination with other control devices. If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, then the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

(A) Reduce the organic HAP emissions vented to the control device by 95 percent by weight or greater;

(B) Achieve an outlet TOC concentration of 20 ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen. The owner or operator shall use either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part; or

(C) Provide a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760°C.

(ii) A vapor recovery system (including but not limited to a carbon adsorption system or condenser), alone or in combination with other control devices, shall reduce the organic HAP emissions vented to the control device by 95 percent by weight or greater or achieve an outlet TOC concentration of 20 ppmv. The 20 ppmv performance standard is not applicable to compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section.

(iii) A flare shall comply with the requirements of §63.11(b).

(iv) A scrubber, alone or in combination with other control devices, shall reduce the organic HAP emissions in such a manner that 95 weight-percent is either removed, or destroyed by chemical reaction with the scrubbing liquid, or achieve an outlet TOC concentration of 20 ppmv. The 20 ppmv performance standard is not applicable to compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section.

(v) Any other control device used shall, alone or in combination with other control devices, reduce the organic HAP emissions vented to the control device by 95 percent by weight or greater or achieve an outlet TOC

concentration of 20 ppmv. The 20 ppmv performance standard is not applicable to compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section.

(3) If the control device is a combustion device, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in § 63.1252(g) to control halogenated vent streams.

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, if gaps, cracks, tears, or holes are observed in ductwork, piping, or connections to covers and control devices during an inspection, a first effort to repair shall be made as soon as practical but no later than 5 calendar days after identification. Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after identification or discovery of the defect.

(i) *Delay of repair.* Delay of repair of equipment for which a control equipment failure or a gap, crack, tear, or hole has been identified, is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown, as defined in § 63.1251, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions of purged material from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of this equipment shall occur by the end of the next shutdown.

(1) Delay of repair of equipment for which a control equipment failure or a gap, crack, tear, or hole has been identified, is allowed if the equipment is emptied or is no longer used to treat or manage affected wastewater or residuals removed from affected wastewater.

(2) Delay of repair of equipment for which a control equipment failure or a gap, crack, tear, or hole has been identified is also allowed if additional time is necessary due to the unavailability of parts beyond the control of the owner or operator. Repair shall be completed as soon as practical. The owner or operator who uses this provision shall comply with the requirements of § 63.1259(h) to document the reasons that the delay of repair was necessary.

§ 63.1257 Test methods and compliance procedures.

(a) *General.* Except as specified in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the procedures specified in paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section are required to demonstrate initial compliance with §§ 63.1253, 63.1254, 63.1256, and 63.1252(e), respectively. The provisions in paragraphs (a) (2) through (3) apply to performance tests that are specified in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section. The provisions in paragraph (a)(5) of this section are used to demonstrate initial compliance with the alternative standards specified in §§ 63.1253(d) and 63.1254(c). The provisions in paragraph (a)(6) of this section are used to comply with the outlet concentration requirements specified in §§ 63.1253(c), 63.1254 (a)(2)(i) and (a)(3)(ii)(B), 63.1254(b)(i) and 63.1256(h)(2).

(1) *Design evaluation.* To demonstrate that a control device meets the required control efficiency, a design evaluation must address the composition and organic HAP concentration of the vent stream entering the control device. A design evaluation also must address other vent stream characteristics and control device operating parameters as specified in any one of paragraphs (a)(1) (i) through (vi) of this section, depending on the type of control device that is used. If the vent stream is not the only inlet to the control device, the efficiency demonstration also must consider all other vapors, gases, and liquids, other than fuels, received by the control device.

(i) For an enclosed combustion device used to comply with the provisions of 63.1253 (b)(2) or (c)(2), or 63.1256(h)(2)(i)(C) with a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds and a minimum temperature of 760°C, the design evaluation must document that these conditions exist.

(ii) For a combustion control device that does not satisfy the criteria in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, the design evaluation must document control efficiency and address the following characteristics, depending on the type of control device:

(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design evaluation must consider the autoignition temperature of the organic HAP, must consider the vent stream flow rate, and must establish the design minimum and average temperature in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence time.

(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.

(C) For a boiler or process heater, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream flow rate; shall establish the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures and combustion zone residence time; and shall describe the method and location where the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone.

(iii) For a condenser, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design outlet organic HAP compound concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and the design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet. The temperature of the gas stream exiting the condenser must be measured and used to establish the outlet organic HAP concentration.

(iv) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device such as a fixed-bed adsorber, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, adsorption cycle time, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of carbon. For vacuum desorption, the pressure drop shall be included.

(v) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device such as a carbon canister, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream mass or volumetric flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.

(vi) For a scrubber, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition; constituent concentrations; liquid-to-vapor ratio; scrubbing liquid flow rate and concentration; temperature; and the reaction kinetics of the constituents with the scrubbing liquid. The design evaluation shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level and will include the additional information in paragraphs (a)(1)(vi)(A) and (B) of this section for trays and a packed column scrubber.

(A) Type and total number of theoretical and actual trays;

(B) Type and total surface area of packing for entire column, and for individual packed sections if column contains more than one packed section.

(2) *Calculation of TOC or total organic HAP concentration.* The TOC concentration or total organic HAP concentration is the sum of the concentrations of the individual components. If compliance is being determined based on TOC, the owner or operator shall compute TOC for each run using Equation 6 of this subpart. If compliance with the wastewater provisions is being determined based on total organic HAP, the owner or operator shall compute total organic HAP using Equation 6 of this subpart, except that only the organic HAP compounds shall be summed; when determining compliance with paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section, only the soluble and partially soluble HAP compounds shall be summed.

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where:

CG_T=total concentration of TOC in vented gas stream, average of samples, dry basis, ppmv

$CGS_{i,j}$=concentration of sample components in vented gas stream for sample j, dry basis, ppmv

i=identifier for a compound

n=number of components in the sample

j=identifier for a sample

m=number of samples in the sample run

(3) *Percent oxygen correction for combustion control devices.* If the control device is a combustion device, the TOC or total organic HAP concentrations must be corrected to 3 percent oxygen. The integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine the actual oxygen concentration ($\%0_{2d}$). The samples shall be taken during the same time that the TOC or total organic HAP samples are taken. The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_d) shall be computed using Equation 7 of this subpart:

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where:

C_c = concentration of TOC or total organic HAP corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, ppmv

C_m = total concentration of TOC in vented gas stream, average of samples, dry basis, ppmv

$\%0_{2d}$ = concentration of oxygen measured in vented gas stream, dry basis, percent by volume

(4) *Exemptions from compliance demonstrations.* An owner or operator using any control device specified in paragraphs (a)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section is exempt from the initial compliance provisions in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(i) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater.

(ii) A boiler or process heater into which the emission stream is introduced with the primary fuel.

(iii) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator:

(A) Has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H, or

(B) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(iv) A hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O, or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O.

(5) *Initial compliance with alternative standard.* Initial compliance with the alternative standards in §§63.1253(d) and 63.1254(c) is demonstrated when the outlet TOC concentration is 20 ppmv or less, and the outlet hydrogen halide and halogen concentration is 20 ppmv or less. To demonstrate initial compliance, the owner or operator shall be in compliance with the monitoring provisions in §63.1258(b)(5) on the initial compliance date. The owner or operator shall use Method 18 to determine the predominant organic HAP in the emission stream if the TOC monitor is calibrated on the predominant HAP.

(6) *Initial compliance with the 20 ppmv outlet limit.* Initial compliance with the 20 ppmv TOC and hydrogen halide and halogen concentration is demonstrated when the outlet TOC concentration is 20 ppmv or less, and the outlet hydrogen halide and halogen concentration is 20 ppmv or less. To demonstrate initial compliance, the operator shall use test methods described in paragraph (b) of this section. The owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring provisions in §63.1258(b)(1) through (5) of this subpart on the initial compliance date.

(b) *Test methods.* When testing is conducted to measure emissions from an affected source, the test methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this section shall be used.

(1) EPA Method 1 or 1A of appendix A of part 60 is used for sample and velocity traverses.

(2) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A of part 60 is used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.

(3) EPA Method 3 of appendix A of part 60 is used for gas analysis.

(4) EPA Method 4 of appendix A of part 60 is used for stack gas moisture.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) Concentration measurements shall be adjusted to negate the dilution effects of introducing nonaffected gaseous streams into the vent streams prior to control or measurement. The following methods are specified for concentration measurements:

(i) Method 18 may be used to determine HAP concentration in any control device efficiency determination.

(ii) Method 25 of appendix A of part 60 may be used to determine total gaseous nonmethane organic concentration for control efficiency determinations in combustion devices.

(iii) Method 26 of appendix A of part 60 shall be used to determine hydrogen chloride concentrations in control device efficiency determinations or in the 20 ppmv outlet hydrogen halide concentration standard.

(iv) Method 25A of appendix A of part 60 may be used to determine the HAP or TOC concentration for control device efficiency determinations under the conditions specified in Method 25 of appendix A for direct measurement of an effluent with a flame ionization detector, or in demonstrating compliance with the 20 ppmv TOC outlet standard. If Method 25A is used to determine the concentration of TOC for the 20 ppmv standard, the instrument shall be calibrated on methane or the predominant HAP. If calibrating on the predominant HAP, the use of Method 25A shall comply with paragraphs (b)(6)(iv)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) The organic HAP used as the calibration gas for Method 25A, 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, shall be the single organic HAP representing the largest percent by volume.

(B) The use of Method 25A, 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is acceptable if the response from the high level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.

(C) The span value of the analyzer must be less than 100 ppmv.

(7) *Testing conditions for continuous processes.* Testing of emissions on equipment operating as part of a continuous process will consist of three l-hour runs. Gas stream volumetric flow rates shall be measured every 15 minutes during each 1-hour run. The HAP concentration shall be determined from samples collected in an integrated sample over the duration of each l-hour test run, or from grab samples collected simultaneously with the flow rate measurements (every 15 minutes). If an integrated sample is collected for laboratory analysis, the sampling rate shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect variations in flow rate. For continuous gas streams, the emission rate used to determine compliance shall be the average emission rate of the three test runs.

(8) *Testing and compliance determination conditions for batch processes.* Testing of emissions on equipment where the flow of gaseous emissions is intermittent (batch operations) shall be conducted as specified in paragraphs (b)(8)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(9) of this section for condensers, testing shall be conducted at absolute worst-case conditions or hypothetical worst-case conditions. Gas stream volumetric flow rates shall be measured at 15-minute intervals. The HAP or TOC concentration shall be determined from samples collected in an integrated sample over the duration of the test, or from grab samples collected simultaneously with the flow rate measurements (every 15 minutes). If an integrated sample is collected for laboratory analysis, the sampling rate shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect variations in flow rate. The absolute worst-case or hypothetical worst-case conditions shall be characterized by the criteria presented in paragraphs (b)(8)(i)(A) and (B)of this section. In all cases, a site-specific plan shall be submitted to the Administrator for approval prior to testing in accordance with §63.7(c) and §63.1260(l). The test plan shall include the emission profile described in paragraph (b)(8)(ii) of this section.

(A) Absolute worst-case conditions are defined by the criteria presented in paragraph (b)(8)(i)(A)(*1*) or (*2*) of this section if the maximum load is the most challenging condition for the control device. Otherwise, absolute worst-case conditions are defined by the conditions in paragraph (b)(8)(i)(A)(*3*) of this section.

(*1*) The period in which the inlet to the control device will contain at least 50 percent of the maximum HAP load (in lb) capable of being vented to the control device over any 8 hour period. An emission profile as described in paragraph (b)(8)(ii)(A) of this section

shall be used to identify the 8-hour period that includes the maximum projected HAP load.

(*2*) A 1-hour period of time in which the inlet to the control device will contain the highest HAP mass loading rate, in lb/hr, capable of being vented to the control device. An emission profile as described in paragraph (b)(8)(ii)(A) of this section shall be used to identify the 1-hour period of maximum HAP loading.

(*3*) The period of time when the HAP loading or stream composition (including non-HAP) is most challenging for the control device. These conditions include, but are not limited to the following:

(*i*) Periods when the stream contains the highest combined VOC and HAP load, in lb/hr, described by the emission profiles in (b)(8)(ii);

(*ii*) Periods when the streams contain HAP constituents that approach limits of solubility for scrubbing media;

(*iii*) Periods when the streams contain HAP constituents that approach limits of adsorptivity for carbon adsorption systems.

(B) Hypothetical worst-case conditions are simulated test conditions that, at a minimum, contain the highest hourly HAP load of emissions that would be predicted to be vented to the control device from the emissions profile described in paragraph (b)(8)(ii)(B) or (C) of this section.

(ii) *Emissions profile.* The owner or operator may choose to perform tests only during those periods of the worst-case conditions that the owner or operator selects to control as part of achieving the required emission reduction. The owner or operator must develop an emission profile for the vent to the control device that describes the characteristics of the vent stream at the inlet to the control device under worst case conditions. The emission profile shall be developed based on any one of the procedures described in (b)(8)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section, as required by paragraph (b)(8)(i).

(A) *Emission profile by process.* The emission profile must consider all emission episodes that could contribute to the vent stack for a period of time that is sufficient to include all processes venting to the stack and shall consider production scheduling. The profile shall describe the HAP load to the device that equals the highest sum of emissions from the episodes that can vent to the control device in any given hour. Emissions per episode shall be calculated using the procedures specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Emissions per episode shall be divided by the duration of the episode only if the duration of the episode is longer than 1 hour.

(B) *Emission profile by equipment.* The emission profile must consist of emissions that meet or exceed the highest emissions, in lb/hr, that would be expected under actual processing conditions. The profile shall describe equipment configurations used to generate the emission events, volatility of materials processed in the equipment, and the rationale used to identify and characterize the emission events. The emissions may be based on using a compound more volatile than compounds actually used in the process(es), and the emissions may be generated from all equipment in the process(es) or only selected equipment.

(C) *Emission profile by capture and control device limitation.* The emission profile shall consider the capture and control system limitations and the highest emissions, in lb/hr, that can be routed to the control device, based on maximum flowrate and concentrations possible because of limitations on conveyance and control equipment (e.g., fans, LEL alarms and safety bypasses).

(iii) Three runs, at a minimum of 1 hour each and a maximum of 8 hours each, are required for performance testing. Each run must occur over the same worst-case conditions, as defined in paragraph (b)(8)(i) of this section.

(9) *Testing requirements for condensers.* For emission streams controlled using condensers, continuous direct measurement of condenser outlet gas temperature to be used in determining concentrations per the design evaluation described in § 63.1257(a)(1)(iii) is required.

(10) *Wastewater testing.* Wastewater analysis shall be conducted in accordance with paragraph (b)(10)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section.

(i) *Method 305.* Use procedures specified in Method 305 of 40 CFR part 63,

appendix A and comply with requirements specified in paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section.

(ii) *Method 624, 625, 1624, 1625, or 8270.* Use procedures specified in Method 624, 625, 1624, 1625, or 8270 of 40 CFR part 136, appendix A and comply with requirements in paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section.

(iii) *Other EPA Methods.* Use procedures specified in the method, validate the method using the procedures in paragraph (b)(10)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section, and comply with the procedures in paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section.

(A) Validate the method according to section 5.1 or 5.3 of Method 301 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A.

(B) Follow the procedure as specified in ''Alternative Validation Procedure for EPA Waste Methods'' 40 CFR part 63, appendix D.

(iv) *Methods other than an EPA method.* Use procedures specified in the method, validate the method using the procedures in paragraph (b)(10)(iii)(A) of this section, and comply with the requirements in paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section.

(v) *Sampling plan.* The owner or operator shall prepare a sampling plan. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity. The sample plan shall include procedures for determining recovery efficiency of the relevant partially soluble and soluble HAP compounds. An example of an acceptable sampling plan would be one that incorporates similar sampling and sample handling requirements to those of Method 25D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The sampling plan shall be maintained at the facility.

(c) *Initial compliance with storage tank provisions.* The owner or operator of an affected storage tank shall demonstrate initial compliance with §63.1253(b) or (c), as applicable, by fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (c)(1),or (c)(2), or (c)(3) of this section.

(1) *Performance test.* If this option is chosen to demonstrate initial compliance with the percent reduction requirement of §63.1253(b)(1) or (c)(1)(i), the efficiency of the control device shall be calculated using performance test data as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. Initial compliance with the outlet concentration requirement of §63.1253(b)(2) or (c)(1)(ii) is demonstrated by fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (a)(6) of this section.

(i) Equations 8 and 9 of this subpart shall be used to calculate the mass rate of total HAP reasonably expected maximum filling rate at the inlet and outlet of the control device for standard conditions of 20°C: where:

ER21SE98.005

ER21SE98.006

where:

C_{ij}, C_{oj} = concentration of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, ppmv

E_i, E_o = mass rate of total HAP at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, kg/hr

M_{ij}, M_{oj} = molecular weight of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, gram/gram-mole

Q_i, Q_o = flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute

K_2 = constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)$^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature is 20°C

n = number of sample components in the gas stream

(ii) The percent reduction in total HAP shall be calculated using Equation 10 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.007

where:

R = control efficiency of control device, percent

E_i = mass rate of total HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, kilograms organic HAP per hour

E_o = mass rate of total HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, kilograms organic HAP per hour

(iii) A performance test is not required to be conducted if the control device used to comply with §63.1253 (storage tank provisions) is also used to comply with §63.1254 (process vent provisions), and compliance with §63.1254 has been demonstrated in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) *Design evaluation.* If this option is chosen to demonstrate initial compliance with the percent reduction requirement of §63.1253(b) or (c), a design evaluation shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The design evaluation shall include documentation demonstrating that the control device being used achieves the required control efficiency during reasonably expected maximum filling rate.

(3) *Floating roof.* If the owner or operator of an affected source chooses to comply with the provisions of §63.1253(b) or (c) by installing a floating roof, the owner or operator shall comply with the procedures described in §§63.119(b), (c), (d), and 63.120(a), (b), and (c), with the differences noted in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for the purposes of this subpart.

(i) When the term ''storage vessel'' is used in §§63.119 and 63.120, the definition of ''storage tank'' in §63.1251 shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) When December 31, 1992 is referred to in §63.119, April 2, 1997 shall apply instead for the purposes of this subpart.

(iii) When April 22, 1994 is referred to in §63.119, September 21, 1998 shall apply instead for the purposes of this subpart.

(iv) When the phrase ''the compliance date specified in §63.100 of subpart F of this part'' is referred to in §63.120, the phrase ''the compliance date specified in §63.1250'' shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(v) When the phrase ''the maximum true vapor pressure of the total organic HAP's in the stored liquid falls below the values defining Group 1 storage vessels specified in table 5 or table 6 of this subpart'' is referred to in §63.120(b)(1)(iv), the phrase ''the maximum true vapor pressure of the total organic HAP in the stored liquid falls below 13.1 kPa (1.9 psia)'' shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(4) *Initial compliance with alternative standard.* Initial compliance with §63.1253(d) is demonstrated by fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(5) *Planned maintenance.* The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §63.1253(e) by including the periods of planned routine maintenance specified by date and time in each Periodic Report required by §63.1260.

(d) *Initial compliance with process vent provisions.* An owner or operator of an affected source complying with the process vent standards in §63.1254 shall demonstrate compliance using the procedures described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, initial compliance with the process vent standards in §63.1254 shall be demonstrated using the procedures specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iv), as applicable.

(i) Initial compliance with §63.1254(a)(1)(i) is demonstrated when the actual emissions of HAP from the sum of all process vents within a process that do not meet the criteria specified in §63.1254(a)(3) is less than or equal to 2,000 lb/yr. Initial compliance with §63.1254(a)(1)(ii) is demonstrated when the uncontrolled emissions of HAP from the sum of all process vents within a process is less than or equal to 100 lb/yr. Uncontrolled HAP emissions and controlled HAP emissions shall be determined using the procedures described in paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section.

(ii) Initial compliance with the percent reduction requirements in §§63.1254(a)(2), (a)(3), and (b) is demonstrated by:

(A) Determining controlled HAP emissions using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section and uncontrolled HAP emissions determined using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section and demonstrating that the reductions required by §§63.1254(a)(2), (a)(3), and (b) are met; or

(B) Controlling the process vents using a device meeting the criteria specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(iii) Initial compliance with the outlet concentration requirements in §63.1254(a)(2)(ii) and (3) is demonstrated when the outlet TOC concentration is 20 ppmv or less and the outlet hydrogen halide and halogen concentration is 20 ppmv or less. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance by fulfilling the requirements in paragraph (a)(6) of this section.

(iv) Initial compliance with §63.1254(c) is demonstrated by fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(2) *Uncontrolled emissions.* An owner or operator of an affected source complying with the emission limitation required by §63.1254(a)(1), or emissions reductions specified in §63.1254(a)(2), (a)(3), or (b), for each process vent within a process, shall calculate uncontrolled emissions from all equipment in the process according to the procedures described in paragraph (d)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) *Emission estimation procedures.* Owners or operators shall determine uncontrolled emissions of HAP using measurements and/or calculations for each batch emission episode within each unit operation according to the engineering evaluation methodology in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A) through (H) of this section. Except where variations are noted, individual HAP partial pressures in multicomponent systems shall be determined by the following methods: If the components are miscible in one another, use Raoult's law to calculate the partial pressures; if the solution is a dilute aqueous mixture, use Henry's law to calculate partial pressures; if Raoult's law or Henry's law are not appropriate or available, use experimentally obtained activity coefficients or models such as the group-contribution models, to predict activity coefficients, or assume the components of the system behave independently and use the summation of all vapor pressures from the HAP as the total HAP partial pressure. Chemical property data can be obtained from standard reference texts.

(A) *Vapor displacement.* Emissions from vapor displacement due to transfer of material shall be calculated using Equation 11 of this subpart. The individual HAP partial pressures may be calculated using Raoult's law.

ER21SE98.008

where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

V = volume of gas displaced from the vessel

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature of the vessel vapor space; absolute

P_i = partial pressure of the individual HAP

MW_i = molecular weight of the individual HAP

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream i = identifier for a HAP compound

(B) *Purging.* Emissions from purging shall be calculated using Equation 12 of this subpart. The partial pressures of individual condensable compounds may be calculated using Raoult's law, the pressure of the vessel vapor space may be set equal to 760 mmHg, and the partial pressure of HAP shall be assumed to be 25 percent of the saturated value if the purge flow rate is greater than 100 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm).

ER21SE98.009

Where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

V = purge flow rate at the temperature and pressure of the vessel vapor space

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature of the vessel vapor space; absolute

P_i = partial pressure of the individual HAP

P_j = partial pressure of individual condensable VOC compounds (including HAP)

P_T = pressure of the vessel vapor space

MW_i = molecular weight of the individual HAP

t = time of purge

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

i = identifier for a HAP compound

j = identifier for a condensable compound

m = number of condensable compounds (including HAP) in the emission stream

(C) *Heating.* Emissions caused by the heating of a vessel to a temperature equal to or lower than 10 K below the boiling point shall be calculated using the procedures in either paragraph (d)(2)(i)(C)(*1*) or (*3*) of this section. Emissions caused by heating a vessel to a temperature that is higher than 10 K below the boiling point and less than the boiling point, must be calculated using the procedures in either paragraph (d)(2)(i)(C) (*2*) or (*3*) of this section. If the contents of a vessel are heated to the boiling point, emissions must be calculated using the procedures in paragraph (d)(2)(i)(C)(*4*) of this section.

(*1*) This paragraph describes procedures to calculate emissions if the final temperature to which the vessel contents are heated is 10 K below the boiling point of the HAP in the vessel, or lower. The owner or operator shall calculate the mass of HAP emitted per episode using either Equation 13 or 14 of this subpart. The moles of noncondensable gas displaced are calculated using Equation 15 of this subpart. The initial and final pressure of the noncondensable gas in the vessel shall be calculated using Equation 16 of this subpart. The average molecular weight of HAP in the displaced gas shall be calculated using Equation 17 of this subpart.

ER21SE98.010

ER21SE98.011

ER21SE98.012

ER21SE98.013

ER21SE98.014

Where:

E = mass of HAP vapor displaced from the vessel being heated

x_i = mole fraction of each HAP in the liquid phase

x_j = mole fraction of each condensable VOC (including HAP) in the liquid phase

(P_i*) = vapor pressure of each HAP in the vessel headspace at any temperature between the initial and final heatup temperatures, mmHg

(P_j*) = vapor pressure of each condensable VOC (including HAP) in the vessel headspace at any temperature between the initial and final heatup temperatures, mmHg

760 = atmospheric pressure, mmHg

MW_{HAP} = the average molecular weight of HAP present in the displaced gas

$\Delta\eta$ = number of moles of noncondensable gas displaced

V = volume of free space in the vessel

R = ideal gas law constant

T_1 = initial temperature of vessel contents, absolute

T_2 = final temperature of vessel contents, absolute

Pa_n = partial pressure of noncondensable gas in the vessel headspace at initial (n=1) and final (n=2) temperature

P_{atm} = atmospheric pressure (when $\Delta\eta$ is used in Equation 13 of this subpart, P_{atm} may be set equal to 760 mmHg for any vessel)

$(P_j)_{Tn}$ = partial pressure of each condensable compound (including HAP) in the vessel headspace at the initial temperature (n=1) and final (n=2) temperature

m = number of condensable compounds (including HAP) in the displaced vapor

j = identifier for a condensable compound

$(P_i)_{Tn}$ = partial pressure of each HAP in the vessel headspace at initial (T_1) and final (T_2) temperature; [for use in Equation 13, replace $(P_i)_{T1}+(P_i)_{T2}$ with P_i at the temperature used to calculate vapor pressure of HAP in Equation 13]

MW_i = molecular weight of each HAP

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

i = identifier for a HAP compound

(*2*) If the vessel contents are heated to a temperature that is higher than 10 K below the boiling point and less than the boiling point, emissions must be calculated using the procedures in paragraph (d)(2)(i)(C)(*2*)(*i*), or (*ii*), or (*iii*) of this section.

(*i*) Use Equation 13 of this subpart. In Equation 13 of this subpart, the HAP vapor pressures must be determined at the temperature 10 K below the boiling point. In the calculation of $\Delta\eta$ for Equation 13 of this subpart, T_2 must be the temperature 10 K below the boiling point, and Pa_2 must be determined at the temperature 10 K below the boiling point. In the calculation of MW_{HAP}, the HAP partial pressures must be determined at the temperature 10 K below the boiling point.

(*ii*) Use Equation 14 of this subpart. In Equation 14 of this subpart, the HAP partial pressures must be deter mined at the temperature 10 K below the boiling point. In the calculation of $\Delta\eta$ for Equation 14 of this subpart, T_2 must be the temperature 10 K below the boiling point, and Pa_2 must be determined at the temperature 10 K below the boiling point. In the calculation of MW_{HAP}, the HAP partial pressures must be determined at the temperature 10 K below the boiling point.

(*iii*) Use Equation 14 of this subpart over specific temperature increments.

If the initial temperature is lower than 10 K below the boiling point, emissions must be calculated as the sum over two increments; one increment is from the initial temperature to 10 K below the boiling point, and the second is from 10 K below the boiling point to the lower of either the final temperature or the temperature 5 K below the boiling point. If the initial temperature is higher than 10 K below the boiling point, emissions are calculated over one increment from the initial temperature to the lower of either the final temperature or the temperature 5 K below the boiling point.

(*3*)(*i*) Emissions caused by heating a vessel are calculated using Equation 18 of this subpart.

ER21SE98.015

Where:

E = mass of HAP vapor displaced from the vessel being heated

N_{avg} = average gas space molar volume during the heating process

P_T= total pressure in the vessel

$P_{i,1}$ = partial pressure of the individual HAP compounds at T_1

$P_{i,2}$ = partial pressure of the individual HAP compounds at T_2

MW_{HAP} = average molecular weight of the HAP compounds

$n_{i,1}$ = number of moles of condensable in the vessel headspace at T_1

$n_{i,2}$ = number of moles of condensable in the vessel headspace at T_2

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

(*ii*) The average gas space molar volume during the heating process is calculated using Equation 19 of this subpart.

ER21SE98.016

Where:

N_{avg} = average gas space molar volume during the heating process

V = volume of free space in vessel

P_T = total pressure in the vessel

R = ideal gas law constant

T_1 = initial temperature of the vessel

T_2 = final temperature of the vessel

(*iii*) The difference in the number of moles of condensable in the vessel headspace between the initial and final temperatures is calculated using Equation 20 of this subpart.

ER21SE98.017

Where:

V = volume of free space in vessel

R = ideal gas law constant

T_1 = initial temperature in the vessel

T_2 = final temperature in the vessel
$P_{i,1}$ = partial pressure of the individual HAP compounds at T_1
$P_{i,2}$ = partial pressure of the individual HAP compounds at T_2
n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

(*4*) If the vessel contents are heated to the boiling point, emissions must be calculated using the procedure in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(c)(4)(*i*) and (*ii*) of this section.

(*i*) Use either of the procedures in paragraph (d)(3)(i)(B)(*3*) of this section to calculate the emissions from heating to the boiling point (note that Pa_2=0 in the calculation of; and

(*ii*) While boiling, the vessel must be operated with a properly operated process condenser. An initial demonstration that a process condenser is properly operated is required for vessels that operate process condensers without secondary condensers that are air pollution control devices. The owner or operator must either measure the condenser exhaust gas temperature and show it is less than the boiling point of the substance(s) in the vessel, or perform a material balance around the vessel and condenser to show that at least 99 percent of the material vaporized while boiling is condensed. Uncontrolled emissions are assumed to be zero under these conditions. The initial demonstration shall be conducted for all appropriate operating scenarios and documented in the Notification of Compliance report described in §63.1260(f).

(D) *Depressurization*. Emissions from depressurization shall be calculated using the procedures in either paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(D)(*1*) through (*4*), paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(D)(*5*) through (*9*), or paragraph (d)(2)(i)(D)(*10*) of this section.

(*1*) Equations 21 and 22 of this subpart are used to calculate the initial and final volumes of noncondensable gas present in the vessel, adjusted to atmospheric pressure. The HAP partial pressures may be calculated using Raoult's law.

ER21SE98.018

ER21SE98.019

Where:

V_{nc1} = initial volume of noncondensable gas in the vessel
V_{nc2} = final volume of noncondensable gas in the vessel
V = free volume in the vessel being depressurized
P_{nc1} = initial partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 23 of this subpart, mmHg
P_{nc2} = final partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 24 of this subpart, mmHg
760 = atmospheric pressure, mmHg

(*2*) The initial and final partial pressures of the noncondensable gas in the vessel are determined using Equations 23 and 24 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.020

ER21SE98.021

Where:

P_{nc1} = initial partial pressure of the noncondensable gas
P_{nc2} = final partial pressure of the noncondensable gas
P_1 = initial vessel pressure
P_2 = final vessel pressure
P_j* = vapor pressure of each condensable (including HAP) in the emission stream
x_j = mole fraction of each condensable (including HAP) in the emission stream
m = number of condensable compounds (including HAP) in the emission stream
j = identifier for a condensable compound

(*3*) The average ratio of moles of noncondensable to moles of HAP is calculated using Equation 25 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.022

Where:

n_R = average ratio of moles of noncondensable to moles of HAP

P_{nc1} = initial partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 23 of this subpart

P_{nc2} = final partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 24 of this subpart

P_i* = vapor pressure of each individual HAP

x_i = mole fraction of each individual HAP in the liquid phase

n = number of HAP compounds

i = identifier for a HAP compound

(*4*) The mass of HAP emitted shall be calculated using Equation 26 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.023

Where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

V_{nc1} = initial volume of noncondensable gas in the vessel, as calculated using Equation 21 of this subpart

V_{nc2} = final volume of noncondensable gas in the vessel, as calculated using Equation 22 of this subpart n_R = average ratio of moles of noncondensable to moles of HAP, as calculated using Equation 25 of this subpart

P_{atm} = atmospheric pressure, standard

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature of the vessel, absolute

MW_{HAP} = average molecular weight of the HAP, as calculated using Equation 17 of this subpart

(*5*) The moles of HAP vapor initially in the vessel are calculated using the ideal gas law using Equation 27 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.024

Where:

Y_{HAP} = mole fraction of HAP (the sum of the individual HAP fractions, ΣY_i)

V = free volume in the vessel being depressurized

P_1 = initial vessel pressure

R = ideal gas law constant

T = vessel temperature, absolute

(*6*) The initial and final moles of noncondensable gas present in the vessel are calculated using Equations 28 and 29 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.025

ER21SE98.026

Where:

n_1 = initial number of moles of noncondensable gas in the vessel

n_2 = final number of moles of noncondensable gas in the vessel

V = free volume in the vessel being depressurized

P_{nc1} = initial partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 23 of this subpart

P_{nc2} = final partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 24 of this subpart

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature, absolute

(*7*) The initial and final partial pressures of the noncondensable gas in the vessel are determined using Equations 23 and 24 of this subpart.

(*8*) The moles of HAP emitted during the depressurization are calculated by taking an approximation of the average ratio of moles of HAP to moles of noncondensable and multiplying by the total moles of noncondensables released during the depressurization, using Equation 30 of this subpart:

where:

ER21SE98.027

n_{HAP} = moles of HAP emitted

n_1 = initial number of moles of noncondensable gas in the vessel, as calculated using Equation 28 of this subpart

n_2 = final number of moles of noncondensable gas in the vessel, as calculated using Equation 29 of this subpart

(*9*) The mass of HAP emitted can be calculated using Equation 31 of this subpart:

$$E = N_{HAP} * MW_{HAP} \quad \text{(Eq. 31)}$$

where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

n_{HAP} = moles of HAP emitted, as calculated using Equation 30 of this subpart

MW_{HAP} = average molecular weight of the HAP as calculated using Equation 17 of this subpart

(*10*) Emissions from depressurization may be calculated using Equation 32 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.028

where:

V = free volume in vessel being depressurized

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature of the vessel, absolute

P_1 = initial pressure in the vessel

P_2 = final pressure in the vessel

P_i = partial pressure of the individual HAP compounds

MW_i = molecular weight of the individual HAP compounds

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

i = identifier for a HAP compound

(E) *Vacuum systems.* Emissions from vacuum systems may be calculated using Equation 33 of this subpart if the air leakage rate is known or can be approximated.

ER21SE98.029

where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

P_{system} = absolute pressure of receiving vessel or ejector outlet conditions, if there is no receiver

P_i* = vapor pressure of the HAP at the receiver temperature or the ejector outlet conditions

La = total air leak rate in the system, mass/time

MW_{nc} = molecular weight of non-condensable gas

t = time of vacuum operation

MW_{HAP} = average molecular weight of HAP in the emission stream, as calculated using Equation 17 of this subpart, with HAP partial pressures calculated at the temperature of the receiver or ejector outlet, as appropriate

(F) *Gas evolution.* Emissions from gas evolution shall be calculated using Equation 12 of this subpart with V calculated using Equation 34 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.030

Where:

V = volumetric flow rate of gas evolution

W_g = mass flow rate of gas evolution

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature at the exit, absolute

P_T = vessel pressure

MW_g = molecular weight of the evolved gas

(G) *Air drying.* Emissions from air drying shall be calculated using Equation 35 of this subpart:

ER21SE98.031

Where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

B = mass of dry solids

PS_1 = HAP in material entering dryer, weight percent

PS_2 = HAP in material exiting dryer, weight percent

(H) *Empty vessel purging.* Emissions from empty vessel purging shall be calculated using Equation (36) of this subpart (Note: The term -Ft/v can be assumed to be 1):

ER21SE98.032

Where:

V = volume of empty vessel

R = ideal gas law constant

T = temperature of the vessel vapor space; absolute

P_i = partial pressure of the individual HAP at the beginning of the purge

(MW_i) = molecular weight of the individual HAP

F = flowrate of the purge gas

t = duration of the purge

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

i = identifier for a HAP compound

(ii) *Engineering assessments.* The owner or operator shall conduct an engineering assessment to calculate uncontrolled HAP emissions for each emission episode that is not due to vapor displacement, purging, heating, depressurization, vacuum operations, gas evolution, or air drying. For emission episodes caused by any of these types of activities, the owner or operator also may calculate uncontrolled HAP emissions based on an engineering assessment if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the Administrator that the methods in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section are not appropriate. One criterion the owner or operator could use to demonstrate that the methods in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section are not appropriate is if previous test data are available that show a greater than 20 percent discrepancy between the test value and the estimated value. An engineering assessment includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) Previous test results, provided the tests are representative of current operating practices at the process unit.

(B) Bench-scale or pilot-scale test data representative of the process under representative operating conditions.

(C) Maximum flow rate, HAP emission rate, concentration, or other relevant parameter specified or implied within a permit limit applicable to the process vent.

(D) Design analysis based on accepted chemical engineering principles, measurable process parameters, or physical or chemical laws or properties. Examples of analytical methods include, but are not limited to:

(*1*) Use of material balances based on process stoichiometry to estimate maximum organic HAP concentrations.

(*2*) Estimation of maximum flow rate based on physical equipment design such as pump or blower capacities.

(*3*) Estimation of HAP concentrations based on saturation conditions.

(E) All data, assumptions, and procedures used in the engineering assessment shall be documented in accordance with §63.1260(e). Data or other information supporting a finding that the emissions estimation equations are inappropriate shall be reported in the Precompliance report.

(3) *Controlled emissions.* An owner or operator shall determine controlled emissions using the procedures in either paragraph (d)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section. For condensers, controlled emissions shall be calculated using the emission estimation equations described in paragraph (d)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(i) *Small control devices.* Except for condensers, controlled emissions for each process vent that is controlled using a small control device shall be determined by using the design evaluation described in paragraph (d)(3)(i)(A) of this section, or conducting a performance test in accordance with paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section. Whenever a small control device becomes a large control device, the owner or operator must comply with the provisions in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section and submit the test report in the next Periodic report.

(A) *Design evaluation.* The design evaluation shall include documentation demonstrating that the control device being used achieves the required control efficiency under worst-case conditions, as determined from the emission profile described in §63.1257(b)(8)(ii). The control efficiency determined from this design evaluation shall be applied to uncontrolled emissions to estimate controlled emissions. The documentation must be conducted in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The design evaluation shall also include the value(s) and basis for the parameter(s) monitored under §63.1258.

(B) *Emission estimation equations.* An owner or operator using a condenser as a control device shall determine controlled emissions using exhaust gas temperature measurements and calculations for each batch emission episode within each unit operation according to the engineering methodology in paragraphs (d)(3)(i)(B)(*1*) through (*8*) of this section. Individual HAP partial pressures shall be calculated as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section.

(*1*) Emissions from vapor displacement shall be calculated using Equation 11 of this subpart with T set equal to the temperature of the receiver and

the HAP partial pressures determined at the temperature of the receiver.

(*2*) Emissions from purging shall be calculated using Equation 12 of this subpart with T set equal to the temperature of the receiver and the HAP partial pressures determined at the temperature of the receiver.

(*3*) Emissions from heating shall be calculated using either Equation 13 of this subpart or Equation 37 of this subpart. In Equation 13, the HAP vapor pressures shall be determined at the temperature of the receiver. In Equations 13 and 37 of this subpart, $\Delta\eta$ is equal to the number of moles of noncondensable displaced from the vessel, as calculated using Equation 15 of this subpart. In Equations 13 and 37 of this subpart, the HAP average molecular weight shall be calculated using Equation 17 with the HAP partial pressures determined at the temperature of the receiver.

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Where:

E = mass of HAP emitted

$\Delta\eta$ = moles of noncondensable gas displaced

P_T = pressure in the receiver

P_i = partial pressure of the individual HAP at the receiver temperature

P_j = partial pressure of the individual condensable (including HAP) at the receiver temperature

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

i = identifier for a HAP compound

MW_{HAP} = the average molecular weight of HAP in vapor exiting the receiver, as calculated using Equation 17 of this subpart

m = number of condensable compounds (including HAP) in the emission stream

(*4*)(*i*) Emissions from depressurization shall be calculated using Equation 38 of this subpart.

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Where:

E = mass of HAP vapor emitted

V_{nc1} = initial volume of noncondensable in the vessel, corrected to the final pressure, as calculated using Equation 39 of this subpart

V_{nc2} = final volume of noncondensable in the vessel, as calculated using Equation 40 of this subpart

P_i = partial pressure of each individual HAP at the receiver temperature

P_j = partial pressure of each condensable (including HAP) at the receiver temperature

P_T = receiver pressure

T = temperature of the receiver

R = ideal gas law constant

MW_{HAP} = the average molecular weight of HAP calculated using Equation 17 of this subpart with partial pressures determined at the receiver temperature

i = identifier for a HAP compound

n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream

m = number of condensable compounds (including HAP) in the emission stream

j = identifier for a condensable compound

(*ii*) The initial and final volumes of noncondensable gas present in the vessel, adjusted to the pressure of the receiver, are calculated using Equations 39 and 40 of this subpart.

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Where:

V_{nc1} = initial volume of noncondensable gas in the vessel

V_{nc2} = final volume of noncondensable gas in the vessel

V = free volume in the vessel being depressurized

P_{nc1} = initial partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 41 of this subpart

P_{nc2} = final partial pressure of the noncondensable gas, as calculated using Equation 42 of this subpart

P_T = pressure of the receiver

(*iii*) Initial and final partial pressures of the noncondensable gas in the vessel are determined using Equations 41 and 42 of this subpart.

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Where:

P_{nc1} = initial partial pressure of the noncondensable gas in the vessel

P_{nc2} = final partial pressure of the noncondensable gas in the vessel

P_1 = initial vessel pressure

P_2 = final vessel pressure

P_j = partial pressure of each condensable compound (including HAP) in the vessel

m = number of condensable compounds (including HAP) in the emission stream

j = identifier for a condensable compound

(*5*) Emissions from vacuum systems shall be calculated using Equation 33 of this subpart.

(*6*) Emissions from gas evolution shall be calculated using Equation 12 with V calculated using Equation 34 of this subpart, T set equal to the receiver temperature, and the HAP partial pressures determined at the receiver temperature. The term for time, t, in Equation 12 of this subpart is not needed for the purposes of this calculation.

(*7*) Emissions from air drying shall be calculated using Equation 11 of this subpart with V equal to the air flow rate and P_i determined at the receiver temperature.

(*8*) Emissions from empty vessel purging shall be calculated using equation 43 of this subpart:

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Where:

V = volume of empty vessel

R = ideal gas law constant

T_1 = temperature of the vessel vapor space at beginning of purge

T_2 = temperature of the receiver, absolute

$(P_i)_{T1}$ = partial pressure of the individual HAP at the beginning of the purge

$(P_i)_{T2}$ = partial pressure of the individual HAP at the receiver temperature

MW_i = molecular weight of the individual HAP
F = flowrate of the purge gas
t = duration of the purge
n = number of HAP compounds in the emission stream
i = identifier for a HAP compound

(ii) *Large control devices.* Except for condensers, controlled emissions for each process vent that is controlled using a large control device shall be determined by applying the control efficiency of the large control device to the estimated uncontrolled emissions. The control efficiency shall be determined by conducting a performance test on the control device as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section, or by using the results of a previous performance test as described in paragraph (d)(4) of this section. If the control device is intended to control only hydrogen halides and halogens, the owner or operator may assume the control efficiency of organic HAP is zero percent. If the control device is intended to control only organic HAP, the owner or operator may assume the control efficiency for hydrogen halides and halogen is zero percent. Owners and operators are not required to conduct performance tests for devices described in paragraphs (a)(4) and (d)(4) of this section that are large control devices, as defined in § 63.1251.

(A) The performance test shall be conducted by performing emission testing on the inlet and outlet, or, if complying with the provisions of § 63.1254(c), on the outlet of the control device, following the test methods and procedures of § 63.1257(b). Concentrations shall be calculated from the data obtained through emission testing according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. If the control device is a combustion device that uses supplemental combustion air, the concentrations shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(B) Performance testing shall be conducted under absolute, or hypothetical worst-case conditions, as defined in paragraphs (b)(8)(i)(A) through (B) of this section.

(C) The owner or operator may elect to conduct more than one performance test on the control device for the purpose of establishing more than one operating condition at which the control device achieves the required control efficiency.

(4) An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test for the following:

(i) Any control device for which a previous performance test was conducted, provided the test was conducted using the same procedures specified in § 63.1257(b) over conditions typical of the appropriate worst-case, as defined in § 63.1257(b)(8)(i). The results of the previous performance test shall be used to demonstrate compliance.

(e) *Compliance with wastewater provisions.* (1) *Determining annual average concentration and annual load.* To determine the annual average concentration and annual load of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds in a wastewater stream, as required by § 63.1256(a)(1), an owner or operator shall comply with the provisions in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. A wastewater stream is exempt from the requirements of § 63.1256(a)(2) if the owner or operator determines the annual average concentration and annual load are below all of the applicability cutoffs specified in § 63.1256(a)(1)(i)(A) through (D). For annual average concentration, only initial rinses are included. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 may not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart.

(i) *Annual average concentration definition.* (A) When complying with § 63.1256(a)(1)(i)(A), the annual average concentration means the total mass of partially soluble HAP compounds occurring in the wastewater stream during the calendar year divided by the total mass of the wastewater stream discharged during the same calendar year.

(B) When complying with § 63.1256(a)(1)(i) (B) or (C), the annual

average concentration means the total mass of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds occurring in the wastewater stream during the calendar year divided by the total mass of the wastewater stream discharged during the same calendar year.

(C) When complying with §63.1256(a)(1)(i)(D), the annual average concentration means the total mass of soluble HAP compounds occurring in the wastewater stream during the calendar year divided by the total mass of the wastewater stream discharged during the same calendar year.

(ii) *Determination of annual average concentration.* An owner or operator shall determine annual average concentrations of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds in accordance with the provisions specified in paragraph (e)(1)(ii)(A), (B), or (C) of this section. The owner or operator may determine annual average concentrations by process simulation. Data and other information supporting the simulation shall be reported in the Precompliance Report for approval by the Administrator. The annual average concentration shall be determined either at the POD or downstream of the POD with adjustment for concentration changes made according to paragraph (e)(1)(ii)(D) of this section.

(A) *Test methods.* The concentration of partially soluble HAP, soluble HAP, or total HAP shall be measured using any of the methods described in paragraphs (b)(10)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(B) *Knowledge of the wastewater stream.* The concentration of partially soluble HAP, soluble HAP, or total HAP shall be calculated based on knowledge of the wastewater stream according to the procedures in paragraphs (e)(1)(ii)(B)(*1*) and (*2*) of this section. The owner or operator shall document concentrations in the Notification of Compliance Status report described in §63.1260(f).

(*1*) *Mass balance.* The owner or operator shall calculate the concentrations of HAP compounds in wastewater considering the total quantity of HAP discharged to the water, the amount of water at the POD, and the amounts of water and solvent lost to other mechanisms such as reactions, air emissions, or uptake in product or other processing materials. The quantities of HAP and water shall be based on batch sheets, manufacturing tickets, or FDA bills of materials. In cases where a chemical reaction occurs that generates or consumes HAP, the amount of HAP remaining after a reaction shall be based on stoichometry assuming 100 percent theoretical consumption or yield, as applicable.

(2) *Published water solubility data.* For single components in water, owners and operators may use the water solubilities published in standard reference texts at the POD temperature to determine maximum HAP concentration.

(C) *Bench scale or pilot-scale test data.* The concentration of partially soluble HAP, soluble HAP, or total HAP shall be calculated based on bench scale or pilot-scale test data. The owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the bench-scale or pilot-scale test concentration data are representative of actual HAP concentrations. The owner or operator shall also provide documentation describing the testing protocol, and the means by which sample variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of HAP concentrations. Documentation of the pilot-scale or bench scale analysis shall be provided in the precompliance report.

(D) *Adjustment for concentrations determined downstream of the POD.* The owner or operator shall make corrections to the annual average concentration when the concentration is determined downstream of the POD at a location where: two or more wastewater streams have been mixed; one or more wastewater streams have been treated; or, losses to the atmosphere have occurred. The owner or operator shall make the adjustments either to the individual data points or to the final annual average concentration.

(iii) *Determination of annual load.* An owner or operator shall calculate the partially soluble and/or soluble HAP load in a wastewater stream based on the annual average concentration determined in paragraph (e)(1)(ii) (A), (B), or (C) of this section and the total volume of the wastewater stream, based

on knowledge of the wastewater stream in accordance with paragraphs (e)(1)(ii)(B) of this section. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the total liters of wastewater discharged per year as specified in § 63.1259(b).

(2) *Compliance with treatment unit control provisions.* (i) *Performance tests and design evaluations-general.* To comply with the control options in § 63.1256(g) (10) or (13), neither a design evaluation nor a performance test is required. For any other nonbiological treatment process, the owner or operator shall conduct either a design evaluation as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section, or a performance test as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section to demonstrate that each nonbiological treatment process used to comply with § 63.1256(g) (8), (9), and/or (12) achieves the conditions specified for compliance. The owner or operator shall demonstrate by the procedures in either paragraph (e)(2) (ii) or (iii) of this section that each closed biological treatment process used to comply with § 63.1256 (g)(8)(ii), (g)(9)(ii), (g)(11), or (g)(12) achieves the conditions specified for compliance. If an open biological treatment unit is used to comply with § 63.1256 (g)(8)(ii), (g)(9)(ii), (g)(11), or (g)(12), the owner or operator shall comply with the performance test requirements in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section.

(ii) *Design evaluation.* A design evaluation and supporting documentation that addresses the operating characteristics of the treatment process and that is based on operation at a wastewater stream flow rate and a concentration under which it would be most difficult to demonstrate compliance. For closed biological treatment processes, the percent reduction from removal/destruction in the treatment unit and control device shall be determined by a mass balance over the unit. The mass flow rate of soluble and/or partially soluble HAP compounds exiting the treatment process shall be the sum of the mass flow rate of soluble and/or partially soluble HAP compounds in the wastewater stream exiting the biological treatment process and the mass flow rate of the vented gas stream exiting the control device. The mass flow rate entering the treatment process minus the mass flow rate exiting the process determines the actual mass removal. Compounds that meet the requirements specified in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*4*) of this section are not required to be included in the design evaluation; the term ''performance test'' in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*4*) of this section shall mean ''design evaluation'' for the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) *Performance tests.* Performance tests shall be conducted using test methods and procedures that meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A) through (G) of this section.

(A) *General.* This paragraph specifies the general procedures for performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with the control requirements specified in § 63.1256(g).

(*1*) *Representative process unit operating conditions.* Compliance shall be demonstrated for representative operating conditions. Operations during periods of malfunction and periods of nonoperation shall not constitute representative conditions. The owner or operator shall record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test.

(*2*) *Representative treatment process operating conditions.* Performance tests shall be conducted when the treatment process is operating at a representative inlet flow rate and concentration. If the treatment process will be operating at several different sets of representative operating conditions, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*2*)(*i*) and (*ii*) of this section. The owner or operator shall record information that is necessary to document treatment process or control device operating conditions during the test.

(*i*) *Range of operating conditions.* If the treatment process will be operated at several different sets of representative operating conditions, performance testing over the entire range is not required. In such cases, the performance test results shall be supplemented with modeling and/or engineering assessments to demonstrate performance over the operating range.

(*ii*) *Consideration of residence time.* If concentration and/or flow rate to the treatment process are not relatively constant (i.e., comparison of inlet and outlet data will not be representative of performance), the owner or operator shall consider residence time, when determining concentration and flow rate.

(*3*) *Testing equipment.* All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the applicable test methods, or as approved by the Administrator.

(*4*) *Compounds not required to be considered in performance tests.* Compounds that meet the requirements specified in (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*4*)(*i*), (*ii*), or (*iii*) of this section are not required to be included in the performance test. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart.

(*i*) Compounds not used or produced by the PMPU; or

(*ii*) Compounds with concentrations at the POD that are below 1 ppmw; or

(*iii*) Compounds with concentrations at the POD that are below the lower detection limit where the lower detection limit is greater than 1 ppmw. The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has the compound of interest as a target analyte.

(*5*) *Treatment using a series of treatment processes.* In all cases where the wastewater provisions in this subpart allow or require the use of a treatment process to comply with emissions limitations, the owner or operator may use multiple treatment processes. The owner or operator complying with the requirements of §63.1256(g)(7)(i), when wastewater is conveyed by hard-piping, shall comply with either paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*i*) or (*ii*) of this section. The owner or operator complying with the requirements of §63.1256(g)(7)(ii) shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*ii*) of this section.

(*i*) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance test across each series of treatment processes. For each series of treatment processes, inlet concentration and flow rate shall be measured either where the wastewater enters the first treatment process in a series of treatment processes, or prior to the first treatment process as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*6*) of this section. For each series of treatment processes, outlet concentration and flow rate shall be measured where the wastewater exits the last treatment process in the series of treatment processes, except when the last treatment process is an open or a closed aerobic biological treatment process demonstrating compliance by using the procedures in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(E) or (F) of this section. When the last treatment process is either an open or a closed aerobic biological treatment process demonstrating compliance by using the procedures in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(E) or (F) of this section, inlet and outlet concentrations and flow rates shall be measured at the inlet and outlet to the series of treatment processes prior to the biological treatment process and at the inlet to the biological treatment process, except as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(6)(ii) of this section. The mass flow rate destroyed in the biological treatment process for which compliance is demonstrated using paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E) or (F) of this section shall be added to the mass flow rate removed or destroyed in the series of treatment units before the biological treatment unit. This sum shall be used to calculate the overall control efficiency.

(*ii*) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance test across each treatment process in the series of treatment processes. The mass flow rate removed or destroyed by each treatment process shall be added together and the overall control efficiency calculated to determine whether compliance has been demonstrated using paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(C), (D), (E), (F), or (G) of this section, as applicable. If a biological treatment process is one of the treatment processes in the series of treatment processes, the inlet to the biological treatment process shall be the point at which the wastewater enters the biological treatment process, or the inlet to the equalization tank if

all the criteria of paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*ii*) of this section are met.

(*6*) The owner or operator determining the inlet for purposes of demonstrating compliance with paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E), or (F)of this section may elect to comply with paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*i*) or (*ii*) of this section.

(*i*) When wastewater is conveyed exclusively by hard-piping from the point of determination to a treatment process that is either the only treatment process or the first in a series of treatment processes (i.e., no treatment processes or other waste management units are used upstream of this treatment process to store, handle, or convey the wastewater), the inlet to the treatment process shall be at any location from the point of determination to where the wastewater stream enters the treatment process. When samples are taken upstream of the treatment process and before wastewater streams have converged, the owner or operator shall ensure that the mass flow rate of all affected wastewater is accounted for when using §63.1256(g)(8)(ii), (g)(9)(ii) or (g)(12) of this subpart to comply and that the mass flow rate of all wastewater, not just affected wastewater, is accounted for when using §63.1256(g)(11) to comply, except as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*4*) of this section.

(*ii*) The owner or operator may consider the inlet to the equalization tank as the inlet to the biological treatment process if the wastewater is conveyed by hard-piping from either the last previous treatment process or the point of determination to the equalization tank; or the wastewater is conveyed from the equalization tank exclusively by hard-piping to the biological treatment process and no treatment processes or other waste management units are used to store, handle, or convey the wastewater between the equalization tank and the biological treatment process; or the equalization tank is equipped with a fixed roof and a closed-vent system that routes emissions to a control device that meets the requirements of §63.1256(b)(1)(i) through (iv) and §63.1256(b)(2)(i). The outlet from the series of treatment processes prior to the biological treatment process is the point at which the wastewater exits the last treatment process in the series prior to the equalization tank, if the equalization tank and biological treatment process are part of a series of treatment processes. The owner or operator shall ensure that the mass flow rate of all affected wastewater is accounted for when using §63.1256(g)(9)(ii) or (12) to comply and that the mass flow rate of all wastewater, not just affected wastewater is accounted for when using §63.1256(g)(11) to comply, except as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*4*) of this section.

(B) *Noncombustion treatment process—concentration limits.* This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a noncombustion treatment process with the ppmw wastewater stream concentration limits at the outlet of the treatment process. This compliance option is specified in §63.1256(g)(8)(i) and (9)(i). Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per paragraph (b)(10)(iii) of this section. Samples shall be collected and analyzed using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(10)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of three runs. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 may be adjusted by multiplying each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart. (For affected wastewater streams that contains both partially soluble and soluble HAP compounds, compliance is demonstrated only if the sum of the concentrations of partially soluble HAP compounds is less than 50 ppmw, and the sum of the concentrations of soluble HAP compounds is less than 520 ppmw.)

(C) *Noncombustion, nonbiological treatment process: percent mass removal/destruction option.* This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a

noncombustion, nonbiological treatment process with the percent mass removal limits specified in §63.1256(g)(8)(ii) and (9)(ii) for partially soluble and soluble HAP compounds, respectively. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(C)(*1*) through (*5*) of this section.

(*1*) *Concentration.* The concentration of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds entering and exiting the treatment process shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section. The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has the compound of interest as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of three runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart.

(*2*) *Flow rate.* The flow rate of the entering and exiting wastewater streams shall be determined using inlet and outlet flow meters, respectively. Where the outlet flow is not greater than the inlet flow, a single flow meter may be used, and may be used at either the inlet or outlet. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(*3*) *Calculation of mass flow rate—for noncombustion, nonbiological treatment processes.* The mass flow rates of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds entering and exiting the treatment process are calculated using Equations 44 and 45 of this subpart.

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Where:

QMW_a, QMW_b = mass flow rate of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds, average of all runs, in wastewater entering (QMW_a) or exiting (QMW_b) the treatment process, kg/hr

P = density of the wastewater, kg/m^3

$Q_{a,k}$, $Qb_{b,k}$ = volumetric flow rate of wastewater entering ($Q_{a,k}$) or exiting ($Q_{b,k}$) the treatment process during each run k, m^3/hr

$C_{T,a,k}$, $C_{T,b,k}$ = total concentration of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds in wastewater entering ($C_{T,a,k}$) or exiting ($C_{T,b,k}$) the treatment process during each run k, ppmw

p = number of runs

k = identifier for a run

10^6 = conversion factor, mg/kg

(*4*) *Percent removal calculation for mass flow rate.* The percent mass removal across the treatment process shall be calculated as follows:

ER21SE98.042

Where:

E = removal or destruction efficiency of the treatment process, percent

QMW_a, QMW_b = mass flow rate of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds in wastewater entering (QMW_a) and exiting (QMW_b) the

treatment process, kg/hr (as calculated using Equations 44 and 45 of this subpart)

(*5*) *Compare mass removal efficiency to required efficiency*. Compare the mass removal efficiency (calculated in Equation 44 of this subpart) to the required efficiency as specified in § 63.1256(g)(8)(ii) or (9)(ii). If complying with § 63.1256(g)(8)(ii), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal efficiency is 99 percent or greater. If complying with § 63.1256(g)(9)(ii), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal efficiency is 90 percent or greater.

(D) *Combustion treatment processes: percent mass removal/destruction option*. This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a combustion treatment process with the percent mass destruction limits specified in § 63.1256(g)(8)(ii) for partially soluble HAP compounds, and/or § 63.1256(g)(9)(ii) for soluble HAP compounds. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(D)(*1*) through (*8*) of this section.

(*1*) *Concentration in wastewater stream entering the combustion treatment process*. The concentration of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds entering the treatment process shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section. The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has the compound of interest as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of three runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 of appendix A of this part shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart.

(*2*) *Flow rate of wastewater entering the combustion treatment process.* The flow rate of the wastewater stream entering the combustion treatment process shall be determined using an inlet flow meter. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(*3*) *Calculation of mass flow rate in wastewater stream entering combustion treatment processes.* The mass flow rate of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds entering the treatment process is calculated as follows:

ER21SE98.043

Where:

QMW_a = mass flow rate of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds entering the combustion unit, kg/hr

π= density of the wastewater stream, kg/m3

$Q_{a,k}$ = volumetric flow rate of wastewater entering the combustion unit during run k, m^3/hr

$C_{T,a,k}$ = total concentration of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds in the wastewater stream entering the combustion unit during run k, ppmw

ρ = number of runs

k = identifier for a run

(*4*) *Concentration in vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process.* The concentration of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds (or TOC) exiting the combustion treatment process in any vented gas stream shall be determined as provided in this

paragraph. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of three runs. Concentration measurements shall be determined using Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Alternatively, any other test method validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part may be used.

(5) *Volumetric flow rate of vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process.* The volumetric flow rate of the vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate. Volumetric flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(6) *Calculation of mass flow rate of vented gas stream exiting combustion treatment processes.* The mass flow rate of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds in a vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process shall be calculated as follows:

ER21SE98.044

where:

QMG_b = mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total partially soluble and/or soluble HAP, in vented gas stream, exiting (QMG_b) the combustion device, dry basis, kg/hr

$CG_{b,i}$ = concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total partially soluble and/or soluble HAP, in vented gas stream, exiting ($CG_{b,i}$) the combustion device, dry basis, ppmv

MW_i = molecular weight of a component, kilogram/kilogram-mole

QG_b = flow rate of gas stream exiting (QG_b) the combustion device, dry standard cubic meters per hour

K_2 = constant, 41.57 x 10^{-9} (parts per million)$^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20°C

i = identifier for a compound

n = number of components in the sample

(7) *Destruction efficiency calculation.* The destruction efficiency of the combustion unit for partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds shall be calculated as follows:

ER21SE98.045

Where:

E = destruction efficiency of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds for the combustion unit, percent

QMW^{2a} = mass flow rate of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds entering the combustion unit, kg/hr

QMG_b = mass flow rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds in vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process, kg/hr

(8) *Compare mass destruction efficiency to required efficiency.* Compare the mass destruction efficiency (calculated in Equation 49 of this subpart) to the required efficiency as specified in §63.1256(g)(8)(ii) or (g)(9)(ii). If complying with §63.1256(g)(8)(ii), compliance is demonstrated if the mass destruction efficiency is 99 percent or greater. If complying with §63.1256(g)(9)(ii), compliance is demonstrated if the mass destruction efficiency is 90 percent or greater.

(E) *Open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes: 95-percent mass destruction option.* This paragraph applies

to performance tests that are conducted for open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes to demonstrate compliance with the 95-percent mass destruction provisions in § 63.1256(g)(11) for partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds.

(*1*) *Concentration in wastewater stream.* The concentration of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP as provided in this paragraph. Concentration measurements to determine E shall be taken as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*) of this section for a series of treatment processes. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per paragraph (b)(10)(v) of this section. The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has the compound of interest as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of three runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 8 of this subpart.

(*2*) *Flow rate.* Flow rate measurements to determine E shall be taken as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*) of this section for a series of treatment processes. Flow rate shall be determined using inlet and outlet flow measurement devices. Where the outlet flow is not greater than the inlet flow, a single flow measurement device may be used, and may be used at either the inlet or outlet. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) *Destruction efficiency*. The owner or operator shall comply with the provisions in either paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E)(*3*)(*i*), (*ii*) or (*iii*) of this section. Compliance is demonstrated if the destruction efficiency, E, is equal to or greater than 95 percent.

(*i*) If the performance test is performed across the open or closed biological treatment system only, compliance is demonstrated if E is equal to F_{bio}, where E is the destruction efficiency of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds and F_{bio} is the site-specific fraction of partially soluble and/or soluble HAP compounds biodegraded. F_{bio} shall be determined as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E)(*4*) of this section and appendix C of subpart G of this part.

(*ii*) If compliance is being demonstrated in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*i*) or (*ii*) of this section, the removal efficiency shall be calculated using Equation 49 of this subpart. When complying with paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*i*) of this section, the series of nonbiological treatment processes comprise one treatment process segment. When complying with paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*5*)(*ii*) of this section, each nonbiological treatment process is a treatment process segment.

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Where:

$QMW_{a,i}$ = the soluble and/or partially soluble HAP load entering a treatment process segment

$QMW_{b,i}$ = the soluble and/or partially soluble HAP load exiting a treatment process segment

n = the number of treatment process segments

i = identifier for a treatment process element

QMW_{bio} = the inlet load of soluble and/or partially soluble HAP to the biological treatment process. The inlet is defined in accordance with

paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*6*) of this section. If complying with paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*6*)(*ii*) of this section, QMW_{bio} is equal to $QMW_{b,n}$

F_{bio} = site-specific fraction of soluble and/or partially soluble HAP compounds biodegraded. F_{bio} shall be determined as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E)(*4*) of this section and Appendix C of subpart G of this part.

QMW_{all} = the total soluble and/or partially soluble HAP load to be treated.

(*4*) *Site-specific fraction biodegraded* (F_{bio}). The procedures used to determine the compound-specific kinetic parameters for use in calculating F_{bio} differ for the compounds listed in Tables 2 and 3 of this subpart. An owner or operator shall calculate F_{bio} as specified in either paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E)(*4*)(*i*) or (*ii*) of this section.

(*i*) For biological treatment processes that do not meet the definition for enhanced biological treatment in §63.1251, the owner or operator shall determine the F_{bio} for the compounds in Tables 2 and 3 of this subpart using any of the procedures in appendix C to part 63, except procedure 3 (inlet and outlet concentration measurements). (The symbol ''F_{bio}'' represents the site-specific fraction of an individual partially soluble or soluble HAP compound that is biodegraded.)

(*ii*) If the biological treatment process meets the definition of ''enhanced biological treatment process'' in §63.1251, the owner or operator shall determine F_{bio} for the compounds in Table 2 of this subpart using any of the procedures specified in appendix C to part 63. The owner or operator shall calculate F_{bio} for the compounds in Table 3 of this subpart using the defaults for first order biodegradation rate constants (K_1) in Table 9 of this subpart and follow the procedure explained in Form III of appendix C, 40 CFR part 63, or any of the procedures specified in appendix C of 40 CFR part 63.

(F) *Open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes: percent removal for partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds.* This paragraph applies to the use of performance tests that are conducted for open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes to demonstrate compliance with the percent removal provisions for either partially soluble HAP compounds in §63.1256(g)(8)(ii) or soluble HAP compounds in §63.1256(g)(9)(ii) or (g)(12). The owner or operator shall comply with the provisions in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(E) of this section, except that compliance with §63.1256(g)(8)(ii) shall be demonstrated when E is equal to or greater than 99 percent, compliance with §63.1256(g)(9)(ii) shall be demonstrated when E is equal to or greater than 90 percent, and compliance with §63.1256(g)(12) shall be demonstrated when E is equal to or greater than 99 percent.

(G) *Closed biological treatment processes: percent mass removal option.* This paragraph applies to the use of performance tests that are conducted for closed biological treatment processes to demonstrate compliance with the percent removal provisions in §§63.1256(g)(8)(ii), (g)(9)(ii), (g)(11), or (g)(12). The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(G) (*1*) through (*4*) of this section.

(*1*) Comply with the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(C) (*1*) through (*3*) of this section to determine characteristics of the wastewater entering the biological treatment unit, except that the term ''partially soluble and/or soluble HAP'' shall mean ''soluble HAP'' for the purposes of this section if the owner or operator is complying with §63.1256(g)(9)(ii) or (g)(12), and it shall mean ''partially soluble HAP'' if the owner or operator is complying with §63.1256(g)(8)(ii).

(*2*) Comply with the procedures specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(D) (*4*) through (*6*) of this section to determine the characteristics of gas vent streams exiting a control device, with the differences noted in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(G)(*3*) (*i*) and (*ii*) of this section.

(*i*) The term ''partially soluble and/or soluble HAP'' shall mean ''soluble HAP'' for the purposes of this section if the owner or operator is complying with §63.1256(g)(9)(ii) or (g)(12), and it shall mean ''partially soluble HAP'' if the owner or operator is complying with §63.1256(g)(8)(ii).

(*ii*) The term ''combustion treatment process'' shall mean ''control device'' for the purposes of this section.

(*3*) *Percent removal/destruction calculation.* The percent removal and destruction across the treatment unit and any control device(s) shall be calculated using Equation 51 of this subpart:

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Where:

E = removal and destruction efficiency of the treatment unit and control device(s), percent

QMW_a, QMW_b = mass flow rate of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds in wastewater entering (QMW_a) and exiting (QMW_b) the treatment process, kilograms per hour (as calculated using Equations WW1 and WW2)

QMG_b = mass flow rate of partially soluble or soluble HAP compounds in vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process, kg/hr

(*4*) *Compare mass removal/destruction efficiency to required efficiency.* Compare the mass removal/destruction efficiency (calculated using Equation 51 of this subpart) to the required efficiency as specified in §63.1256(g)(8)(ii), (g)(9)(ii), (g)(11), or (g)(12). If complying with §63.1256(g)(8)(ii), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal/destruction is 99 percent or greater. If complying with §63.1256(g)(9)(ii), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal/destruction efficiency is 90 percent or greater. If complying with §63.1256(g)(11), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal/destruction efficiency is 95 percent or greater. If complying with §63.1256(g)(12), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal/destruction efficiency is 99 percent or greater.

(3) *Compliance with control device provisions.* Except as provided in paragraph (e)(3)(iv) of this section, an owner or operator shall demonstrate that each control device or combination of control devices achieves the appropriate conditions specified in §63.1256(h)(2) by using one or more of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(i) *Performance test for control devices other than flares.* This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a control device with the efficiency limits specified in §63.1256(h)(2). If complying with the 95-percent reduction efficiency requirement, comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (J) of this section. If complying with the 20 ppm by volume requirement, comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) (A) through (G) and (e)(3)(i)(J) of this section.

(A) *General.* The owner or operator shall comply with the general performance test provisions in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A) (*1*) through (*4*) of this section, except that the term ''treatment unit'' shall mean ''control device'' for the purposes of this section.

(B) *Sampling sites.* Sampling sites shall be selected using Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate. For determination of compliance with the 95 percent reduction requirement, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and the outlet of the control device. For determination of compliance with the 20 ppmv limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the control device.

(C) *Concentration in gas stream entering or exiting the control device.* The concentration of total organic HAP or TOC in a gas stream shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples (i.e., integrated samples). Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour

period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of three runs. Concentration measurements shall be determined using Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Alternatively, any other test method validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part may be used.

(D) *Volumetric flow rate of gas stream entering or exiting the control device.* The volumetric flow rate of the gas stream shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate. Volumetric flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(E) *Calculation of TOC concentration.* The owner or operator shall compute TOC in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(F) *Calculation of total organic HAP concentration.* The owner or operator determining compliance based on total organic HAP concentration shall compute the total organic HAP concentration in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(G) *Requirements for combustion control devices.* If the control device is a combustion device, the owner or operator shall correct TOC and organic HAP concentrations to 3 percent oxygen in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and demonstrate initial compliance with the requirements for halogenated streams in accordance with paragraph (a)(6) of this section.

(H) *Mass rate calculation.* The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP for each sample run shall be calculated using the following equations. Where the mass rate of TOC is being calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by methods specified in paragraph (e)(3)(i)(C) of this section are summed using Equations 52 and 53 of this subpart. Where the mass rate of total organic HAP is being calculated, only soluble and partially soluble HAP compounds shall be summed using Equations 52 and 53.

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Where:

$CG_{a,i}$, $CG_{b,i}$ = concentration of TOC or total organic HAP, in vented gas stream, entering ($CG_{a,i}$) and exiting ($CG_{b,i}$) the control device, dry basis, ppmv

QMG_a, QMG_b = mass rate of TOC or total organic HAP, in vented gas stream, entering (QMG_a) and exiting (QMG_b) the control device, dry basis, kg/hr

M_{wi} = molecular weight of a component, kilogram/kilogram-mole

QG_a,QG_b = flow rate of gas stream entering (QG_a) and exiting (QG_b) the control device, dry standard cubic meters per hour

K_2 = constant, 41.57×10^{-9} (parts per million)$^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20°C

i = identifier for a compound

n = number of components in the sample

(I) *Percent reduction calculation.* The percent reduction in TOC or total organic HAP for each sample run shall be calculated using Equation 54 of this subpart:

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where:

E = destruction efficiency of control device, percent

QMG_a,QMG_b = mass rate of TOC or total organic HAP, in vented gas stream entering and exiting (QMG_b) the control device, dry basis, kilograms per hour

(J) *Compare mass destruction efficiency to required efficiency.* If complying with the 95-percent reduction efficiency requirement, compliance is demonstrated if the mass destruction efficiency (calculated in Equation 51 of this subpart) is 95 percent or greater. If complying with the 20 ppmv limit, compliance is demonstrated if the outlet TOC concentration is 20 ppmv, or less.

(ii) *Design evaluation.* A design evaluation conducted in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Compounds that meet the requirements specified in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A)(4) of this section are not required to be included in the design evaluation.

(iii) *Compliance demonstration for flares.* When a flare is used to comply with § 63.1256(h), the owner or operator shall comply with the flare provisions in § 63.11(b). An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test to determine percent emission reduction or outlet organic HAP or TOC concentration when a flare is used.

(iv) *Exemptions from compliance demonstrations.* An owner or operator using any control device specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section is exempt from the requirements in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) through (e)(3)(iii) of this section and from the requirements in § 63.6(f).

(f) *Pollution prevention alternative standard.* The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with § 63.1252(e)(2) using the procedures described in paragraph (f)(1) and (f)(3) of this section. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with § 63.1252(e)(3) using the procedures described in paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section.

(1) Compliance is demonstrated when the annual kg/kg factor, calculated according to the procedure in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (iii) of this section, is reduced by at least 75 percent as calculated according to the procedure in paragraph (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The production-indexed HAP consumption factors shall be calculated by dividing annual consumption of total HAP by the annual production rate, per process. The production-indexed total VOC consumption factor shall be calculated by dividing annual consumption of total VOC by the annual production rate, per process.

(ii) The baseline factor is calculated from yearly production and consumption data for the first 3-year period in which the PMPU was operational, beginning no earlier than the 1987 calendar year, or for a minimum period of 12 months from startup of the process until the present in which the PMPU was operational and data are available, beginning no earlier than the 1987 calendar year.

(iii) The annual factor is calculated on the following bases:

(A) For continuous processes, the annual factor shall be calculated every 30 days for the 12-month period preceding the 30th day (30-day rolling average).

(B) For batch processes, the annual factor shall be calculated every 10 batches for the 12-month period preceding the 10th batch (10-batch rolling average). The annual factor shall be calculated every 5 batches if the number of batches is less than 10 for the 12-month period preceding the 10th batch and shall be calculated every year if the number of batches is less than 5 for the 12-month period preceding the 5th batch.

(2) Compliance is demonstrated when the requirements of paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section are met.

(i) The annual kg/kg factor, calculated according to the procedure in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(1)(iii) of this section, is reduced to a value equal to or less than 50 percent of the baseline factor calculated according to the procedure in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(ii) The yearly reductions associated with add-on controls that meet the criteria of §§ 63.1252(h)(3)(ii)(A) through (D) must be equal to or greater than the amounts calculated in paragraphs (f)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section:

(A) The mass of HAP calculated using Equation 55 of this subpart:

$[kg\ reduced]_a = [kg/kg]_b(0.75 - P_R)[kg\ produced]_a$ (Eq. 55)

Where:

$[kg/kg]_b$ = the baseline production-indexed HAP consumption factor, in kg/kg

$[kg\ produced]_a$ = the annual HAP production rate, in kg/yr

$[kg\ reduced]_a$ = the annual reduction required by add-on controls, in kg/yr

P_R = the fractional reduction in the annual kg/kg factor achieved using pollution prevention where P_R is ≥0.5

(B) The mass of VOC calculated using Equation 56 of this subpart:

$VOC_{reduced} = (VF_{base} - VF_P - VF_{annual}) \times M_{prod}$ (Eq. 56)

Where:

$VOC_{reduced}$ = required VOC emission reduction from add-on controls, kg/yr

VF_{base} = baseline VOC factor, kg VOC emitted/kg production

VF_p = reduction in VOC factor achieved by pollution prevention, kg VOC emitted/kg production

VF_{annual} = target annual VOC factor, kg VOC emitted/kg production

M_{prod} = production rate, kg/yr

(iii) Demonstration that the criteria in §63.1252(e)(3)(ii)(A) through (D) are met shall be accomplished through a description of the control device and of the material streams entering and exiting the control device.

(iv) The annual reduction achieved by the add-on control shall be quantified using the methods described in §63.1257(d).

(3) Each owner or operator of a PMPU complying with the P2 standard shall prepare a P2 demonstration summary that shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) Descriptions of the methodologies and forms used to measure and record daily consumption of HAP compounds reduced as part of the P2 standard.

(ii) Descriptions of the methodologies and forms used to measure and record daily production of products which are included in the P2 standard.

(iii) Supporting documentation for the descriptions provided in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) and (ii) including, but not limited to, operator log sheets and copies of daily, monthly, and annual inventories of materials and products.

(g) *Compliance with storage tank provisions by using emissions averaging.* An owner or operator with two or more affected storage tanks may demonstrate compliance with §63.1253, as applicable, by fulfilling the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall develop and submit for approval an Implementation Plan containing all the information required in §63.1259(e) 6 months prior to the compliance date of the standard. The Administrator shall have 90 days to approve or disapprove the emissions averaging plan after which time the plan shall be considered approved.

(2) The annual mass rate of total organic HAP (E^{Ti}, E^{To}) shall be calculated for each storage tank included in the emissions average using the procedures specified in paragraph (c)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(3) Equations 57 and 58 of this subpart shall be used to calculate total HAP emissions for those tanks subject to §63.1253(b) or (c):

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Where:

E_{ij} = yearly mass rate of total HAP at the inlet of the control device for tank j

E_{oj} = yearly mass rate of total HAP at the outlet of the control device for tank j

ET_i = total yearly uncontrolled HAP emissions

E_{To} = total yearly actual HAP emissions

n = number of tanks included in the emissions average

(4) The overall percent reduction efficiency shall be calculated as follows:

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where:

R = overall percent reduction efficiency

D = discount factor = 1.1 for all controlled storage tanks

(h) *Compliance with process vent provisions by using emissions averaging.* An owner or operator with two or more affected processes complying with § 63.1254 by using emissions averaging shall demonstrate compliance with paragraphs (h)(1), (2) and (3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall develop and submit for approval an Implementation Plan at least 6 months prior to the compliance date of the standard containing all the information required in § 63.1259(e). The Administrator shall have 90 days to approve or disapprove the emissions averaging plan. The plan shall be considered approved if the Administrator either approves the plan in writing, or fails to disapprove the plan in writing. The 90-day period shall begin when the Administrator receives the request. If the request is denied, the owner or operator must still be in compliance with the standard by the compliance date.

(2) Owners or operators shall calculate uncontrolled and controlled emissions of HAP by using the methods specified in paragraph (d)(2) and (3) of this section for each process included in the emissions average.

(i) Equations 60 and 61 of this subpart shall be used to calculate total HAP emissions:

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where:

E_{Ui} = yearly uncontrolled emissions from process I

E_{Ci} = yearly actual emissions for process I

E_{TU} = total yearly uncontrolled emissions

E_{TC} = total yearly actual emissions

n = number of processes included in the emissions average

(3) The overall percent reduction efficiency shall be calculated using Equation 62 of this subpart:

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where:

R = overall percent reduction efficiency

D = discount factor = 1.1 for all controlled emission points

§ 63.1258 Monitoring Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of any existing, new, or reconstructed affected source shall provide evidence of continued compliance with the standard as specified in this section. During the initial compliance demonstration, maximum or minimum operating parameter levels, as appropriate, shall be established for emission sources that will indicate the source is in compliance. Test data, calculations, or information from the evaluation of the control device design shall be used to establish the operating parameter level.

(b) *Monitoring for control devices.* (1) *Parameters to monitor.* Except as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, for each control device, the owner or operator shall install and operate monitoring devices and operate within the established parameter levels to ensure continued compliance with the standard. Monitoring parameters are specified for control scenarios in Table 4 of this subpart and in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) through (xi) of this section.

(i) *Periodic verification.* For control devices that control vent streams totaling less than 1 ton/yr HAP emissions, before control, monitoring shall consist of a daily verification that the device is operating properly. If the control device is used to control batch process vents alone or in combination with other streams, the verification may be on a per batch basis. This verification shall include, but not be limited to, a daily or per batch demonstration that the unit is working as designed and may include the daily measurements of the parameters described in (b)(1)(ii) through (x) of this section. This demonstration shall be included in the Precompliance report,

to be submitted 6 months prior to the compliance date of the standard.

(ii) *Scrubbers.* For affected sources using liquid scrubbers, the owner or operator shall establish a minimum scrubber liquid flow rate or pressure drop as a site-specific operating parameter which must be measured and recorded every 15 minutes during the period in which the scrubber is functioning in achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart. If the scrubber uses a caustic solution to remove acid emissions, the owner or operator shall establish a minimum pH of the effluent scrubber liquid as a site-specific operating parameter which must be monitored at least once a day. The minimum scrubber flowrate or pressure drop shall be based on the conditions anticipated under worst-case conditions, as defined in §63.1257(b)(8)(i).

(A) The monitoring device used to determine the pressure drop shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate to within a gage pressure of ±10 percent of the maximum pressure drop measured.

(B) The monitoring device used for measurement of scrubber liquid flowrate shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within ±10 percent of the design scrubber liquid flowrate.

(C) The monitoring device shall be calibrated annually.

(iii) *Condensers.* For each condenser, the owner or operator shall establish the maximum condenser outlet gas temperature as a site-specific operating parameter which must be measured and recorded at least every 15 minutes during the period in which the condenser is functioning in achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart.

(A) The temperature monitoring device must be accurate to within ±2 percent of the temperature measured in degrees Celsius or ±2.5°C, whichever is greater.

(B) The temperature monitoring device must be calibrated annually.

(iv) *Regenerative carbon adsorbers.* For each regenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1)(iv)(A) through (F) of this section.

(A) Establish the regeneration cycle characteristics specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(iv)(A)(*1*) through (*4*) of this section under worst-case conditions, as defined in §63.1257(b)(8)(i).

(*1*) Minimum regeneration frequency (i.e., operating time since last regeneration);

(*2*) Minimum temperature to which the bed is heated during regeneration;

(*3*) Maximum temperature to which the bed is cooled, measured within 15 minutes of completing the cooling phase; and

(*4*) Minimum regeneration stream flow.

(B) Monitor and record the regeneration cycle characteristics specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(iv)(B)(*1*) through (*4*) of this section for each regeneration cycle.

(*1*) Regeneration frequency (operating time since end of last regeneration);

(*2*) Temperature to which the bed is heated during regeneration;

(*3*) Temperature to which the bed is cooled, measured within 15 minutes of the completion of the cooling phase; and

(*4*) Regeneration stream flow.

(C) Use a temperature monitoring device that is accurate to within ±2 percent of the temperature measured in degrees Celsius or ± 2.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(D) Use a regeneration stream flow monitoring device capable of recording the total regeneration stream flow to within ± 10 percent of the established value (i.e., accurate to within ± 10 percent of the reading).

(E) Calibrate the temperature and flow monitoring devices annually.

(F) Conduct an annual check for bed poisoning in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

(v) *Nonregenerative carbon adsorbers.* For each nonregenerative carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall establish and monitor the maximum time interval between replacement based on the conditions anticipated under worst-case, as defined in §63.1257(b)(8)(i).

(vi) *Flares.* For each flare, the presence of the pilot flame shall be monitored every 15 minutes during the period in which the flare is functioning in

achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart.

(vii) *Thermal incinerators.* For each thermal incinerator, the owner or operator shall establish the minimum temperature of the gases exiting the combustion chamber as the site-specific operating parameter which must be measured and recorded at least once every 15 minutes during the period in which the combustion device is functioning in achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart.

(A) The temperature monitoring device must be accurate to within ± 0.75 percent of the temperature measured in degrees Celsius or ± 2.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(B) The monitoring device must be calibrated annually.

(viii) *Catalytic incinerators.* For each catalytic incinerator, the owner or operator shall monitor the temperature of the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed. The owner or operator shall establish the minimum temperature of the gas stream immediately before the catalyst bed and the minimum temperature difference across the catalyst bed as the site-specific operating parameter which must be monitored and recorded at leastonce every 15 minutes during the period in which the catalytic incinerator is functioning in achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart.

(A) The temperature monitoring devices must be accurate to within ± 0.75 percent of the temperature measured in degrees Celsius or ± 2.5 °C, whichever is greater.

(B) The temperature monitoring devices must be calibrated annually.

(ix) *Process heaters and boilers.* (A) Except as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ix)(B) of this section, for each boiler or process heater, the owner or operator shall establish the minimum temperature of the gases exiting the combustion chamber as the site-specific operating parameter which must be monitored and recorded at least once every 15 minutes during the period in which the boiler or process heater is functioning in achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart.

(*1*) The temperature monitoring device must be accurate to within ±0.75 percent of the temperature measured in degrees Celsius or ±2.5°C, whichever is greater.

(*2*) The temperature monitoring device must be calibrated annually.

(B) The owner or operator is exempt from the monitoring requirements specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ix)(A) of this section if either:

(*1*) All vent streams are introduced with primary fuel; or

(*2*) The design heat input capacity of the boiler or process heater is 44 megawatts or greater.

(x) *Continuous emission monitor.* As an alternative to the parameters specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) through (ix) of this section, an owner or operator may monitor and record the outlet HAP concentration or both the outlet TOC concentration and outlet hydrogen halide and halogen concentration every 15 minutes during the period in which the control device is functioning in achieving the HAP removal required by this subpart. The owner or operator need not monitor the hydrogen halide and halogen concentration if, based on process knowledge, the owner or operator determines that the emission stream does not contain hydrogen halides or halogens. The HAP or TOC monitor must meet the requirements of Performance Specification 8 or 9 of appendix B of part 60 and must be installed, calibrated, and maintained, according to § 63.8. As part of the QA/QC Plan, calibration of the device must include, at a minimum, quarterly cylinder gas audits.

(xi) *CVS visual inspections.* The owner or operator shall perform monthly visual inspections of each closed vent system as specified in § 63.1252(b).

(2) *Averaging periods.* Averaging periods for parametric monitoring levels shall be established according to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section, a daily (24-hour) or block average shall be calculated as the average of all values for a monitored parameter level set according to the procedures in (b)(3)(iii) of this section recorded during the operating day or block.

(ii) The operating day or block shall be defined in the Notification of Compliance Status report. The daily average may be from midnight to midnight or another continuous 24-hour period. The block average is limited to a period of time that is, at a maximum, equal to the time from the beginning to end of a batch process.

(iii) Monitoring values taken during periods in which the control devices are not functioning in controlling emissions, as indicated by periods of no flow, shall not be considered in the averages. Where flow to the device could be intermittent, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate and operate a flow indicator at the inlet or outlet of the control device to identify periods of no flow.

(3) *Procedures for setting parameter levels for control devices used to control emissions from process vents.* (i) *Small control devices.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, for devices controlling less than 10 tons per year of HAP for which a performance test is not required, the parametric levels shall be set based on the design evaluation required in §63.1257(d)(3)(i). If a performance test is conducted, the monitoring parameter level shall be established according to the procedures in (b)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ii) *Large control devices.* For devices controlling greater than 10 tons per year of HAP for which a performance test is required, the parameter level must be established as follows:

(A) If the operating parameter level to be established is a maximum, it must be based on the average of the values from each of the three test runs.

(B) If the operating parameter level to be established is a minimum, it must be based on the average of the values from each of the three test runs.

(C) The owner or operator may establish the parametric monitoring level(s) based on the performance test supplemented by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations. Performance testing is not required to be conducted over the entire range of expected parameter values. The rationale for the specific level for each parameter, including any data and calculations used to develop the level(s) and a description of why the level indicates proper operation of the control device shall be provided in the Precompliance report. The procedures specified in this section have not been approved by the Administrator and determination of the parametric monitoring level using these procedures is subject to review and approval by the Administrator.

(iii) *Parameters for control devices controlling batch process vents.* For devices controlling batch process vents alone or in combination with other streams, the parameter level(s) shall be established in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) If more than one batch emission episode has been selected to be controlled, a single level for the batch process(es) shall be determined from the initial compliance demonstration.

(B) Instead of establishing a single level for the batch process(es), as described in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section, an owner or operator may establish separate levels for each batch emission episode, selected to be controlled. If separate monitoring levels are established, the owner or operator must provide a record indicating at what point in the daily schedule or log of processes required to be recorded per the requirements of §63.1259(b)(9) the parameter being monitored changes levels and must record at least one reading of the new parameter level, even if the duration of monitoring for the new parameter is less than 15-minutes.

(4) *Request approval to monitor alternative parameters.* An owner or operator may request approval to monitor parameters other than those required by paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) through (ix) of this section. The request shall be submitted according to the procedures specified in §63.8(f) or included in the Precompliance report.

(5) *Monitoring for the alternative standards.* For control devices that are used to comply with the provisions of §63.1253(d) or 63.1254(c), the owner or operator shall monitor and record the outlet TOC concentration and the outlet hydrogen halide and halogen concentration every 15 minutes during the period in which the device is functioning in achieving the HAP removal

required by this subpart. A TOC monitor meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 8 or 9 of appendix B of part 60 shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained, according to § 63.8. The owner or operator need notmonitor the hydrogen halide and halogen concentration if, based on process knowledge, the owner or operator determines that the emission stream does not contain hydrogen halides or halogens.

(6) *Exceedances of operating parameters.* An exceedance of an operating parameter is defined as one of the following:

(i) If the parameter, averaged over the operating day or block, is below a minimum value established during the initial compliance demonstration.

(ii) If the parameter, averaged over the operating day or block, is above the maximum value established during the initial compliance demonstration.

(iii) Each loss of pilot flame for flares.

(7) *Excursions.* Excursions are defined by either of the two cases listed in paragraphs (b)(7)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) When the period of control device operation is 4 hours or greater in an operating day and monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data, as defined in paragraph (b)(7)(iii) of this section, for at least 75 percent of the operating hours.

(ii) When the period of control device operation is less than 4 hours in an operating day and more than one of the hours during the period of operation does not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data.

(iii) Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data, as used in paragraphs (b)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section, if measured values are unavailable for any of the required 15-minute periods within the hour.

(8) *Violations.* Exceedances of parameters monitored according to the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (iv) through (ix) of this section or excursions as defined by paragraphs (b)(7)(i) through (iii) of this section constitute violations of the operating limit according to paragraphs (b)(8)(i), (ii), and (iv) of this section. Exceedances of the temperature limit monitored according to the provisions of paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section or exceedances of the outlet concentrations monitored according to the provisions of paragraph (b)(1)(x) of this section constitute violations of the emission limit according to paragraphs (b)(8)(i), (ii), and (iv) of this section. Exceedances of the outlet concentrations monitored according to the provisions of paragraph (b)(5) of this section constitute violations of the emission limit according to the provisions of paragraphs (b)(8)(iii) and (iv) of this section.

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(8)(iv) of this section, for episodes occurring more than once per day, exceedances of established parameter limits or excursions will result in no more than one violation per operating day for each monitored item of equipment utilized in the process.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(8)(iv) of this section, for control devices used for more than one process in the course of an operating day, exceedances or excursions will result in no more than one violation per operating day, per control device, for each process for which the control device is in service.

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(8)(iv) of this section, exceedances of the 20 ppmv TOC outlet emission limit, averaged over the operating day, will result in no more than one violation per day per control device. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(8)(iv) of this section, exceedances of the 20 ppmv hydrogen halide or halogen outlet emission limit, averaged over the operating day, will result in no more than one violation per day per control device.

(iv) Periods of time when monitoring measurements exceed the parameter values as well as periods of inadequate monitoring data do not constitute a violation if they occur during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, and the facility follows its startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(c) *Monitoring for emission limits.* The owner or operator of any affected source complying with the provisions of § 63.1254(a)(1) shall demonstrate continuous compliance with the 2,000 lb/yr emission limits by calculating daily a 365-day rolling summation of emissions. For owners and operators opting

to switch compliance strategy from the 93 percent control requirement to the 2,000 lb/yr compliance method, as decribed in §63.1254(a), the rolling average must include emissions from the past 365 days. Each day that the total emissions per process exceeds 2,000 lb/yr will be considered a violation of the emission limit.

(d) *Monitoring for equipment leaks.* The owner or operator of any affected source complying with the requirements of §63.1255 of this subpart shall meet the monitoring requirements described §63.1255 of this subpart.

(e) *Pollution prevention.* The owner or operator of any affected source that chooses to comply with the requirements of §§63.1252(e)(2) and (3) shall calculate a yearly rolling average of kg HAP consumption per kg production and kg VOC consumption per kg production every month or every 10 batches. Each rolling average kg/kg factor that exceeds the value established in §63.1257(f)(1)(ii) will be considered a violation of the emission limit.

(f) *Emissions averaging.* The owner or operator of any affected source that chooses to comply with the requirements of §63.1252(d) shall meet all monitoring requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (3) of this section, as applicable, for all processes and storage tanks included in the emissions average.

(g) *Inspection and monitoring of waste management units and treatment processes.* (1) For each wastewater tank, surface impoundment, container, individual drain system, and oil-water separator that receives, manages, or treats wastewater, a residual removed from wastewater, a recycled wastewater, or a recycled residual removed from wastewater, the owner or operator shall comply with the inspection requirements specified in Table 7 of this subpart.

(2) For each biological treatment unit used to comply with §63.1256(g), the owner or operator shall monitor TSS, BOD, and the biomass concentration at a frequency approved by the permitting authority and using methods approved by the permitting authority. The owner or operator may request approval to monitor other parameters. The request shall be submitted in the Precompliance report according to the procedures specified in §63.1260(e), and shall include a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The owner or operator shall include as part of the submittal the basis for the selected monitoring frequencies and the methods that will be used. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.

(3) For nonbiological treatment units, the owner or operator shall request approval to monitor appropriate parameters that demonstrate proper operation of the selected treatment process. The request shall be submitted in the Precompliance report according to the procedures specified in §63.1260(e), and shall include a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.

(h) *Leak inspection provisions for vapor suppression equipment.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (h)(9) of this section, for each vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure required to comply with this section, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (h)(2) through (8) of this section.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (h)(6) and (7) of this section, each vapor collection system and closed-vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section and each fixed roof, cover, and enclosure shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraph (h)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) If the vapor collection system or closed-vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall:

(A) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, and

(B) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(ii) If the vapor collection system or closed-vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:

(A) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, and

(B) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

(C) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(iii) For each fixed roof, cover, and enclosure, the owner or operator shall:

(A) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, and

(B) Conduct semiannual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(3) Each vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, and enclosure shall be inspected according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(3)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(ii) *Detection instrument performance criteria.* (A) Except as provided in paragraph (h)(3)(ii)(B) of this section, the detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the process fluid not each individual VOC in the stream. For process streams that contain nitrogen, air, or other inerts which are not organic HAP or VOC, the average stream response factor shall be calculated on an inert-free basis.

(B) If no instrument is available at the plant site that will meet the performance criteria specified in paragraph (h)(3)(ii)(A) of this section, the instrument readings may be adjusted by multiplying by the average response factor of the process fluid, calculated on an inert-free basis as described in paragraph (h)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.

(iii) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(iv) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(A) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million hydrocarbon in air); and

(B) Mixtures of methane in air at a concentration less than 10,000 parts per million. A calibration gas other than methane in air may be used if the instrument does not respond to methane or if the instrument does not meet the performance criteria specified in paragraph (h)(2)(ii)(A) of this section. In such cases, the calibration gas may be a mixture of one or more of the compounds to be measured in air.

(v) An owner or operator may elect to adjust or not adjust instrument readings for background. If an owner or operator elects to not adjust readings for background, all such instrument readings shall be compared directly to the applicable leak definition to determine whether there is a leak. If an owner or operator elects to adjust instrument readings for background, the owner or operator shall measure background concentration using the procedures in § 63.180(b) and (c). The owner or operator shall subtract background reading from the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument.

(vi) The background level shall be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60 appendix A.

(vii) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level shall be compared with 500 parts per million for determining compliance.

(4) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable, except as provided in paragraph (h)(5) of this section.

(i) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(ii) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in paragraph (h)(4)(iii) of this section.

(iii) For leaks found in vapor collection systems used for transfer operations, repairs shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the

leak is detected or at the beginning of the next transfer loading operation, whichever is later.

(5) Delay of repair of a vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown, as defined in §63.1251, or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next shutdown.

(6) Any parts of the vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated, as described in paragraph (h)(8)(i) of this section, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (h)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section if:

(i) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with paragraphs (h)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section; and

(ii) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(7) Any parts of the vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated, as described in paragraph (h)(8)(ii) of this section, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (h)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii)(A) of this section if:

(i) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(ii) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years.

(8) Records shall be maintained as specified in §63.1259(i) (4) through (9).

(9) If a closed-vent system subject to this section is also subject to the equipment leak provisions of §63.1255, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of §63.1255 and is exempt from the requirements of this section.

§63.1259 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *Requirements of subpart A of this part.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in subpart A of this part as specified in Table 1 of this subpart and in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) *Data retention.* Each owner or operator of an affected source shall keep copies of all records and reports required by this subpart for at least 5 years, as specified in §63.10(b)(1).

(2) *Records of applicability determinations.* The owner or operator of a stationary source that is not subject to this subpart shall keep a record of the applicability determination, as specified in §63.10(b)(3).

(3) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan as specified in §63.6(e)(3). This plan shall describe, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the affected source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction and a program for corrective action for malfunctioning process, air pollution control, and monitoring equipment used to comply with this subpart. The owner or operator of an affected source shall keep the current and superseded versions of this plan onsite, as specified in §63.6(e)(3)(v). The owner or operator shall keep the startup, shutdown, and malfunction records specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. Reports related to the plan shall be submitted as specified in §63.1260(i).

(i) The owner or operator shall record the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of air pollution control equipment used to comply with this subpart, as specified in §63.6(e)(3)(iii).

(ii) The owner or operator shall record the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of continuous monitoring systems used to comply with this subpart.

(iii) For each startup, shutdown, or malfunction, the owner or operator shall record all information necessary to demonstrate that the procedures

specified in the affected source's start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan were followed, as specified in § 63.6(e)(3)(iii); alternatively, the owner or operator shall record any actions taken that are not consistent with the plan, as specified in § 63.6(e)(3)(iv).

(4) *Recordkeeping requirements for sources with continuous monitoring systems.* The owner or operator of an affected source who elects to install a continuous monitoring system shall maintain records specified in § 63.10(c)(1) through (14).

(5) *Application for approval of construction or reconstruction.* For new affected sources, each owner or operator shall comply with the provisions in § 63.5 regarding construction and reconstruction, excluding the provisions specified in § 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H), (d)(2), and (d)(3)(ii).

(b) *Records of equipment operation.* The owner or operator must keep the following records up-to-date and readily accessible:

(1) Each measurement of a control device operating parameter monitored in accordance with § 63.1258 and each measurement of a treatment process parameter monitored in accordance with § 63.1258(g)(2) and (3).

(2) For processes subject to § 63.1252(e), records of consumption, production, and the rolling average values of the production-indexed HAP and VOC consumption factors.

(3) For each continuous monitoring system used to comply with this subpart, records documenting the completion of calibration checks and maintenance of continuous monitoring systems.

(4) For processes in compliance with the 2,000 lb/yr emission limit of § 63.1254(a)(1), records of the rolling annual total emissions.

(5) Records of the following, as appropriate:

(i) The number of batches per year for each batch process.

(ii) The operating hours per year for continuous processes.

(6) Uncontrolled and controlled emissions per batch for each process.

(7) Wastewater concentration per POD or process.

(8) Number of storage tank turnovers per year, if used in an emissions average.

(9) Daily schedule or log of each operating scenario prior to its operation.

(10) Description of worst-case operating conditions as determined using the procedures described in § 63.1257(b)(8) for control devices.

(11) Periods of planned routine maintenance as described in § 63.1257 (c)(5).

(c) *Records of operating scenarios.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall keep records of each operating scenario which demonstrates compliance with this subpart.

(d) *Records of equipment leak detection and repair programs.* The owner or operator of any affected source implementing the leak detection and repair (LDAR) program specified in § 63.1255 of this subpart, shall implement the recordkeeping requirements in § 63.1255 of this subpart.

(e) *Records of emissions averaging.* The owner or operator of any affected source that chooses to comply with the requirements of § 63.1252(d) shall maintain up-to-date records of the following information:

(1) An Implementation Plan which shall include in the plan, for all process vents and storage tanks included in each of the averages, the information listed in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) The identification of all process vents and storage tanks in each emissions average.

(ii) The uncontrolled and controlled emissions of HAP and the overall percent reduction efficiency as determined in §§ 63.1257(g)(1) through (4) or 63.1257(h)(1) through (3) as applicable.

(iii) The calculations used to obtain the uncontrolled and controlled HAP emissions and the overall percent reduction efficiency.

(iv) The estimated values for all parameters required to be monitored under § 63.1258(f) for each process and storage tank included in an average.

(v) A statement that the compliance demonstration, monitoring, inspection, recordkeeping and reporting provisions in §§ 63.1257(g) and (h), 63.1258(f), and 63.1260(k) that are applicable to each

emission point in the emissions average will be implemented beginning on the date of compliance.

(2) The Implementation Plan must demonstrate that the emissions from the processes and storage tanks proposed to be included in the average will not result in greater hazard or, at the option of the operating permit authority, greater risk to human health or the environment than if the storage tanks and process vents were controlled according to the provisions in §§63.1253 and 63.1254, respectively.

(i) This demonstration of hazard or risk equivalency shall be made to the satisfaction of the operating permit authority.

(A) The Administrator may require owners and operators to use specific methodologies and procedures for making a hazard or risk determination.

(B) The demonstration and approval of hazard or risk equivalency shall be made according to any guidance that the Administrator makes available for use or any other technically sound information or methods.

(ii) An emissions averaging plan that does not demonstrate hazard or risk equivalency to the satisfaction of the Administrator shall not be approved. The Administrator may require such adjustments to the emissions averaging plan as are necessary in order to ensure that the average will not result in greater hazard or risk to human health or the environment than would result if the emission points were controlled according to §§63.1253 and 63.1254.

(iii) A hazard or risk equivalency demonstration must:

(A) Be a quantitative, comparative chemical hazard or risk assessment;

(B) Account for differences between averaging and non-averaging options in chemical hazard or risk to human health or the environment; and

(C) Meet any requirements set by the Administrator for such demonstrations.

(3) Records as specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of this section.

(4) A rolling quarterly calculation of the annual percent reduction efficiency as specified in §63.1257(g) and (h).

(f) *Records of delay of repair.* Documentation of a decision to use a delay of repair due to unavailability of parts, as specified in §63.1256(i), shall include a description of the failure, the reason additional time was necessary (including a statement of why replacement parts were not kept onsite and when delivery from the manufacturer is scheduled), and the date when the repair was completed.

(g) *Record of wastewater stream or residual transfer.* The owner or operator transferring an affected wastewater stream or residual removed from an affected wastewater stream in accordance with §63.1256(a)(5) shall keep a record of the notice sent to the treatment operator stating that the wastewater stream or residual contains organic HAP which are required to be managed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(h) *Records of extensions.* The owner or operator shall keep documentation of a decision to use an extension, as specified in §63.1256(b)(6)(ii) or (b)(9), in a readily accessible location. The documentation shall include a description of the failure, documentation that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and specification of a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired and the tank will be emptied as soon as practical.

(i) *Records of inspections.* The owner or operator shall keep records specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (9) of this section.

(1) A record that each waste management unit inspection required by §63.1256(b) through (f) was performed.

(2) A record that each inspection for control devices required by §63.1256(h) was performed.

(3) A record of the results of each seal gap measurement required by §63.1256(b)(5) and (f)(3). The records shall include the date of measurement, the raw data obtained in the measurement, and the calculations described in §63.120(b)(2) through (4).

(4) Records identifying all parts of the vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated as unsafe to inspect in accordance with §63.1258(h)(6), an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(5) Records identifying all parts of the vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated as difficult to inspect in accordance with §63.1258(h)(7), an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(6) For each vapor collection system or closed-vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream away from the control device and to the atmosphere, the owner or operator shall keep a record of the information specified in either paragraph (i)(6)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Hourly records of whether the flow indicator specified under §63.1252(b)(1) was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during the hour, as well as records of the times and durations of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or the flow indicator is not operating.

(ii) Where a seal mechanism is used to comply with §63.1252(b)(2), hourly records of flow are not required. In such cases, the owner or operator shall record that the monthly visual inspection of the seals or closure mechanisms has been done, and shall record the occurrence of all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type lock has been checked out, and records of any car-seal that has broken.

(7) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §63.1258(h)(2) and (3) during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in paragraphs (i)(7)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) The instrument identification numbers; operator name or initials; and identification of the equipment.

(ii) The date the leak was detected and the date of the first attempt to repair the leak.

(iii) Maximum instrument reading measured by the method specified in §63.1258(h)(4) after the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable.

(iv) ''Repair delayed'' and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(v) The name, initials, or other form of identification of the owner or operator (or designee) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a shutdown.

(vi) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.

(vii) Dates of shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired. (viii) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(8) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §63.1258(h)(3) during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(9) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with §63.1258(h)(2)(i)(B) or (h)(2)(iii)(B) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

§ 63.1260 Reporting requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the reporting requirements of paragraphs (b) through (l) of this section. Applicable reporting requirements of §§63.9 and 63.10 are also summarized in Table 1 of this subpart.

(b) *Initial notification.* The owner or operator shall submit the applicable initial notification in accordance with §63.9(b) or (d).

(c) *Application for approval of construction or reconstruction.* An owner or operator who is subject to §63.5(b)(3) shall submit to the Administrator an application for approval of the construction of a new major affected source, the reconstruction of a major affected source, or the reconstruction of a major source such that the source becomes a major affected source subject to the standards. The application shall be prepared in accordance with §63.5(d).

(d) *Notification of CMS performance evaluation.* An owner or operator who is required by the Administrator to conduct a performance evaluation for a continuous monitoring system shall

notify the Administrator of the date of the performance evaluation as specified in §63.8(e)(2).

(e) *Precompliance report.* The Precompliance report shall be submitted at least 6 months prior to the compliance date of the standard. For new sources, the Precompliance report shall be submitted to the Administrator with the application for approval of construction or reconstruction. The Administrator shall have 90 days to approve or disapprove the plan. The plan shall be considered approved if the Administrator either approves the plan in writing, or fails to disapprove the plan in writing. The 90 day period shall begin when the Administrator receives the request. If the request is denied, the owner or operator must still be in compliance with the standard by the compliance date. To change any of the information submitted in the report, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator 90 days before the planned change is to be implemented; the change shall be considered approved if the Administrator either approves the change in writing, or fails to disapprove the change in writing. The Precompliance report shall include:

(1) Requests for approval to use alternative monitoring parameters or requests to set monitoring parameters according to §63.1258(b)(4).

(2) Descriptions of the daily or per batch demonstrations to verify that control devices subject to §63.1258(b)(1)(i) are operating as designed.

(3) A description of test conditions, and the corresponding monitoring parameter values for parameters that are set according to §63.1258(b)(3)(ii)(C).

(4) For owners and operators complying with the requirements of §63.1252(e), the P2 demonstration summary required in §63.1257(f).

(5) Data and rationale used to support an engineering assessment to calculate uncontrolled emissions from process vents as required in §63.1257(d)(2)(ii).

(f) *Notification of Compliance Status report.* The Notification of Compliance Status report required under §63.9 shall be submitted no later than 150 days after the compliance date and shall include:

(1) The results of any applicability determinations, emission calculations, or analyses used to identify and quantify HAP emissions from the affected source.

(2) The results of emissions profiles, performance tests, engineering analyses, design evaluations, or calculations used to demonstrate compliance. For performance tests, results should include descriptions of sampling and analysis procedures and quality assurance procedures.

(3) Descriptions of monitoring devices, monitoring frequencies, and the values of monitored parameters established during the initial compliance determinations, including data and calculations to support the levels established.

(4) Listing of all operating scenarios.

(5) Descriptions of worst-case operating and/or testing conditions for control devices.

(6) Identification of emission points subject to overlapping requirements described in §63.1250(h) and the authority under which the owner or operator will comply.

(g) *Periodic reports.* An owner or operator shall prepare Periodic reports in accordance with paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section and submit them to the Administrator.

(1) *Submittal schedule.* Except as provided in (g)(1) (i), (ii) and (iii) of this section, an owner or operator shall submit Periodic reports semiannually, beginning 60 operating days after the end of the applicable reporting period. The first report shall be submitted no later than 240 days after the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due and shall cover the 6-month period beginning on the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due.

(i) When the Administrator determines on a case-by-case basis that more frequent reporting is necessary to accurately assess the compliance status of the affected source; or

(ii) When the monitoring data are used directly for compliance determination and the source experience excess emissions, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted. Once an affected source reports excess emissions,

the affected source shall follow a quarterly reporting format until a request to reduce reporting frequency is approved. If an owner or operator submits a request to reduce the frequency of reporting, the provisions in § 63.10(e)(3)(ii) and (iii) shall apply, except that the term ''excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and/or summary report'' shall mean ''Periodic report'' for the purposes of this section.

(iii) When a new operating scenario has been operated since the last report, in which case quarterly reports shall be submitted.

(2) *Content of Periodic report.* The owner or operator shall include the information in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) Each Periodic report must include the information in § 63.10(e)(3)(vi)(A) through (I) and (K) through (M). For each continuous monitoring system, the Periodic report must also include the information in § 63.10(e)(3)(vi)(J).

(ii) If the total duration of excess emissions, parameter exceedances, or excursions for the reporting period is 1 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, or the total continuous monitoring system downtime for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, the Periodic report must include the information in paragraphs (g)(2)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) Monitoring data, including 15-minute monitoring values as well as daily average values of monitored parameters, for all operating days when the average values were outside the ranges established in the Notification of Compliance Status report or operating permit.

(B) Duration of excursions, as defined in § 63.1258(b)(7).

(C) Operating logs and operating scenarios for all operating scenarios for all operating days when the values are outside the levels established in the Notification of Compliance Status report or operating permit.

(D) When a continuous monitoring system is used, the information required in § 63.10(c)(5) through (13).

(iii) For each inspection conducted in accordance with § 63.1258(h)(2) or (3) during which a leak is detected, the records specified in § 63.1259(i)(7) must be included in the next Periodic report.

(iv) For each vapor collection system or closed vent system with a bypass line subject to § 63.1252(b)(1), records required under § 63.1259(i)(6)(i) of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line. For each vapor collection system or closed vent system with a bypass line subject to § 63.1252(b)(2), records required under § 63.1259(i)(6)(ii) of all periods in which the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass valve position has changed, or the key to unlock the bypass line valve was checked out.

(v) The information in paragraphs (g)(2)(iv)(A) through (D) of this section shall be stated in the Periodic report, when applicable.

(A) No excess emissions.

(B) No exceedances of a parameter.

(C) No excursions.

(D) No continuous monitoring system has been inoperative, out of control, repaired, or adjusted.

(vi) For each tank subject to control requirements, periods of planned routine maintenance during which the control device does not meet the specifications of § 63.1253(b) through (d).

(vii) Each new operating scenario which has been operated since the time period covered by the last Periodic report. For the initial Periodic report, each operating scenario for each process operated since the compliance date shall be submitted.

(h) *Notification of process change.*

(1) Except as specified in paragraph (h)(2) of this section, whenever a process change is made, or a change in any of the information submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status Report, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly. The report may be submitted as part of the next Periodic report required under paragraph (g) of this section. The report shall include:

(i) A brief description of the process change.

(ii) A description of any modifications to standard procedures or quality assurance procedures.

(iii) Revisions to any of the information reported in the original Notification of Compliance Status Report under paragraph (f) of this section.

(iv) Information required by the Notification of Compliance Status Report under paragraph (f) of this section for changes involving the addition of processes or equipment.

(2) An owner or operator must submit a report 60 days before the scheduled implementation date of either of the following:

(i) Any change in the activity covered by the Precompliance report.

(ii) A change in the status of a control device from small to large.

(i) *Reports of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.* For the purposes of this subpart, the startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports shall be submitted on the same schedule as the periodic reports required under paragraph (g) of this section instead of the schedule specified in §63.10(d)(5)(i). These reports shall include the information specified in §63.1259(a)(3)(i) through (iii) and shall contain the name, title, and signature of the owner or operator or other responsible official who is certifying its accuracy. Reports are only required if a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occurred during the reporting period. Any time an owner or operator takes an action that is not consistent with the procedures specified in the affected source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, the owner or operator shall submit an immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction report as specified in §63.10(d)(4)(ii).

(j) *Reports of LDAR programs.* The owner or operator of any affected source implementing the LDAR program specified in §63.1255 of this subpart shall implement the reporting requirements in §63.1255 of this subpart. Copies of all reports shall be retained as records for a period of 5 years, in accordance with the requirements of §63.10(b)(1).

(k) *Reports of emissions averaging.* The owner or operator of any affected source that chooses to comply with the requirements of §63.1252(d) shall submit the implementation plan described in §63.1259(e) 6 months prior to the compliance date of the standard and the following information in the periodic reports:

(1) The records specified in §63.1259(e) for each process or storage tank included in the emissions average;

(2) All information as specified in paragraph (g) of this section for each process or storage tank included in the emissions average;

(3) Any changes of the processes or storage tanks included in the average.

(4) The calculation of the overall percent reduction efficiency for the reporting period.

(5) Changes to the Implementation Plan which affect the calculation methodology of uncontrolled or controlled emissions or the hazard or risk equivalency determination.

(6) Every second semiannual or fourth quarterly report, as appropriate, shall include the results according to §63.1259(e)(4) to demonstrate the emissions averaging provisions of §§63.1252(d), 63.1257(g) and (h), 63.1258(f), and 63.1259(f) are satisfied.

(l) *Notification of performance test and test plan.* The owner or operator of an affected source shall notify the Administrator of the planned date of a performance test at least 60 days before the test in accordance with §63.7(b). The owner or operator also must submit the test plan required by §63.7(c) and the emission profile required by 63.1257(b)(8)(ii) with the notification of the performance test.

(m) *Request for extension of compliance.* An owner or operator may submit to the Administrator a request for an extension of compliance in accordance with §63.1250(f)(4).

§63.1261 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under §112(d) of the Clean Air Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) The authority conferred in §63.177; the authority to approve applications for determination of equivalent means of emission limitation; and the authority to approve alternative test methods shall not be delegated to any State.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART GGG.—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART GGG

General provisions reference	Summary of requirements	Applies to subpart GGG	Comments
63.1(a)(1)	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.1251; when overlap between subparts A and GGG of this part, subpart GGG takes precedence.
63.1(a)(2–7)		Yes	
63.1(a)(8)		No	Discusses state programs.
63.1(a)(9–14)		Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	Initial applicability determination	Yes	Subpart GGG clarifies the applicability in § 63.1250.
63.1(b)(2)	Title V operating permit—see part 70	Yes	All major affected sources are required to obtain a title V permit.
63.1(b)(3)	Record of the applicability determination	Yes	All affected sources are subject to subpart GGG according to the applicability definition of subpart GGG.
63.1(c)(1)	Applicability after standards are set	Yes	Subpart GGG clarifies the applicability of each paragraph of subpart A to sources subject to subpart GGG.
63.1(c)(2)	Title V permit requirement	No	All major affected sources are required to obtain a title V permit. Area sources are not subject to subpart GGG.
63.1(c)(3)	Reserved		
63.1(c)(4)	Requirements for existing source that obtains an extension of compliance.	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	No	Notification requirements for an area source that increases HAP emissions to major source levels.	Yes
63.1(d)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.1(e)	Applicability of permit program before a relevant standard has been set.	Yes	
63.2	Definitions.	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.1251; when overlap between subparts A and GGG of this part occurs, subpart GGG takes precedence.
63.3	Units and abbreviations.	Yes	Other units used in subpart GGG are defined in that subpart.
63.4	Prohibited activities.	Yes	
63.5(a)	Construction and reconstruction—applicability	Yes	Except replace the terms "source" and "stationary source" with "affected source".
63.5(b)(1)	Upon construction, relevant standards for new sources	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.5(b)(3)	New construction/reconstruction	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Construction/reconstruction notification	Yes	
63.5(b)(5)	Construction/reconstruction compliance	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Equipment addition or process change	Yes	
63.5(c)	[Reserved]	NA	
63.5(d)	Application for approval of construction/reconstruction	Yes	Except for certain provisions identified in 63.1259(a)(5)
63.5(e)		Construction/reconstruction approval..	Yes
63.5(f)	Construction/reconstruction approval based on prior State review.	Yes	Except replace "source" with "affected source".

63.6(a)(1)	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	
63.6(a)(2)	Requirements for area source that increases emissions to become major.	Yes	
63.6(b)(1–2)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	No	Subpart GGG specifies compliance dates.
63.6(b)(3–6)	Compliance dates for area sources that become major sources	Yes	
63.6 (b)(7)	Compliance dates for new sources resulting from new unaffected area sources becoming subject to standards.	No	Subpart GGG specifies NS applicability and compliance dates
63.6(c)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes	Except replace ''source'' with ''affected source''. Subpart GGG specifies compliance dates.
63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance requirements	Yes	Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan requirements specifically include malfunction process, control and monitoring equipment.
63.6(f)–(g)	Compliance with nonopacity and alternative nonopacity emission standards.	Yes	Except that subpart GGG specifies performance test conditions.
63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart GGG does not contain any opacity or visible emission standards.
63.6(i)	Extension of compliance with emission standards	No	§63.1250(f)(4) specifies provisions for compliance extensions.
63.6(j)	Exemption from compliance with emission standards	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	Performance testing requirements.	Yes	Subpart GGG specifies required testing and compliance procedures.
63.7(a)(2)(I-ix)		Yes	
63.7(a)(3)		Yes	
63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
63.7(b)(2)	Notification of delay in conducting a scheduled performance test	Yes	
63.7(c)	Quality assurance program	Yes	Except that the test plan must be submitted with the notification of the performance test.
63.7(d)	Performance testing facilities.	Yes	Except replace ''source'' with ''affected source''.
63.7(e)	Conduct of performance tests.	Yes	Subpart GGG also contains test methods and procedures specific to pharmaceutical sources.
63.7(f)	Use of alternative test method	Yes	
63.7(g)	Data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes	
63.7(h)	Waiver of performance tests	Yes	
63.8(a)	Monitoring requirements	Yes	See §63.1258.
63.8(b)(1)	Conduct of monitoring	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	CMS and combined effluents	No	§63.1258 of subpart GGG provides specific CMS requirements.
63.8(b)(3)–(c)(3)	CMS requirements	Yes	
63.8(c)(4–5)	CMS operation requirements	Yes	
63.8 (c)6–8)	CMS calibration and malfunction provisions	Yes	
63.8(d)	CMS quality control program	Yes	
63.8(e)(1)	Performance evaluations of CMS	Yes	
63.8(e)(2)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	
63.8(e)(3–4)	CMS requirements/alternatives	Yes	
63.8(e)(5)(i)	Reporting performance evaluation results	Yes	See §
63.1260 (a)..			
63.8(e)(5)(ii)	Results of COMS performance evaluation	No	Subpart GGG does not contain any opacity or visible emission standards.
63.8(f)–(g)	Alternative monitoring method/reduction of monitoring data	Yes	
63.9(a)–(d)	Notification requirements—Applicability and general information	Yes	
63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
63.9(f)	Notification of opacity and visible emissions observations	No	Subpart GGG does not contain any opacity or visible emission standards.
63.9(g)(1)	Additional notification requirements for sources with CMS	Yes	

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART GGG.—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABILITY TO SUBPART GGG—Continued

General provisions reference	Summary of requirements	Applies to subpart GGG	Comments
63.9(g)(2)	Notification of compliance with opacity emission standard	No	Subpart GGG does not contain any opacity or visible emission standards.
63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion to continue use of alternative to relative accuracy testing has been exceeded.	Yes	
63.9(h)	Notification of compliance status.	Yes	Due 150 days after compliance date.
63.9(i)	Adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required communications.	Yes	
63.9(j)	Change in information provided	Yes	
63.10(a)	Recordkeeping requirements	Yes	See §
63.1259..			
63.10(b)(1)	Records retention	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)	Information and documentation to support notifications	No	Subpart GGG specifies recordkeeping requirements.
63.10(b)(3)	Records retention for sources not subject to relevant standard	Yes	Applicability requirements are given in § 63.1250.
63.10(c)-(d)(2)	Other recordkeeping and reporting provisions	Yes.	
63.10(d)(3)	Reporting results of opacity or visible emissions observations	No	Subpart GGG does not include any opacity or visible emission standards.
63.10(d)(4-5)	Other recordkeeping and reporting provisions	Yes.	
63.10(e)	Additional CMS reporting requirements	Yes.	
63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements.	Yes.	
63.11	Control device requirements for flares	Yes.	
63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes	See § 63.1261.
63.13	Addresses of State air pollution control agencies	Yes.	
63.14	Incorporations by reference	Yes.	
63.15	Availability of information and confidentiality	Yes.	

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART GGG.—PARTIALLY SOLUBLE HAP

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)
1,2-Dibromoethane
1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropene
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
2-Butanone (mek)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2-Nitropropane
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (mibk)
Acetaldehyde
Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Allyl chloride
Benzene
Benzyl chloride
Biphenyl
Bromoform (tribromomethane)
Bromomethane
Butadiene
Carbon disulfide
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane (ethyl chloride)
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Chloroprene
Cumene

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART GGG.—PARTIALLY SOLUBLE HAP—Continued

Dichloroethyl ether
Dinitrophenol
Epichlorohydrin
Ethyl acrylate
Ethylbenzene
Ethylene oxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachloroethane
Methyl methacrylate
Methyl-t-butyl ether
Methylene chloride
N,N-dimethylaniline
Propionaldehyde.
Propylene oxide
Styrene
Tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride
Toluene
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)
Trichloroethylene
Triethylamine
Trimethylpentane
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride
Xylene (m)
Xylene (o)
Xylene (p)
N-hexane

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART GGG.—SOLUBLE HAP

Compound
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine.
1,4-Dioxane.
Acetonitrile.
Acetophenone.
Diethyl sulfate.
Dimethyl sulfate.
Dinitrotoluene.
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether.
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate.
Isophorone.
Methanol (methyl alcohol).
Nitrobenzene.
Toluidene.

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART GGG.—MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTROL DEVICES [a]

Control device	Monitoring equipment required	Parameters to be monitored	Frequency
All control devices	1. Flow indicator installed at all bypass lines to the atmosphere and equipped with continuous recorder *or*.	1. Presence of flow diverted from the control device to the atmosphere *or*.	Hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during each hour.
	2. Valves sealed closed with car-seal or lock-and-key configuration.	2. Monthly inspections of sealed valves	Monthly.
Scrubber	Liquid flow rate or pressure drop mounting device. Also a pH monitor if the scrubber is used to control acid emissions.	1. Liquid flow rate into or out of the scrubber or the pressure drop across the scrubber.	1. Every 15 minutes.
		2. pH of effluent scrubber liquid	2. Once a day.
Thermal incinerator	Temperature monitoring device installed in firebox or in ductwork immediately downstream of firebox [b].	Firebox temperature	Every 15 minutes.
Catalytic incinerator	Temperature monitoring device installed in gas stream immediately before and after catalyst bed.	Temperature difference across catalyst bed	Every 15 minutes.
Flare	Heat sensing device installed at the pilot light	Presence of a flame at the pilot light	Every 15 minutes.
Boiler or process heater <44 mega watts and vent stream is not mixed with the primary fuel.	Temperature monitoring device installed in firebox [b].	Combustion temperature	Every 15 minutes.
Condenser	Temperature monitoring device installed at condenser exit.	Condenser exit (product side) temperature	Every 15 minutes.
Carbon adsorber (nonregenerative)	None	Operating time since last replacement	N/A.
Carbon adsorber (regenerative)	Stream flow monitoring device, *and*	1. Total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration cycle(s).	1. For each regeneration cycle, record the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow.
	Carbon bed temperature monitoring device	2. Temperature of carbon bed after regeneration.	2. For each regeneration cycle, record the maximum carbon bed-temperature.
		3. Temperature of carbon bed within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s).	3. Within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle, record the carbon bed temperature.
		4. Operating time since end of last regeneration.	4. Operating time to be based on worst-case conditions.
		5. Check for bed poisoning	5. Yearly.

[a] As an alternative to the monitoring requirements specified in this table, the owner or operator may use a CEM meeting the requirements of Performance Specifications 8 or 9 of appendix B of part 60 to monitor TOC every 15 minutes.

[b] Monitor may be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange is encountered.

TABLE 5 TO SUBPART GGG.—CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT THAT MEET THE CRITERIA OF §63.1252(F)

Item of equipment	Control requirement [a]
Drain or drain hub	(a) Tightly fitting solid cover (TFSC); or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of §63.1256(h)(2); or (c) Water seal with submerged discharge or barrier to protect discharge from wind.
Manhole [b]	(a) TFSC; or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of §63.1256(h)(2); or (c) If the item is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter.
Lift station	(a) TFSC; or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of §63.1256(h)(2); or (c) If the lift station is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter. The lift station shall be level controlled to minimize changes in the liquid level.
Trench	(a) TFSC; or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of §63.1256(h)(2); or (c) If the item is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter.
Pipe	Each pipe shall have no visible gaps in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces
Oil/Water separator	(a) Equip with a fixed roof and route vapors to a process or to a fuel gas system, or equip with a closed-vent system that routes vapors to a control device meeting the requirements of §63.1256(h)(2); or (b) Equip with a floating roof that meets the equipment specifications of §60.693 (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4).
Tank	Maintain a fixed roof.[c] If the tank is sparged[d] or used for heating or treating by means of an exothermic reaction, a fixed roof and a system shall be maintained that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors to other process equipment or a fuel gas system, or a closed-vent system that routes vapors to a control device that meets the requirements of 40 CFR §63.119 (e)(1) or (e)(2).

AAA[a] Where a tightly fitting solid cover is required, it shall be maintained with no visible gaps or openings, except during periods of sampling, inspection, or maintenance.

AAA[b] Manhole includes sumps and other points of access to a conveyance system.

AAA[c] A fixed roof may have openings necessary for proper venting of the tank, such as pressure/vacuum vent, j-pipe vent.

AAA[d] The liquid in the tank is agitated by injecting compressed air or gas.

TABLE 6 TO SUBPART GGG.—WASTEWATER—COMPLIANCE OPTIONS FOR WASTEWASTER TANKS

Capacity, m^3	Maximum true vapor pressure, kPa	Control requirements
<75		§63.1256(b)(1).
>75 and <151	<13.1	§63.1256(b)(1).
	>13.1	§63.1256(b)(2).
>151	<5.2	§63.1256(b)(1).
	>5.2	§63.1256(b)(2).

TABLE 7 TO SUBPART GGG.—WASTEWATER—INSPECTION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

To comply with	Inspection or monitoring requirement	Frequency of inspection or monitoring	Method
TANKS:			
63.1256(b)(3)(i)	Inspect fixed roof and all openings for leaks.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(b)(4)	Inspect floating roof in accordance with §§ 63.120(a)(2) and (a)(3).	See §§ 63.120(a)(2) and (a)(3)	Visual.
63.1256(b)(5)	Measure floating roof seal gaps in accordance with §§ 63.120(b)(2)(i) through (b)(4).		See § 63.120(b)(2)(i) through (b)(4).
	—Primary seal gaps	Initially Once every 5 years (annually if no secondary seal).	
	—Secondary seal gaps	Initially Semiannually	
63.1256(b)(7) 63.1256(b)(8)	Inspect wastewater tank for control equipment failures and improper work practices.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS:			
63.1256(c)(1)(i)	Inspect cover and all openings for leaks	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(c)(2)	Inspect surface impoundment for control equipment failures and improper work practices.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
CONTAINERS:			
63.1256(d)(1)(i) 63.1256(d)(1)(ii)	Inspect cover and all openings for leaks	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(d)(3)(i)	Inspect enclosure and all openings for leaks.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(d)(4)	Inspect container for control equipment failures and improper work practices.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
INDIVIDUAL DRAIN SYSTEMS*:			
63.1256(e)(1)(i)	Inspect cover and all openings to ensure there are no gaps, cracks, or holes.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(e)(2)	Inspect individual drain system for control equipment failures and improper work practices.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(e)(4)(i)	Verify that sufficient water is present to properly maintain integrity of water seals.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(e)(4)(ii) 63.1256(e)(5)(i)	Inspect all drains using tightly-fitted caps or plugs to ensure caps and plugs are in place and properly installed.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(e)(5)(ii)	Inspect all junction boxes to ensure covers are in place and have no visible gaps, cracks, or holes.	Initially Semiannually	Visual or smoke test or other means as specified.
63.1256(e)(5)(iii)	Inspect unburied portion of all sewer lines for cracks and gaps.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
OIL-WATER SEPARATORS:			

63.1256(f)(2)(i)	Inspect fixed roof and all openings for leaks.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.
63.1256(f)(3)	Measure floating roof seal gaps in accordance with 40 CFR 60.696(d)(1).	Initially [b]	See 40 CFR 60.696(d)(1).
	—Primary seal gaps	Once every 5 years.	
63.1256(f)(3)	—Secondary seal gaps	Initially [b] Annually.	
63.1256(f)(4)	Inspect oil-water separator for control equipment failures and improper work practices.	Initially Semiannually	Visual.

[a] As specified in § 63.1256(e), the owner or operator shall comply with either the requirements of § 63.1256(e)(1) and (2) or § 63.1256(e)(4) and (5).
[b] Within 60 days of installation as specified in § 63.1256(f)(3).

TABLE 8 TO SUBPART GGG.—FRACTION MEASURED (F_m) FOR HAP COMPOUNDS IN WASTEWATER STREAMS

Chemical name	CAS No. [a]	F_m
Acetaldehyde	75070	1.00
Acetonitrile	75058	0.99
Acetophenone	98862	0.31
Acrolein	107028	1.00
Acrylonitrile	107131	1.00
Allyl chloride	107051	1.00
Benzene	71432	1.00
Benzyl chloride	100447	1.00
Biphenyl	92524	0.86
Bromoform	75252	1.00
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990	1.00
Carbon disulfide	75150	1.00
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	1.00
Chlorobenzene	108907	0.96
Chloroform	67663	1.00
Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	126998	1.00
Cumene	98828	1.00
Dichlorobenzene (p-1,4-)	106467	1.00
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylene dichloride)	107062	1.00
Dichloroethylether (Bis(2-Chloroethyl ether))	111444	0.76
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542756	1.00
Diethyl sulfate	64675	0.0025
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	0.086
Dimethylaniline (N,N-)	121697	0.00080
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)	57147	0.38
Dinitrophenol (2,4-)	51285	0.0077
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121142	0.085
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911	0.87
Epichlorohydrin(1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898	0.94
Ethyl acrylate	140885	1.00
Ethylbenzene	100414	1.00
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003	1.00
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromomethane)	106934	1.00
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714	0.86
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112072	0.043
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496	0.093
Ethylene oxide	75218	1.00
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343	1.00
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	0.97
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	0.88
Hexachloroethane	67721	0.50
Hexane	110543	1.00
Isophorone	78591	0.47
Methanol	67561	0.85
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839	1.00
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873	1.00
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	78933	0.99
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101	0.98
Methyl methacrylate	80626	1.00
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044	1.00
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092	1.00
Naphthalene	91203	0.99
Nitrobenzene	98953	0.39
Nitropropane (2-)	79469	0.99
Phosgene	75445	1.00
Propionaldehyde	123386	1.00
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875	1.00
Propylene oxide	75569	1.00
Styrene	100425	1.00
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79345	1.00
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184	1.00
Toluene	108883	1.00
Toluidine (o-)	95534	0.15
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821	1.00
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71556	1.00
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl Trichloride)	79005	0.98
Trichloroethylene	79016	1.00
Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-)	95954	1.00
Triethylamine	121448	1.00
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841	1.00
Vinyl acetate	108054	1.00

TABLE 8 TO SUBPART GGG.—FRACTION MEASURED (F_m) FOR HAP COMPOUNDS IN WASTEWATER STREAMS—Continued

Chemical name	CAS No. [a]	F_m
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)	75014	1.00
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354	1.00
Xylene (m-)	108383	1.00
Xylene (o-)	95476	1.00
Xylene (p-)	106423	1.00

[a] CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Service registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

TABLE 9 TO SUBPART GGG.—DEFAULT BIORATES FOR LIST 1 COMPOUNDS

Compound name	Biorate (K1), L/g MLVSS-hr
Acetonitrile	0.100
Acetophenone	0.538
Diethyl sulfate	0.105
Dimethyl hydrazine(1,1)	0.227
Dimethyl sulfate	0.178
Dinitrotoluene(2,4)	0.784
Dioxane(1,4)	0.393
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	0.364
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	0.159
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	0.496
Isophorone	0.598
Methanol	([a])
Nitrobenzene	2.300
Toluidine (-0)	0.859

[a] For direct dischargers, the default biorate for methanol is 3.5 L/g MLVSS-hr; for indirect dischargers, the default biorate for methanol is 0.2 L/g MLVSS-hr.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Small Industrial Boiler

Company Name: **Bunge North America (East), Inc.**
Address City IN Zip: **700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
CP: **145-9004-00035**
Plt ID: **145-00035**
Reviewer: **ERG/AO**
Date: **2/21/02**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
108.5	950.46

	Pollutant					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	7.6	7.6	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/yr	3.61	3.61	0.29	47.52	2.61	39.92

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

NOTE: The emergency boiler's capacity is 12.5 MMBtu/hr and the Murray boiler's capacity is 96 MMBtu/hr
12.5 MMBtu/hr + 96 MMBtu/hr = 108.5 MMBtu/hr

Methodology
All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu
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 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
Note: Check the applicable rules and test methods for PM and PM10 when using the above emission fact gasc99.wb3

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Small Industrial Boiler

Company Name: **Bunge North America (East), Inc.**
Address City IN Zip: **700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
CP: **145-9004-00035**
Plt ID: **145-00035**
Reviewer: **ERG/AO**
Date: **2/21/02**

HAPs - Organics

	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.10E-03	1.20E-03	7.50E-02	1.80E+00	3.40E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	9.98E-04	5.70E-04	3.56E-02	8.55E-01	1.62E-03

HAPs - Metals

	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.00E-04	1.10E-03	1.40E-03	3.80E-04	2.10E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	2.38E-04	5.23E-04	6.65E-04	1.81E-04	9.98E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)
#1 and #2 Fuel Oil

Company Name: **Bunge North America (East), Inc.**
Address City IN Zip: **700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
CP: **145-9004-00035**
Plt ID: **145-00035**
Reviewer: **ERG/AO**
Date: **2/21/02**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput kgals/year	S = Weight % Sulfur 0.5
108.5	6789	

	Pollutant				
	PM*	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/kgal	2	71 (142.0S)	20	0.34	5
Potential Emission in tons/yr	6.79	241.01	67.89	1.15	16.97

NOTE: The emergency boiler's capacity is 12.5 MMBtu/hr and the Murray boiler's capacity is 96 MMBtu/hr
12.5 MMBtu/hr + 96 MMBtu/hr = 108.5 MMBtu/hr

Methodology
1 gallon of No. 2 Fuel Oil has a heating value of 140,000 Btu

Potential Throughput (kgals/year) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1kgal per 1000 gallon x 1 gal per 0.140 MM Btu

Emission Factors are from AP 42, Tables 1.3-1, 1.3-2, and 1.3-3 (SCC 1-03-005-01/02/03) Supplement E 9/98 (see erata file)
*PM emission factor is filterable PM only. Condensable PM emission factor is 1.3 lb/kgal.
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (kgals/ yr) x Emission Factor (lb/kgal)/2,000 lb/ton
Note: Check the applicable rules and test methods for PM and PM10 when using the above en fo1&2com.wb3

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Commercial/Institutional/Residential Combustors (< 100 mmBtu/hr)
#1 and #2 Fuel Oil

Company Name: **Bunge North America (East), Inc.**
Address City IN Zip: **700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
CP: **145-9004-00035**
Plt ID: **145-00035**
Reviewer: **ERG/AO**
Date: **2/21/02**

HAPs - Metals

	Arsenic	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	4.00E-06	3.00E-06	3.00E-06	3.00E-06	9.00E-06
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.90E-03	1.43E-03	1.43E-03	1.43E-03	4.28E-03

HAPs - Metals (continued)

	Mercury	Manganese	Nickel	Selenium
Emission Factor in lb/mmBtu	3.00E-06	6.00E-06	3.00E-06	1.50E-05
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.43E-03	2.85E-03	1.43E-03	7.13E-03

Methodology

No data was available in AP-42 for organic HAPs.
Potential Emissions (tons/year) = Throughput (mmBtu/hr)*Emission Factor (lb/mmBtu)*8,760 hrs/yr / 2,000 lb/ton

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Small Industrial Boiler

Company Name: **Bunge North America (East), Inc.**
Address City IN Zip: **700 N. Rangeline Road, Morristown, Indiana 46161-0860**
CP: **145-9004-00035**
Plt ID: **145-00035**
Reviewer: **ERG/AO**
Date: **2/21/02**

Heat Input Capacity MMBtu/hr	Potential Throughput MMCF/yr
20	175.2

	Pollutant					
	PM	PM10	SO2	NOx	VOC	CO
Emission Factor in lb/MMCF	7.6	7.6	0.6	100 **see below	5.5	84
Potential Emission in tons/yr	0.67	0.67	0.05	8.76	0.48	7.36

**Emission Factors for NOx: Uncontrolled = 100, Low NOx Burner = 50, Low NOx Burners/Flue gas recirculation = 32

Methodology
All emission factors are based on normal firing.
MMBtu = 1,000,000 Btu
MMCF = 1,000,000 Cubic Feet of Gas

Potential Throughput (MMCF) = Heat Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr) x 8,760 hrs/yr x 1 MMCF/1,000 MMBtu
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 (SUPPLEMENT D 3/98)
Emission (tons/yr) = Throughput (MMCF/yr) x Emission Factor (lb/MMCF)/2,000 lb/ton
Note: Check the applicable rules and test methods for PM and PM10 when using the above emission fact gasc99.wb3

Appendix A: Emissions Calculations
Natural Gas Combustion Only
MM BTU/HR <100
Small Industrial Boiler

Company Name: **Bunge North America (East), Inc.**
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CP: **145-9004-00035**
Plt ID: **145-00035**
Reviewer: **ERG/AO**
Date: **2/21/02**

HAPs - Organics

	Benzene	Dichlorobenzene	Formaldehyde	Hexane	Toluene
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	2.10E-03	1.20E-03	7.50E-02	1.80E+00	3.40E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	1.84E-04	1.05E-04	6.57E-03	1.58E-01	2.98E-04

HAPs - Metals

	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Manganese	Nickel
Emission Factor in lb/MMcf	5.00E-04	1.10E-03	1.40E-03	3.80E-04	2.10E-03
Potential Emission in tons/yr	4.38E-05	9.64E-05	1.23E-04	3.33E-05	1.84E-04

Methodology is the same as page 1.

The five highest organic and metal HAPs emission factors are provided above.
Additional HAPs emission factors are available in AP-42, Chapter 1.4.

NONRULE POLICY DOCUMENT

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
NONRULE POLICY DOCUMENT

Title: Guidelines for Submittal and Review of Annual Compliance Certifications under the Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) and Part 70 Permit Programs
Identification Number: AIR 007 NPD
Date Originally Effective: March 6, 1997
Dates Revised: September 6, 2002
Other Policies Repealed or Amended: None
Brief Description of Subject Matter: Guidelines for IDEM and FESOP and Part 70 permittees for the annual compliance certification submittal and review requirements under 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(C) and 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)(C).
Citations Affected: 326 IAC 2-7-6(5)(C) and 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)(C)

This nonrule policy document is intended solely as guidance and does not have the effect of law or represent formal Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) decisions or final actions. This nonrule policy document shall be used in conjunction with applicable laws. It does not replace applicable laws, and if it conflicts with these laws, the laws shall control. This nonrule policy document may be put into effect by IDEM thirty (30) days after presentation to the appropriate board and after it is made available for public inspection and comment, pursuant to IC 13-14-1-11.5. If the nonrule policy document is presented to more than one board, it will be effective thirty (30) days after presentation to the last. IDEM will submit the policy to the Indiana Register for publication. Revisions to the policy will follow the same procedure of presentation to the board and publication.

IDEM will begin using this nonrule policy document in reviewing annual compliance certifications submitted in 2003 and thereafter until such time as the nonrule policy document is revised.

General Requirements

1. The Annual Compliance Certification (ACC) must be submitted by the date identified in the permit as follows:
   - Part 70 (Title V) sources must submit the ACC to IDEM, U.S. EPA, Region 5, and the local air pollution control agency, where appropriate.
   - FESOP sources must submit the ACC to IDEM and the local air pollution control agency, where appropriate.

   The submittal dates are April 15 or July 1 and the ACC must be postmarked, have a shipping date on a sender's receipt from a common carrier or be hand delivered as of these dates. Refer to the permit to determine the specific submittal date and addresses.

2. The Annual Compliance Certification must cover the period from January 1 through December 31 of the year being reported, except for the first year of the permit. For the first year of the

permit, the certification is to cover the period from the date of permit issuance until December 31 of the year that the permit was issued. The time period the ACC covers should be noted on the certification.

3. The Annual Compliance Certification must include the Part 70 or FESOP certification form signed by a responsible official as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(34) for Part 70 sources or authorized individual as defined in 326 IAC 2-1.1-1 for FESOP sources. See pages 11 and 12 for definitions. The certification form that accompanies the ACC submitted to IDEM must contain an original signature and date.

4. The Annual Compliance Certification report is to include the following:
   - The identification of each term or condition of the permit for which compliance must be certified. This includes the permit terms or conditions under sections B, C and the various D sections.
   - The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period.
   - Whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent
   - Such other facts as the permitting authority may require to determine the compliance status of the source. This includes:
     - Identification of deviations, including deviations occurring during emergencies.
     - Verification of source summary information in Section A of the permit (optional).

Included with this nonrule policy document is a sample ACC form followed by guidelines for completion. Sources may create their own equivalent form for submittal as long as the required information outlined in this nonrule policy document and in applicable state and federal rules is included.

Permit amendments/modifications

Sources should be sure to use the most recent permit in effect during the reporting period as a starting point. All terms and conditions from permit amendments or modifications issued during the reporting period should be included as part of the annual compliance certification report. The source should also review requirements replaced by amendments or modifications to determine if some requirements that require certification were in effect for a portion of the reporting period. In some cases, this may be addressed by the submission of separate ACCs, although the source should be very clear in identifying the reporting period covered by the separate ACCs. If the only change has been a modification that adds a new Section D, it may be possible to submit a modified ACC that includes a separate certification for the new Section D with a different reporting period for the new requirements.

Permit renewals

Separate ACCs may also be needed to address permit renewals where the new permit is issued at some point during the year. This would be especially true if the permit terms and conditions changed significantly from one permit to the other. Once again, the source has the option of submitting separate ACCs or a modified ACC. As with permit modifications, a modified ACC would be most appropriate where the majority of the permit has remained the same, such as Sections A, B and C remaining the same, but a change or addition has occurred in Section D. In this situation, the source may be able to simply include a separate Section D certification for the changes or additions. Because the new permit will have a different permit number, the source should be sure to include the proper permit numbers and reporting periods in the ACC. In some cases, the source may wish to consult with IDEM about the proper way to address source specific situations.

If a source has to submit separate ACCs or a modified ACC for situations involving permit amendments, modifications or renewals, the source does not have to provide separate responsible official/authorized individual certifications. The ACCs can be included in one submittal with one responsible official/authorized individual certification.

Transfer of ownership and ACCs

In a situation where an owner transfers ownership or sells a source after December 31st, but prior to the ACC submittal deadline, IDEM would expect the seller to complete and submit the ACC prior to the sale. However, if the seller does not submit the ACC, the new owner would need to make the submission. IDEM suggests that the company buying the source make sure that the seller has done so or, at least, make sure the necessary information is available so the buyer can submit the ACC by the ACC submittal deadline.

If a sale takes place after the submittal deadline or later in the year, the new owner will be responsible for submitting the ACC the following year. It is recommended that the new owner makes sure the necessary information is available so that the ACC can be completed after the end of the year

A completed example is attached at the end of the nonrule policy document. The example is included to show how the required information can be provided on the ACC form to satisfy the annual compliance certification requirements. The example does not address situations where a source submits separate or modified ACCs. It is an ACC for a source that has not renewed a permit or had modifications during the reporting period. In completing the example, IDEM has chosen options that it believes appropriate. Others may have a different interpretation and would complete the certification differently. Each permit is different and each certification will be different because of the unique terms and conditions of the various permits.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE BRANCH
P.O Box 6015
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015

PART 70 / FESOP PERMIT- ANNUAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

This form should be used to satisfy the annual certification requirements for Part 70 sources under 326 IAC 2-7-6(5) and FESOP sources under 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)(C). Attach a signed certification from the permit to complete the annual compliance certification.

SOURCE INFORMATION					
Source name:					
Source address:					
City:		State:		Zip code:	
Mailing address: (if different)					
City:		State:		Zip code:	
Permit number:					
Contact person:					
Phone number:					
Fax number:					
Reporting period:					

Section A - Information Verification (Optional)
Is the information in Section A correct?
If not, what information has changed:

Attach a signed certification form from the permit to complete this report.

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

The source was in continuous compliance with all of the Section B permit terms and conditions that impose a work practice or emission standard or requires performance testing, monitoring, record keeping or reporting based on the monitoring methods in Section B of the permit:	
The source was in continuous compliance with all of the Section B permit terms and conditions that impose a work practice or emission standard or requires performance testing, monitoring, record keeping or reporting based on the monitoring methods in Section B of the permit, except for the terms and conditions listed below:	

	Permit term/condition	Comp. status CC / IC	Methods	Report date / Comments
	SECTION B - GENERAL CONDITIONS (copy as needed)			

CC = continuous compliance ; IC = intermittent compliance

	Permit term/condition	Comp. status CC / IC	Methods	Report date / Comments
	SECTION C - SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS (copy as needed)			

CC = continuous compliance ; IC = intermittent compliance

Permit term/condition		Comp. status CC / IC	Methods	Report date / Comments
SECTION D - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS (copy as needed)				

CC = continuous compliance ; IC = intermittent compliance

Source information

When completing this section, provide the name, phone number, etc. for the source contact person. This person should be someone that is familiar with the plant and the Part 70 or FESOP permit. This may be an environmental manager or a consultant, but does not have to be the same person signing the certification.

Section A

There are no permit terms or conditions in Section A that require compliance. As part of the compliance certification, IDEM is asking that the source indicate whether or not the information in Section A is accurate. The verification of information is optional and IDEM will not reject an ACC if the information is not supplied. If the information is not accurate and there have been changes that have not been addressed with an administrative amendment or permit modification, IDEM requests that the source identify these changes. It should be noted that the verification does not relieve the source from complying with administrative amendment or permit modification requirements. If the owner or operator has submitted an administrative amendment or minor permit modification, but IDEM has not acted on the application, it is suggested that the date the application was submitted be included.

Examples of information that may have changed include a change in the name of the company, the addition of a new type of insignificant activity (a specifically regulated insignificant activity for Part 70 sources) not previously on-site, or the addition or removal of equipment.

Sections B, C and D

The sample form provides tables that can be used to identify the appropriate terms and conditions in Sections B, C and D. The Part 70 or FESOP permit table of contents can be used as a guide to include the condition number and description into the forms. It is not necessary to include the complete term or condition (see example).

There are some permit terms and conditions in Sections B and C that may be interdependent on terms and conditions in Sections C and D. For instance, a deviation from an emission limit or record keeping requirement in Section D would require that a deviation would also have to identified for permit condition B.8, Compliance with Permit Conditions. If a source would like to make it clear that a deviation is associated with more than one permit term or condition, the associated permit term or condition could be cross referenced in the "Report date / Comments" column, although this is not required.

In order to streamline the certification process for Section B, IDEM will allow a general statement of compliance for this section. At the top of the table for Section B, the source can indicate whether the source was in continuous compliance with all of the terms and conditions for Section B by checking one of the boxes. If the source was in continuous compliance (see discussion of continuous vs. intermittent below) with all of the terms and conditions in Section B with no deviations, check the first line and no additional information is needed. If the source was not in continuous compliance with all of the Section

B terms and conditions, then check the second line and identify any deviations in the table. This would include any deviations that result during an emergency. If the deviation or emergency has not been reported during the year in a deviation, emergency occurrence, quarterly or other compliance report, additional information should be attached to describe the deviation, how long the deviation lasted, estimates of excess emissions, whether or not the deviation was corrected, and the actions taken to correct the deviation. If the deviation or emergency was reported previously, all that needs to be included is the date of the report in the "Report date / Comments" column.

A deviation is an exceedance of a permit limitation or a failure to comply with a requirement of the permit, including exceedances during an emergency. Deviations would include not taking a required action, such as the failure to conduct specified compliance monitoring, to take a response step or to maintain proper records, or exceeding a permit limitation for a specified pollutant.

Because not all of the terms and conditions under Section B require compliance, an alternative would be to list out all of the terms and conditions. Then the source could indicate that the conditions that do not impose a work practice or emission standard or require testing, monitoring, record keeping or reporting are not applicable (N/A). Or the source could only list those conditions that impose a work practice or emission standard or require testing, monitoring, record keeping or reporting.

The tables for Sections C and D should be completed by filling in the table with the terms and conditions in these sections of the Part 70 or FESOP permit. Unlike Section B, the source should provide the requested information for each term and condition in Section C and various Section Ds. If a source has multiple Section Ds, the source should include all of the terms and conditions in each Section D in the table. For each of the terms and conditions, the source should provide the information called for in the table. As with Section B, if the source was not in continuous compliance with the listed terms and conditions, then any deviations (including exceedances during an emergency) should be identified in the table. If this information has been submitted to IDEM previously in a Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, Emergency Occurrence Report or other required report, then the source should provide the date of that report in the column, "Report date / Comments". If the deviation has not been reported previously, additional information should be attached to describe the deviation, how long the deviation lasted, estimates of excess emissions, whether or not the deviation was corrected, and the actions taken to correct the deviation.

There may be some situations where a permit term or condition may not require a specific action (does not impose a work practice or emissions standard) or the action is dependent on something else (actions related to stack testing would only occur or be required if a stack test was actually performed). In these instances, a source may also use the designation of "N/A" for not applicable.

In some cases, a condition in Section D may include several monitoring requirements. In the attached example, condition D.1.10 and D.1.11 requires daily checks of dry filters or water baffles and a weekly overspray observation and associated record keeping. In this case, the certification lists each

of the requirements separately, conditions D.1.10(a) and D.1.10(b) and conditions D.1.11(a) and D.1.11(b). Review the permit terms and conditions carefully to determine if more than one requirement is included under a particular term or condition.

In other cases, some rules allow for several compliance options with a future compliance date and the source may choose the compliance option most appropriate for the source. In these cases, the source should identify the permit term(s) and condition(s) associated with the compliance option the source has chosen and provide the required information. The other permit terms and conditions would not be applicable and "N/A" would be used if these terms and conditions are listed.

In any case, the source should review the permit terms and conditions carefully when completing the annual compliance certification to make sure the certification is accurate and addresses each relevant permit term and condition.

Compliance status (CC/ IC):

The annual compliance certification must indicate whether compliance with the permit terms and conditions was continuous or intermittent. U.S. EPA has not defined what is considered continuous or intermittent compliance, although the issue has been the subject of much debate. If U.S. EPA issues guidance that differs from this nonrule policy document, IDEM will revise this document. In order to assist permit holders with the completion of the required certification, IDEM is providing the following guidance.

<u>Continuous compliance (CC):</u>

In order to certify continuous compliance, a source must have no deviations, irrespective of the monitoring frequency, for the relevant permit term or condition during the reporting period. If a source has identified a deviation during the reporting period, a source cannot certify continuous compliance for the relevant permit term or condition.

<u>Intermittent compliance (IC):</u>

If a deviation has occurred during the reporting period, the source must certify intermittent compliance for the particular permit term or condition. As noted previously, the source must provide information about the deviation, including what the deviation was, how long the deviation lasted, estimates of excess emissions, whether or not the deviation was corrected, and the actions taken to correct the deviation.

- If this information **has been submitted** to IDEM previously in a Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report, Emergency Occurrence Report or other required report, then the source should provide the date of that report in the column, "Report date / Comments".
- If this information **has not been submitted** previously, then the source should attach the information to the certification and the date included in the "Report date / Comments" column would be the date of the certification.

It should be noted that the identification of a deviation does not mean an enforcement action will be initiated. A determination of whether an enforcement action will be initiated can only be made after review and analysis of the data collected from the required monitoring, reports of deviations and any other credible evidence.

Methods:

One of the items that is required as part of an annual compliance certification is the identification of the "methods or means" used to determine the compliance status with each permit term or condition. The following is a list of standard monitoring methods and abbreviations that may be used to complete the annual compliance certification.

Continuous emission monitoring system = CEMS
Continuous opacity monitoring system = COMS
Stack test = ST
Visible emissions = VE
Record keeping = RK
Review of records = RR
Mass balance = MB
Emission factors = EF
Inspections = Insp
Fuel analysis = FA
Work practice = WP
Parametric monitoring = PM
Calculations = Calc
Other = O (specify in the Comments column)

<u>Responsible official/Authorized individual definitions:</u>

<u>Part 70 requirements</u>

"Responsible official" means the following:

A) For a corporation:

(i) a president;
(ii) a secretary;
(iii) a treasurer;
(iv) a vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function;
(v) any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or
(vi) a duly authorized representative of any person listed in this clause if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a Part 70 permit and either:

(AA) the facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
(BB) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the commissioner.

(B) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(C) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. As used in this clause, "principal executive officer of a federal agency" includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency, for example, a regional administrator of the U.S. EPA.
(D) For affected sources:
(i) the designated representative for actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the CAA or the regulations promulgated thereunder; and
(ii) the designated representative for any other purposes under a Part 70 permit.

A duly authorized representative may be delegated authority to sign a compliance certification, but only if the following occur:

- The representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities and either:
  - the facilities employ more than 250 persons; or
  - have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25,000,000 (in second quarter 1980 dollars)*; or
  - the delegation is approved in advance by the commissioner.

An example of a responsible official or duly authorized representative would be a plant or site manager that is responsible for the overall operation of a manufacturing plant. Examples of individuals that do not meet the criteria include environmental consultants or environmental managers, human resource directors and safety coordinators that are not responsible for the overall operation of a plant.

* IDEM can provide a conversion of the dollar figure into current dollars upon request.

<u>FESOP requirements</u>

"Authorized individual" means an individual responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating plants or a duly authorized representative of such person. For any public agency, the term means either a ranking elected official, the chief executive officer, or a designated representative of such person having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

The definition of an "authorized individual" is similar to that of a "responsible official", except that the definition of authorized individual is not as narrow. IDEM expects that the authorized individual would have a similar level of control as a responsible official, but the definition could include health and safety managers and others.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE BRANCH
P.O Box 6015
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015

PART 70 / FESOP PERMIT- ANNUAL COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

This form should be used to satisfy the annual certification requirements for Part 70 sources under 326 IAC 2-7-6(5) and FESOP sources under 326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)(C). Attach a signed certification from the permit to complete the annual compliance certification.

SOURCE INFORMATION					
Source name:	Blue Ox Woodworks, Inc.				
Source address:	1234 N. Main St.				
City:	Greentown	State:	IN	Zip code:	47345
Mailing address: (if different)					
City:		State:		Zip code:	
Permit number:	T000-0000-0000				
Contact person:	John Smith				
Phone number:	317/989-1234				
Fax number:	317/989-5678				
Reporting period:	1/1/00 to 12/31/00				

Example

Section A - Information Verification (Optional)
Is the information in Section A correct? No
If not, what information has changed: Degreasing operation that does not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months
and not subject to 326 IAC 20-6 has been added. Administrative amendment submitted 3/15/01. Removed paint
booth, PB-1. Administrative amendment submitted 4/10/01.

Attach a signed certification form from the permit to complete this report.

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

The source was in continuous compliance with all of the permit terms and conditions in Section B that impose a work practice or emission standard or requires performance testing, monitoring, record keeping or reporting based on the monitoring methods in Section B of the permit:	
The source was in continuous compliance with all of the permit terms and conditions in Section B that impose a work practice or emission standard or requires performance testing, monitoring, record keeping or reporting based on the monitoring methods in Section B of the permit, except for the terms and conditions listed below:	X

Permit term/condition		Comp. Status CC / IC	Methods	Report date / Comments
SECTION B - GENERAL CONDITIONS				
B.8	Compliance with Permit Conditions	IC	RK, RR, VE, WP	4/28/00 (B.10), 3/2/00 (B.11), 8/15/00 (D.1.12), 8/17/00 (C.2 and D.2.3), 9/25/00 (C.7), 10/5/00 (C.21), 4/15/01 (D.1.1 and D.1.8)
B.10	Annual Compliance Certification	IC	RR	Submitted 1999 ACC 13 days late, 4/28/00
B.11	Preventative Maintenance Plan	IC	RR	3/2/00, Failed to prepare PMP on time

Example

CC = continuous compliance ; IC = intermittent compliance ; RK = record keeping ; RR = records review

Permit term/condition		Comp. status CC / IC	Methods	Report date / Comments
SECTION C - SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS				
C.1	Particulate Matter Emission Limitations For Processes with Process Weight Rates Less Than One Hundred (100) pounds per hour	CC	RK	
C.2	Opacity	IC	VE	8/17/00, Emergency Occurrence Report
C.3	Open Burning	CC	WP	
C.4	Incineration	CC	RK	
C.5	Fugitive Dust Emissions	CC	WP	
C.7	Operation of Equipment	IC	RR	9/25/00
C.8	Stack Height	CC	RK	
C.9	Asbestos Abatement Projects	CC	RK	
C.10	Performance Testing	CC	RK	
C.11	Compliance Requirements	CC	RK	
C.12	Compliance Monitoring	CC	RK	
C.13	Maintenance of Emission Monitoring Equipment	CC	RK	
C.14	Monitoring Methods	CC	PM, RK, VE	
C.15	Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications	CC	RK	
C.16	Emergency Reduction Plans	CC	RK	
C.17	Risk Management Plan	CC	RK	
C.18	Compliance Monitoring Plan - Failure to Take Response Steps	CC	RK, RR	
C.19	Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test	CC	RK	
C.20	Emission Statement	CC	RK	
C.21	General Record Keeping Requirements	IC	RK	10/5/00
C.22	General Reporting Requirements	CC	RR	
C.23	Compliance with 40 CFR 82 and 326 IAC 22-1; Stratospheric Ozone Protection	CC	WP	

CC = continuous compliance ; IC = intermittent compliance; RK = record keeping ; RR = records review; PM = parametric monitoring ; VE = visible emissions ; WP = work practice

Example

Permit term/condition		Comp. status CC / IC	Methods	Report date / Comments
SECTION D - FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS				
D.1.1	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	IC	WP	4/15/01, Deviation report attached
D.1.2	PSD Minor Limit	CC	RK	
D.1.4	Particulate Matter (PM)	CC	RK	
D.1.5	Preventive Maintenance Plan	CC	RK	
D.1.6	Testing Requirements	CC	ST	
D.1.8	VOC Emissions	IC	RK	4/15/01, Deviation report attached
D.1.9	Particulate Matter (PM)	CC	WP	
D.1.10(a)	Monitoring	CC	Insp	
D.1.10(b)	Monitoring	CC	Insp	
D.1.11(a)	Record Keeping Requirements	CC	RK	
D.1.11(b)	Record Keeping Requirements	CC	RK	
D.1.12	Reporting Requirements	IC	RR	8/15/00
D.2.1	Particulate Matter (PM)	CC	RK	
D.2.2	Preventive Maintenance Plan	CC	RK	
D.2.3	Particulate Matter (PM)	IC	RK	8/17/00, Emergency Occurrence Report
D.2.4	Visible Emissions Notations	CC	VE, RK	
D.2.5	Parametric Monitoring	CC	RK	
D.2.6	Broken or Failed Bag Detection	CC	Insp	
D.2.7(a)	Record Keeping Requirements	CC	RK	
D.2.7(b)	Record Keeping Requirements	CC	RK	
D.2.8	Reporting Requirements	CC	RR	

Example

CC = continuous compliance ; IC = intermittent compliance ; RK = record keeping ; RR = records review ; VE = visible emissions ; Insp = inspection ; ST = stack test ; WP = work practice

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION
(and include local agency if applicable)

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

Source Name: Blue Ox Woodworks, Inc.
Source Address: 1234 N. Main St., Greentown, IN 47345
Mailing Address: Same
Part 70 Permit No.: T000-0000-0000

Months: _September_ to _December__ Year: ___2000_____

This report is an affirmation that the source has met all the requirements stated in this permit. This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. Deviations that are required to be reported by an applicable requirement shall be reported according to the schedule stated in the applicable requirement and do 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".	
9 NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
x**9** THE FOLLOWING DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #) B.8, D.1.1 and D.1.8	
Date of Deviation: 12/2/00 to 12/7/00	**Duration of Deviation:** 5 days
Number of Deviations: 1	
Probable Cause of Deviation: A non-compliant coating was used to paint metal parts because a vendor supplied a non-compliant coating.	
Response Steps Taken: Upon discovery, the company immediately resumed using a compliant coating and the non-compliant coating was returned to the vendor. The company used 100 gallons of non-compliant coating with a VOC content of 4.0 lbs./gal. and an extra 50 pounds of VOC were emitted above allowable VOC emissions.	
Permit Requirement (specify permit condition #)	
Date of Deviation:	**Duration of Deviation:**
Number of Deviations:	
Probable Cause of Deviation:	
Response Steps Taken:	

Example

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:	

Example

Form Completed By: Joe Smith

Title/Position: Environmental Manager

Date: 4/15/01

Phone: 317/989-1234

Attach a signed certification to complete this report.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Blue Ox Woodworks, Inc.
Source Address: 1234 N. Main St., Greentown, IN 47345
Mailing Address: same
Part 70 Permit No.: T000-0000-0000

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:

x9 Annual Compliance Certification Letter

9 Test Result (specify) _____

x9 Report (specify) Deviation report

9 Notification (specify) _____

9 Affidavit (specify) _____

9 Other (specify) _____

Example

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: Sam R. Jones

Title/Position: Vice President

Phone: 317/888-9999

Date: 4/13/01