



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204

(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: January 9, 2014

RE: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. / 125 - 30527 - 00001

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

Notice of Decision: Approval – Effective Immediately

Please be advised that on behalf of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management, I have issued a decision regarding the enclosed matter. Pursuant to IC 13-17-3-4 and 326 IAC 2, this permit modification is effective immediately, unless a petition for stay of effectiveness is filed and granted, and may be revoked or modified in accordance with the provisions of IC 13-15-7-1.

If you wish to challenge this decision, IC 4-21.5-3-7 and IC 13-15-7-3 require that you file a petition for administrative review. This petition may include a request for stay of effectiveness and must be submitted to the Office Environmental Adjudication, 100 North Senate Avenue, Government Center North, Suite N 501E, Indianapolis, IN 46204, **within eighteen (18) days of the mailing of this notice**. The filing of a petition for administrative review is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Ms. Angie Lee
Hoosier Energy REC, Inc.
P.O. Box 908
Bloomington, IN 47402

January 9, 2014

Re: 125-30527-00001
Significant Permit Modification to
Part 70 Renewal No.: T 125-27055-00001

Dear Ms. Lee:

Hoosier Energy REC, Inc., Ratts Generating Station was issued a Part 70 Operating Permit Renewal on September 22, 2009 for an electric generating station (Ratts Generating Station). A letter requesting changes to this permit was received on May 10, 2011. Pursuant to the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-12 a significant permit modification to this permit is hereby approved as described in the attached Technical Support Document.

The modification consists of the incorporation of Hoosier's Federal Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB), entered on November 4, 2010, for Ratts Generating Station, Petersburg, Indiana.

All other conditions of the permit shall remain unchanged and in effect. For your convenience, the entire Part 70 Operating Permit as modified will be provided at issuance.

This decision is subject to the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act – IC 4-21.5-3-5. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Josiah Balogun, OAQ, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53, Room 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204-2251, or call at (800) 451-6027, and ask for Josiah Balogun or extension (4-5257), or dial (317) 234-5257.

Sincerely,

Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph.D., Section Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

Attachments:
Updated Permit
Technical Support Document

JB

cc: File – Pike County
Pike County Health Department
U.S. EPA, Region V
SWRO and SERO
Compliance and Enforcement Branch



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**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT RENEWAL
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc.
Ratts Generating Station
6825 N Blackburn Rd
Petersburg, Indiana 47567**

(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 Renewal No.: T125-27055-00001	
Issued by: / Original signed by: Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: September 22, 2009 Expiration Date: September 22, 2014

- 1st Administrative Amendment No.: 125-28709-00001, issued on December 8, 2009
- 2nd Acid Rain Renewal No.: 125-28810-00001, issued on March 22, 2010
- Acid Rain Administrative Amendment No.: 125-29742-00001, issued on September 30, 2010
- 2nd Administrative Amendment No.: 125-29523-00001, issued on October 1, 2010
- Significant Permit Modification No.: 125-29932-00001, issued on May 2, 2011
- 3rd Administrative Amendment No.: 125-31904-00001, issued on June 6, 2012

Significant Permit Modification No: 125-30527-00001	
Issued by: <i>Tripurari Sinha</i> Tripurari P. Sinha, Ph. D., Section Chief Permits Branch Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: January 9, 2014 Expiration Date: September 22, 2014



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Part 70 Operating Permit Certification
Part 70 Operating Permit Emergency Occurrence Report
Part 70 Operating Permit Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report
Part 70 Operating Permit Quarterly Report Boilers 1 and 2

Attachment B: NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y
Attachment C: NESHAP 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD

SECTION A

SOURCE SUMMARY

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

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary electric generating station (Ratts Generating Station).

Source Address: 6825 N. Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 908, Bloomington, IN 47402
General Source Phone Number: (812) 876-2021
SIC Code: 4911
County Location: Pike
County Status: Attainment for all other criteria pollutants
Source Status: Part 70 Source
Major Source under PSD
Major Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act
1 of 28 Listed Source Categories
Affected Source under Title IV

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

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 1, or alternately as Unit 1SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 1) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2011.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV1.

- (b) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 2, or alternately as Unit 2SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 2) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2010.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV2.

- (c) One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No.2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3.
- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:
 - (1) One (1) 6 acre outdoor coal storage pile area, identified as F01, with a nominal storage capacity of 150,000 tons storage commencing prior to 1974, with particulate matter emissions uncontrolled, and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Two (2) receiving conveyor systems, where truck shipments of coal are discharged into one (1) of the following stations:
 - (A) One (1) truck unloading station which feeds to two (2) underground hoppers, identified as F02, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (B) One (1) truck unloading area, directly to dead storage piles, identified as F03, with a nominal unloading capacity of 875 tons per hour, which is utilized on an as needed basis with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) partial enclosed stock-out conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F04, with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and a dust suppression shoot and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) partial enclosed reclaim conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F05, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, which includes a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and a coal crusher, identified as F06c, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (6) One (1) boiler building bunker area, identified as F07, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (e) Fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic, identified as F101. A combination of roads include paved asphalt or paved concrete and unpaved stone or unpaved gravel.
- (f) Fugitive emissions from movement of bulk materials with haul trucks, dozer, front-end loaders, and other heavy mobile equipment.
- (g) Fugitive emissions from exposed dry fly ash pond area, identified as exposed drained fly ash pond area, F201, with a combined surface area of 16 acres.

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

- (a) This stationary source includes the following specifically regulated insignificant activities as defined:
- (1) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months. [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5]
 - (2) Equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
 - (3) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to 4,000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring, buffing, polishing, abrasive blasting, pneumatic conveying, and woodworking operations. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
 - (4) Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds:
 - Lead (Pb) = 0.6 ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day
 - Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
 - Particulate matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
 - Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) = 3 lbs/hour or 15 lbs/day
 - (5) One (1) Sorbent Feed System, constructed in 2008, identified as SFS1. [326 IAC 6-3-2]
- (b) This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)
- (1) Propane or liquefied petroleum gas, or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) Btu per hour.
 - (2) Equipment powered by internal combustion engines of capacity equal to or less than 500,000 Btu/hour, except where total capacity of equipment operated by one stationary source exceeds 2,000,000 Btu/hour.
 - (3) Combustion source flame safety purging startup.
 - (4) 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.
 - (5) A petroleum fuel, other than gasoline, dispensing facility, having a storage capacity of less than or equal to 10,500 gallons, and dispensing less than or equal to 230,000 gallons per month.
 - (6) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

- (A) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to 1,000 gallons and annual throughputs less than 12,000 gallons.
- (B) Vessels storing lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, machining oils and machining fluids.
- (7) Equipment used exclusively for the following:
 - (A) Filling drums, pails or other packaging containers with lubricating oils, waxes, and greases.
- (8) Application of oils, greases, lubricants or other nonvolatile materials applied as temporary protective coatings.
- (9) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.
- (10) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.
- (11) Solvent recycling systems with batch capacity less than or equal to 100 gallons.
- (12) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses and filters in other air filtration equipment.
- (13) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
- (14) Process vessel degassing and cleaning to prepare for internal repairs.
- (15) Stockpiled soils from soil remediation activities that are covered and waiting transport for disposal.
- (16) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (17) Conveyors as follows:
 - (A) Underground coal conveyors, identified as conveyor 6 and conveyor 7.
- (18) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents.
- (19) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by 326 IAC 14-10.
- (20) 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.
- (21) Blowdown for any of the following: sight glass, boiler, compressors, pumps and cooling tower.
- (22) On-site fire and emergency response training approved by the department.
- (23) Emergency generators as follows:
 - (A) Gasoline generators not exceeding 110 horsepower.
 - (B) Diesel generators not exceeding 1600 horsepower.

- (24) Stationary fire pumps.
- (25) Purge double block and bleed valves.
- (26) Filter or coalescer media changeout.
- (27) Vents from ash transport not operated at positive pressure.
- (28) A laboratory as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)(D).
- (29) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds as follows:
- (29) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds as follows:
 - (A) Two (2) 10,000 gallon fuel oil tanks
 - (B) Two (2) coal feed systems, with nominal rate of 50.22 tons per hour each, consisting of two coal mills, two classifiers, four coal feeders, each, identified as coal feed system(s) Unit 1 and Unit 2, with particulate matter controlled by total enclosure.
 - (C) Flyash handling facility and transport system, wet flyash sluiced and conveyed to one (1) active fly ash pond, identified as Fly Ash Pond 4, with a combined surface area of 25 acres.
 - (D) Fly ash dredging and/or excavation emissions, identified as fly ash excavation, with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (E) Bottom ash handling facility and transport system, wet bottom ash sluiced and conveyed to one (1) bottom ash pond, with a surface area of 8 acres
 - (F) Bottom ash dredging and/or excavation emissions, identified as bottom ash excavation, with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (G) One (1) twenty-eight (28) acre coal combustion byproduct landfill, identified as LF, which is utilized to dispose of wet bottom ash, wet fly ash, and wet boiler slag. The coal combustion byproducts are initially sluiced to the ash ponds and semi-annually transferred to the landfill via truck.

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

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

- (a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22).
- (b) It is an affected source under Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(3).
- (c) 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. Definitions pertaining to the Consent Decree entered in Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, which are listed below, shall exclusively govern the permit conditions incorporating Consent Decree provisions.

- (a) A “1-Hour Average NO_x Emission Rate” for a gas-fired, electric generating unit shall be expressed as the average concentration in parts per million (ppm) by dry volume, corrected to 15% O₂, as averaged over one (1) hour. In determining the 1-Hour Average NO_x Emission Rate, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 60 to calculate emissions for each 15 minute interval within each clock hour, except as provided in this definition. Compliance with the 1-Hour Average NO_x Emission Rate shall be demonstrated by averaging all 15-minute CEMS interval readings within a clock hour, except that any 15-minute CEMS interval that contains any part of a startup or shutdown shall not be included in the calculation of that 1-hour average. A minimum of two 15-minute CEMS interval readings within a clock hour, not including startup or shutdown intervals, is required to determine compliance with the 1-Hour Average NO_x Emission Rate. All emissions recorded by CEMS shall be reported in 1-hour averages.
- (b) A “30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate” for a Unit shall be expressed in lb/mmBTU and calculated in accordance with the following procedure: first, sum the total pounds of NO_x emitted from the Unit during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; second, sum the total heat input to the Unit in mmBTU during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; and third, divide the total number of pounds of NO_x emitted during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days by the total heat input during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days. A new 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate shall be calculated for each new Unit Operating Day. Each 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate shall include all emissions that occur during all periods within any Unit Operating Day, including emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (c) A “30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate” for a Unit shall be expressed in lb/mmBTU and calculated in accordance with the following procedure: first, sum the total pounds of SO₂ emitted from the Unit during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; second, sum the total heat input to the Unit in mmBTU during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; and third, divide the total number of pounds of SO₂ emitted during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days by the total heat input during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days. A new 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate shall be calculated for each new Unit Operating Day. Each 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate shall include all emissions that occur during all periods within any Unit Operating Day, including emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (d) “Available” means, with regard to the coal necessary to achieve and maintain a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 2.00 lb/mmBTU as specified in Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree, such coal that: (1) is available for sale to the Permittee in a sufficient quantity to enable the Permittee to meet the emissions limitation in Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree; (2) is located at mines within 100 miles of Ratts; (3) has a low enough sulfur content to enable the Permittee to meet the emissions

limitation in Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree; (4) meets the Ratts coal quality specifications for ash fusion, BTU content, moisture, ash content, grindability, percent fines, volatile matter, fixed carbon, and other environmental requirements; (5) is able to be transported to Ratts; and (6) is available at a cost which is no more than 20 percent higher than the delivered price per ton for the calendar year for 11,500 BTU/lb, 2.5 lb/ SO₂ coal transported out of the Illinois Basin by rail, as published in Platts Coal Outlook under the Weekly Price Survey for the relevant week.

- (e) “Baghouse” means a full stream (fabric filter) particulate emissions control device.
- (f) “Biomass” means any organic matter that is available on a renewable basis from non-federal land, including: renewable plant material; waste material, including crop residue; other vegetative waste material, including wood waste and wood residues; animal waste and byproducts; construction, food, and yard waste; and residues and byproducts from wood pulp or paper products facilities. Biomass is “available on a renewable basis” if it originates from forests that remain forests, or from croplands and/or grasslands that remain croplands and/or grasslands or revert to forests. Biomass “residues and byproducts from wood pulp or paper products facilities” includes byproducts, residues, and waste streams from agriculture, forestry, and related industries.
- (g) “CEMS” or “Continuous Emission Monitoring System” means, for obligations involving the monitoring of NO_x and SO₂ emissions under the Consent Decree, the devices defined in 40 C.F.R. § 72.2, the inlet SO₂ lb/mmBTU monitors, and the computer system for recording, calculating, and storing data and equations required by the Consent Decree.
- (h) “Clean Air Act” or “Act” means the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q, and its implementing regulations.
- (i) “Consent Decree” means the November 4, 2010 Consent Decree and the Appendices thereto, which are incorporated into the Consent Decree.
- (j) “Continuously Operate” or “Continuous Operation” means that when an SCR, SNCR, FGD, RI, ESP, Baghouse (if applicable), or Low NO_x Burner Combustion System is used at a Unit, except as otherwise provided by Section XV (Force Majeure) of the Consent Decree, it shall be operated at all times such Unit is in operation, consistent with the technological limitations, manufacturers’ specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices for such equipment and the Unit so as to minimize emissions to the greatest extent practicable.
- (k) “Day” means calendar day unless otherwise specified in the Consent Decree.
- (l) “Electrostatic Precipitator” or “ESP” means a device for removing particulate matter from combustion gases by imparting an electric charge to the particles and then attracting them to a metal plate or screen of opposite charge before the combustion gases are exhausted to the atmosphere.
- (m) “Emission Rate” for a given pollutant means the number of pounds of that pollutant emitted per million British thermal units of heat input (lb/mmBTU), measured in accordance with the Consent Decree.
- (n) “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (o) “Fossil Fuel” means any hydrocarbon fuel, including coal, petroleum coke, petroleum oil, or natural gas.
- (p) “Hoosier System” means the Merom and Ratts facilities as defined in the Consent

Decree.

- (q) “IDEM” means the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.
- (r) “Indiana SIP” means the Indiana State Implementation Plan, and any amendments thereto, as approved by EPA pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410.
- (s) “Merom” means the Permittee’s Merom Generating Station consisting of two dry-bottom turbo-fired boilers designated as Unit 1 (547 Gross MW) and Unit 2 (547 Gross MW) and related equipment, which is located in Sullivan County, Indiana.
- (t) “NOx” means oxides of nitrogen, measured in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree.
- (u) “NOx Allowance” means an authorization to emit a specified amount of NOx that is allocated or issued under an emissions trading or marketable permit program of any kind that has been established under the Clean Air Act or a state implementation plan.
- (v) “PM” means total filterable particulate matter, measured in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree.
- (w) “PM Emission Rate” means the number of pounds of PM emitted per million BTU of heat input (lb/mmBTU), as measured in annual stack tests in accordance with Paragraph 123 of the Consent Decree.
- (x) “Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation” at Ratts means the sum of the tons of SO₂ emitted from Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 in the most recent complete month and the previous eleven (11) months. A new Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation shall be calculated for each new complete month in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree. Each Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation shall include all emissions that occur during all periods of operation, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (y) “Ratts” means the Permittee’s Ratts Generating Station consisting of two dry-bottom wall-fired boilers designated as Unit 1 (132 MW) and Unit 2 (132 MW) and related equipment, which is located in Pike County, Indiana.
- (z) “Repower or Repowered” means that a Unit is either Repowered to Biomass or Repowered to Natural Gas within the meaning of the Consent Decree.
- (aa) “Repowered to Biomass” means, for purposes of the Consent Decree, a Unit at Ratts that is repowered to exclusively combust Biomass and that shall achieve and maintain the following emissions limitations: A 30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate of no greater than 0.100 lb/mmBTU; a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 0.100 lb/mmBTU; and a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.015 lb/mmBTU.
- (bb) “Repowered to Natural Gas” means the modification of a Unit, or removal and replacement of Unit components, such that the modified or replaced Unit generates electricity solely through the combustion of natural gas rather than coal and without the use of combustion turbine technology, where such natural gas contains no more than 0.5 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of natural gas, and the Unit at a minimum achieves and maintains a 1-Hour Average NOx Emission Rate of no greater than 4.5 ppm.
- (cc) “Retire” means that the Permittee shall permanently shutdown and cease to operate the

Unit such that the Unit cannot legally burn any fuel nor produce any steam for electricity production and that the Permittee shall comply with applicable state and federal requirements for permanently retiring a coal-fired electric generating unit, including removing the Unit from Indiana's air emissions inventory, and amending all applicable permits so as to reflect the permanent shutdown status of such Unit.

- (dd) "SNCR" or "Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction" means a pollution control device for the reduction of NOx emissions through the use of selective non-catalytic reduction technology that utilizes ammonia or urea injection into the boiler.
- (ee) "SO₂" means sulfur dioxide, measured in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree.
- (ff) "SO₂ Allowance" means an authorization or credit to emit a specified amount of SO₂ that is allocated or issued under an emissions trading or marketable permit program of any kind that has been established under the Clean Air Act or the Indiana SIP.
- (gg) "State" means the State of Indiana.
- (hh) "Surrender" or "Surrender of Allowances" means, for purposes of SO₂ or NOx Allowances, permanently surrendering allowances from the accounts administered by EPA and Indiana for all Units in the Hoosier System, so that such allowances can never be used thereafter to meet any compliance requirements under the Clean Air Act, a state implementation plan, or the Consent Decree.
- (ii) "System-Wide Annual NOx Tonnage Limitation" means the limitations, as specified in the Consent Decree, on the number of tons of NOx that may be emitted from Merom Unit 1 and Unit 2 and Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, during the relevant calendar year (i.e., January 1 through December 31), and shall include all emissions of NOx during all periods of operations, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (jj) "System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation" means the limitations, as specified in the Consent Decree, on the number of tons of SO₂ that may be emitted from Merom Unit 1 and Unit 2 and Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, during the relevant calendar year (i.e., January 1 through December 31), and shall include all emissions of SO₂ during all periods of operations, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.
- (kk) "Unit" means collectively, the coal pulverizer, stationary equipment that feeds coal to the boiler, the boiler that produces steam for the steam turbine, the steam turbine, the generator, the equipment necessary to operate the generator, steam turbine, and boiler, and all ancillary equipment, including pollution control equipment and systems necessary for production of electricity. An electric steam generating station may comprise one or more Units.
- (ll) "Unit Operating Day" means, for Merom Unit 1, any Day on which Merom Unit 1 fires Fossil Fuel, and, for Merom Unit 2, any Day on which Merom Unit 2 fires Fossil Fuel, and for Ratts Unit 1, any Day on which Ratts Unit 1 fires Fossil Fuel, and, for Ratts Unit 2, any Day on which Ratts Unit 2 fires Fossil Fuel.

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

- (a) This permit, T125-27055-00001, is issued for a fixed term of five (5) years from the issuance date of this permit, as determined in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) and IC 13-15-5-3. Subsequent revisions, modifications, or amendments of this permit do not affect the expiration date of this permit or of permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act and 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).

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

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

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

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

B.4 Enforceability [326 IAC 2-7-7]

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The Permittee shall furnish to IDEM, OAQ, within a reasonable time, any information that IDEM, OAQ, may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. 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. One (1) certification can cover multiple forms in one (1) submittal.
- (c) A responsible official is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

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

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

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

and

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

- (b) The annual compliance certification report required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (c) The annual compliance certification report shall include the following:
- (1) The appropriate identification of each term or condition of this permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (2) The compliance status;
 - (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent; and
 - (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

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(12)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall maintain and implement Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) for the source as described in 326 IAC 1-6-3. At a minimum, the PMPs shall include:
- (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.

- (b) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or is the primary contributor to an exceedance of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit. The PMPs do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (c) To the extent the Permittee is required by 40 CFR Part 60/63 to have an Operation Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Plan for a unit, such Plan is deemed to satisfy the PMP requirements of 326 IAC 1-6-3 for that unit.

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

- (a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.
- (b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:
 - (1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;
 - (4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ 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: 317-233-0178 (ask for Compliance Section)

Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865.

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

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

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

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

- (A) A description of the emergency;

- (B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and
- (C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require 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) The Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall make records available upon request to ensure that failure to implement a PMP did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any limitations on emissions. However, IDEM, OAQ, may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) required under 326 IAC 2-7-4-(c)(8) be revised in response to an emergency.
- (f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ, by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.
- (g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.
- (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 compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that either the applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in this permit or the permit contains an explicit determination or concise summary of a determination that other specifically identified requirements are not applicable. The Indiana statutes from IC 13 and rules from 326 IAC, referenced in conditions in this permit, are those applicable at the time the permit was issued. The issuance or possession of this permit shall not alone constitute a defense against an alleged violation of any law, regulation or standard, except for the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit under 326 IAC 2-7 or for applicable requirements for which a permit shield has been granted.

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

- (b) If, after issuance of this permit, it is determined that the permit is in nonconformance with an applicable requirement that applied to the source on the date of permit issuance, IDEM, OAQ, shall immediately take steps to reopen and revise this permit and issue a

compliance order to the Permittee to ensure expeditious compliance with the applicable requirement until the permit is reissued. The permit shield shall continue in effect so long as the Permittee is in compliance with the compliance order.

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

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

- (a) All terms and conditions of permits established prior to T125-27055-00001 and issued pursuant to permitting programs approved into the state implementation plan have been either:
 - (1) incorporated as originally stated,
 - (2) revised under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, or
 - (3) deleted under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Provided that all terms and conditions are accurately reflected in this permit, all previous registrations and permits are superseded by this Part 70 operating permit, except for permits issued pursuant to Title IV of the Clean Air Act or 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control).

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

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

B.15 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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.16 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.17 Permit Renewal [326 IAC 2-7-3] [326 IAC 2-7-4] [326 IAC 2-7-8(e)]

- (a) The application for renewal shall be submitted using the application form or forms

prescribed by IDEM, OAQ, and shall include the information specified in 326 IAC 2-7-4. Such information shall be included in the application for each emission unit at this source, except those emission units included on the trivial or insignificant activities list contained in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21) and 326 IAC 2-7-1(40). The renewal application does require 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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

B.18 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12] [40 CFR 72]

- (a) Permit amendments and modification 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) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11(b) and 326 IAC 2-7-12(a), administrative Part 70 operating permit amendments and permit modifications for purposes of the acid rain portion of a Part 70 permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act. [40 CFR 72]
- (c) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

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

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (d) 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.19 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) 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.20 Operational Flexibility [326 IAC 2-7-20] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

- (b) The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act changes (this term is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(36)) without a permit revision, subject to the constraint of 326 IAC 2-7-20(a). For each such Section 502(b)(10) of the Clean Air Act change, the required written notification shall include the following:
- (1) A brief description of the change within the source;
 - (2) The date on which the change will occur;
 - (3) Any change in emissions; and
 - (4) Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

The notification which shall be submitted is not considered an application form, report or compliance certification. Therefore, the notification by the Permittee does not require 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 emissions increases and decreases at the source, where the applicable SIP provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision, subject to the constraints of Section (a) of this condition and those in 326 IAC 2-7-20(c).
- (d) Alternative Operating Scenarios [326 IAC 2-7-20(d)]
The Permittee may make changes at the source within the range of alternative operating scenarios that are described in the terms and conditions of this permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-5(9). No prior notification of IDEM, OAQ, or U.S. EPA is required.
- (e) Backup fuel switches specifically addressed in, and limited under, Section D of this permit shall not be considered alternative operating scenarios. Therefore, the notification requirements of part (a) of this condition do not apply.
- (f) This condition does not apply to emission trades of SO₂ or NO_x under 326 IAC 21.

B.21 Source Modification Requirement [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) A modification, construction, or reconstruction is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2 and 326 IAC 2-7-10.5.
- (b) Any modification at an existing major source is governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-2.

B.22 Inspection and Entry [326 IAC 2-7-6] [IC 13-14-2-2] [IC 13-30-3-1] [IC 13-17-3-2]

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

- (a) Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located, or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (b) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) As authorized by the Clean Air Act, IC 13-14-2-2, IC 13-17-3-2, and IC 13-30-3-1, inspect

any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

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

B.23 Transfer of Ownership or Operational Control [326 IAC 2-7-11]

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

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

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

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

B.25 Advanced Source Modification Approval [326 IAC 2-7-5(16)] [326 IAC 2-7-10.5]

- (a) The requirements to obtain a source modification approval under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5 or a permit modification under 326 IAC 2-7-12 are satisfied by this permit for the proposed emission units, control equipment or insignificant activities in Sections A.2 and A.3.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9 any permit authorizing construction may be revoked if construction of the emission unit has not commenced within eighteen (18) months from the date of issuance of the permit, or if during the construction, work is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

B.26 Credible Evidence [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [62 FR 8314] [326 IAC 1-1-6]

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

SECTION C

SOURCE OPERATION CONDITIONS

Entire Source

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(2), 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.

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 Stack Height [326 IAC 1-7]

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable provisions of 326 IAC 1-7 (Stack Height Provisions), for all exhaust stacks through which a potential (before controls) of twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide is emitted.

The provisions of 326 IAC 1-7-1(3), 326 IAC 1-7-2, 326 IAC 1-7-3(c) and (d), 326 IAC 1-7-4, and 326 IAC 1-7-5(a), (b), and (d) are not federally enforceable.

C.7 Asbestos Abatement Projects [326 IAC 14-10] [326 IAC 18] [40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

- (a) Notification requirements apply to each owner or operator. If the combined amount of regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) to be stripped, removed or disturbed is at least 260 linear feet on pipes or 160 square feet on other facility components, or at least

thirty-five (35) cubic feet on all facility components, then the notification requirements of 326 IAC 14-10-3 are mandatory. All demolition projects require notification whether or not asbestos is present.

- (b) The Permittee shall ensure that a written notification is sent on a form provided by the Commissioner at least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or before demolition begins, per 326 IAC 14-10-3, and shall update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to the following:
- (1) When the amount of affected asbestos containing material increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%); or
 - (2) If there is a change in the following:
 - (A) Asbestos removal or demolition start date;
 - (B) Removal or demolition contractor; or
 - (C) Waste disposal site.
- (c) The Permittee shall ensure that the notice is postmarked or delivered according to the guidelines set forth in 326 IAC 14-10-3(2).
- (d) The notice to be submitted shall include the information enumerated in 326 IAC 14-10-3(3).

All required notifications shall be submitted to:

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

The notice shall include a signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project. The notifications do not require a certification 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.8 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require 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.9 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

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

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

C.10 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

Unless otherwise specified in this permit, 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
Permit Administration and Support Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

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

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does require 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.11 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.12 Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

- (a) When required by any condition of this permit, an analog instrument used to measure a parameter related to the operation of an air pollution control device shall have a scale such that the expected maximum reading for the normal range shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale.
- (b) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of an instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate that an alternative instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of the parameters.

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

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

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

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

C.14 Risk Management Plan (RMP) [326 IAC 2-7-5(11)] [40 CFR 68.215]

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

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

- (a) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the Permittee shall restore operation of the emissions unit (including any control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (b) The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the

likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) initial inspection and evaluation;
 - (2) recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system); or
 - (3) any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.
- (c) A determination of whether the Permittee has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:
- (1) monitoring results;
 - (2) review of operation and maintenance procedures and records;
 - (3) inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.
- (d) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall be considered a deviation from the permit.
- (e) The Permittee shall maintain the following records:
- (1) monitoring data;
 - (2) monitor performance data, if applicable; and
 - (3) corrective actions taken.

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

- (a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall 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).

C.17 Consent Decree – Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

Pursuant to Paragraphs 169 through 177 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall have the following Affirmative Defenses:

- (a) If any of the Units at Merom or Ratts exceed an applicable 30-Day Rolling Average Emission Rate for NO_x or SO₂, or 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency set forth in the Consent Decree due to malfunction, the Permittee, bearing the burden of proof, has an affirmative defense to stipulated penalties under the Consent Decree, if the Permittee has complied with the reporting requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g) of this condition and has demonstrated all of the following:
- (1) the excess emissions were caused by a sudden, unavoidable breakdown of technology, beyond the Permittee's control;
 - (2) the excess emissions (i) did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for, and (ii) could not have been avoided by better operation and maintenance practices;
 - (3) to the maximum extent practicable, the air pollution control equipment and processes were maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
 - (4) repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the Permittee knew or should have known that an applicable 30-Day Rolling Average Emission Rate or 30-Day Rolling Average Removal Efficiency was being or would be exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime must have been utilized, to the extent practicable, to ensure that such repairs were made as expeditiously as practicable;
 - (5) the amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
 - (6) all possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - (7) all emission monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all possible;
 - (8) the Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence;
 - (9) the excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
 - (10) the Permittee properly and promptly notified EPA as required by the Consent Decree.
- (b) To assert an affirmative defense for malfunction under paragraph (a) of this condition, the Permittee shall submit all data demonstrating the actual emissions for the Day the Malfunction occurs and the 29-Day period following the Day the Malfunction occurs. The Permittee may, if it elects, submit emissions data for the same 30-Day period but that excludes the excess emissions.
- (c) If any of the Units at Merom or Ratts exceed an applicable 30-Day Rolling Average Emission Rate for NO_x or SO₂, or 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency set forth in the Consent Decree due to startup or shutdown, the Permittee, bearing the burden of proof, has an affirmative defense to stipulated penalties under the Consent Decree, if the Permittee has

complied with the reporting requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g) of this condition and has demonstrated all of the following:

- (1) the periods of excess emissions that occurred during startup and shutdown were short and infrequent and could not have been prevented through careful planning and design;
 - (2) the excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
 - (3) if the excess emissions were caused by a bypass (an intentional diversion of control equipment), then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (4) at all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
 - (5) the frequency and duration of operation in startup or shutdown mode was minimized to the maximum extent practicable;
 - (6) all possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - (7) all emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all possible;
 - (8) the Permittee's actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence; and
 - (9) the Permittee properly and promptly notified EPA as required by the Consent Decree.
- (d) To assert an affirmative defense for startup or shutdown under paragraph (c) of this condition, the Permittee shall submit all data demonstrating the actual emissions for the Day the excess emissions from startup or shutdown occurs and the 29-Day period following the Day the excess emissions from startup or shutdown occurs. The Permittee may, if it elects, submit emissions data for the same 30-Day period but that excludes the excess emissions.
- (e) If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to paragraph (a) of this condition.
- (f) For an affirmative defense under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this condition, the Permittee, bearing the burden of proof, shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information under the reporting provisions of Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the Permittee's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.
- (g) The Permittee shall provide notice to the United State and the State of Indiana in writing of the Permittee's intent to assert an affirmative defense for malfunction, startup, or shutdown under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this condition, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than twenty-one (21) Days following the date of the malfunction, startup, or shutdown. This notice shall be submitted to EPA and the State pursuant to the provisions of Section XIX (Notices) of the Consent Decree. The notice shall contain:
- (1) The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;

- (2) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in lb/mmBTU or % Removal Efficiency and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
 - (3) The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;
 - (4) The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;
 - (5) The nature and cause of the excess emissions;
 - (6) The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunction;
 - (7) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; and
 - (8) If applicable, a list of the steps taken to comply with permit conditions governing Unit operation during periods of startup, shutdown, and/or malfunction.
- (h) A malfunction, startup, or shutdown shall not constitute a Force Majeure Event unless the malfunction, startup, or shutdown also meets the definition of a Force Majeure Event, as provided in Section XV (Force Majeure) of the Consent Decree.
- (i) The affirmative defense provided in this condition is only an affirmative defense to stipulated penalties for violations of the Consent Decree, and not a defense to any civil or administrative action for injunctive relief.

C.18 Consent Decree – Force Majeure

Pursuant to Paragraphs 178 through 186 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the following Force Majeure provisions shall apply:

- (a) For purposes of the Consent Decree, a “Force Majeure Event” shall mean an event that has been or will be caused by circumstances beyond the control of the Permittee, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the Permittee that delays compliance with any provision of the Consent Decree or otherwise causes a violation of any provision of the Consent Decree despite the Permittee’s best efforts to fulfill the obligation. “Best efforts to fulfill the obligation” include using the best efforts to anticipate any potential Force Majeure Event and to address the effects of any such event (a) as it is occurring and (b) after it has occurred, such that the delay and any adverse environmental effect of the delay or violation is minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- (b) **Notice of Force Majeure Events.** If any event occurs or has occurred that may delay compliance with or otherwise cause a violation of any obligation under the Consent Decree, as to which the Permittee intends to assert a claim of Force Majeure, the Permittee shall notify the United States and the State of Indiana in writing as soon as practicable, but in no event later than twenty-one (21) Days following the date the Permittee first knew, or by the exercise of due diligence should have known, that the event caused or may cause such delay or violation. In this notice, the Permittee shall reference Paragraph 179 of the Consent Decree and describe the anticipated length of time that the delay or violation may persist, the cause or causes of the delay or violation, all measures taken or to be taken by the Permittee to prevent or minimize the delay and any adverse environmental effect of the delay or violation, the schedule by which the Permittee proposes to implement those measures, and the Permittee’s rationale for attributing a delay or violation to a Force Majeure Event. The Permittee shall adopt all

reasonable measures to avoid or minimize such delays or violations. The Permittee shall be deemed to know of any circumstance which the Permittee, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the Permittee knew or should have known.

- (c) Failure to Give Notice. If the Permittee fails to comply with the notice requirements of Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree, the United States (after consultation with the State) may void the Permittee's claim for Force Majeure as to the specific event for which the Permittee has failed to comply with such notice requirement.
- (d) United States' Response. The United States shall notify the Permittee in writing regarding the Permittee's claim of Force Majeure within twenty (20) business days of receipt of the notice provided under paragraph (b) of this condition. If the United States (after consultation with the State) agrees that a delay in performance has been or will be caused by a Force Majeure Event, the United States and the Permittee shall stipulate to an extension of deadline(s) for performance of the affected compliance requirement(s) by a period equal to the delay actually caused by the event. In such circumstances, an appropriate modification shall be made pursuant to Section XXIII (Modification) of the Consent Decree.
- (e) Disagreement. If the United States (after consultation with the State) does not accept the Permittee's claim of Force Majeure, or if the United States and the Permittee cannot agree on the length of the delay actually caused by the Force Majeure Event, the matter shall be resolved in accordance with Section XVI (Dispute Resolution) of the Consent Decree.
- (f) Burden of Proof. In any dispute regarding Force Majeure, the Permittee shall bear the burden of proving that any delay in performance or any other violation of any requirement of the Consent Decree was caused by or will be caused by a Force Majeure Event. The Permittee shall also bear the burden of proving that the Permittee gave the notice required by Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree and the burden of proving the anticipated duration and extent of any delay(s) attributable to a Force Majeure Event. An extension of one compliance date based on a particular event may, but will not necessarily, result in an extension of a subsequent compliance date.
- (g) Events Excluded. Unanticipated or increased costs or expenses associated with the performance of the Permittee's obligations under the Consent Decree shall not constitute a Force Majeure Event.
- (h) The Parties agree that, depending upon the circumstances related to an event and the Permittee's response to such circumstances, the kinds of events listed below are among those that could qualify as Force Majeure Events within the meaning of this Section: construction, labor, or equipment delays; malfunction of a Unit or emission control device; unanticipated coal supply or pollution control reagent delivery interruptions; acts of God; acts of war or terrorism; and orders by a government official, government agency, other regulatory authority, or a regional transmission organization, acting under and authorized by applicable law, that directs the Permittee to supply electricity in response to a system-wide (state-wide or regional) emergency. Depending upon the circumstances and the Permittee's response to such circumstances, failure of a permitting authority to issue a necessary permit in a timely fashion may constitute a Force Majeure Event where the failure of the permitting authority to act is beyond the control of the Permittee and the Permittee has taken all steps available to it to obtain the necessary permit, including, but not limited to: submitting a complete permit application; responding to requests for additional information by the permitting authority in a timely fashion; and accepting lawful permit terms and conditions after expeditiously exhausting any legal rights to appeal terms and conditions imposed by the permitting authority.

- (i) The United States of America on behalf of EPA, the State of Indiana, including the Indiana Attorney General and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and the Permittee agree that, depending upon the circumstances related to an event and the Permittee's response to such circumstances, the kinds of events listed below are among those that could qualify as Force Majeure Events within the meaning of this condition: construction, labor, or equipment delays; malfunction of a Unit or emission control device; unanticipated coal supply or pollution control reagent delivery interruptions; acts of God; acts of war or terrorism; and orders by a government official, government agency, other regulatory authority, or a regional transmission organization, acting under and authorized by applicable law, that directs the Permittee to supply electricity in response to a system-wide (state-wide or regional) emergency. Depending upon the circumstances and the Permittee's response to such circumstances, failure of a permitting authority to issue a necessary permit in a timely fashion may constitute a Force Majeure Event where the failure of the permitting authority to act is beyond the control of the Permittee and the Permittee has taken all steps available to it to obtain the necessary permit, including, but not limited to: submitting a complete permit application; responding to requests for additional information by the permitting authority in a timely fashion; and accepting lawful permit terms and conditions after expeditiously exhausting any legal rights to appeal terms and conditions imposed by the permitting authority.
- (j) As part of the resolution of any matter submitted to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana under Section XVI (Dispute Resolution) of the Consent Decree regarding a claim of Force Majeure, the United States and the Permittee by agreement, or the Court by order, may in appropriate circumstances extend or modify the schedule for the completion of work under the Consent Decree to account for the delay in the work that occurred as a result of any delay agreed to by the United States or approved by the Court. The Permittee shall be liable for stipulated penalties pursuant to Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree for its failure thereafter to complete the work in accordance with the extended or modified schedule (provided that the Permittee shall not be precluded from making a further claim of Force Majeure with regard to meeting any such extended or modified schedule.

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

C.19 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(a)(1), the Permittee shall submit by July 1 of each year an emission statement covering the previous calendar year. The emission statement shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in 326 IAC 2-6-4(c) and shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Indicate estimated actual emissions of criteria pollutants from the source, in compliance with 326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting).
 - (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 Part 70 fee assessment.

The emission statement must be submitted to:

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

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

- (a) Records of all required monitoring data, reports and support information required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes the following:
- (AA) All calibration and maintenance records.
 - (BB) All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.
 - (CC) Copies of all reports required by the Part 70 permit.
- Records of required monitoring information include the following:
- (AA) The date, place, as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements.
 - (BB) The dates analyses were performed.
 - (CC) The company or entity that performed the analyses.
 - (DD) The analytical techniques or methods used.
 - (EE) The results of such analyses.
 - (FF) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

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

- (b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.
- (c) If there is a reasonable possibility (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(A), 326 IAC 2-2-8 (b)(6)(B), 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(A), and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2 (l)(6)(B)) that a “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(jj)) at an existing emissions unit, other than projects at a source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL), which is not part of a “major modification” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(dd) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(y)) may result in significant emissions increase and the Permittee elects to utilize the “projected actual emissions” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(pp) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(kk)), the Permittee shall comply with following:
- (1) Before beginning actual construction of the “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(oo)) at an existing emissions unit, document and maintain the following records:
 - (A) A description of the project.
 - (B) Identification of any emissions unit whose emissions of a regulated new source review pollutant could be affected by the project.
 - (C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including:

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

C.21 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)][326 IAC 2-1.1-11][326 IAC 2-2] [326 IAC 2-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall submit the attached Quarterly Deviation and Compliance Monitoring Report or its equivalent. Proper notice submittal under Section B –Emergency Provisions satisfies the reporting requirements of this paragraph. Any deviation from permit requirements, the date(s) of each deviation, the cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. 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 and Enforcement Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue
MC 61-53, IGCN 1003
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
- (c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.
- (d) 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, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For the purpose of this permit “calendar year” means twelve (12) month period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.
- (f) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (c) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (oo) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (jj)) at an existing Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit, then for that project the Permittee shall:
 - (1) Submit to IDEM, OAQ a copy of the information required by (c)(1) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements
 - (2) Submit a report to IDEM, OAQ within sixty (60) days after the end of each year during which reports are generated in accordance with (c)(2) and (3) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements. The report shall contain all information and data describing the annual emissions for the emissions units during the calendar year that preceded the submission of report.

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

- (g) If the Permittee is required to comply with the recordkeeping provisions of (d) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements for any “project” (as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1(qq) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1(ll) at an existing emissions unit other than an Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit, and the project meets the following criteria, then the Permittee shall submit a report to IDEM, OAQ:
 - (1) The annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (c)(1) in Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements exceed the baseline actual emissions, as documented and maintained under Section C- General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(i), by a significant amount, as defined in 326 IAC 2-2-1 (ww) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-1 (pp), for that regulated NSR pollutant, and
 - (2) The emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained under Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements (c)(1)(C)(ii).
- (h) The report for a project at an existing emissions unit other than Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the end of the year and contain the following:
 - (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source.
 - (2) The annual emissions calculated in accordance with (d)(1) and (2) in Section C – General Record Keeping Requirements.

- (3) The emissions calculated under the actual-to-projected actual test stated in 326 IAC 2-2-2(d)(3) and/or 326 IAC 2-3-2(c)(3).
- (4) Any other information that the Permittee deems fit to include in this report,

Reports required in this part shall be submitted to:

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

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

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

C.22 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.

Ambient Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 7-3]

C.23 Ambient Monitoring [326 IAC 7-3]

- (a) The Permittee shall operate continuous ambient sulfur dioxide air quality monitors and a meteorological data acquisition according to a monitoring plan submitted to the commissioner for approval. The monitoring plan shall include requirements listed in 326 IAC 7-3-2(a)(1), 326 IAC 7-3-2(a)(2) and 326 IAC 7-3-2(a)(3).
- (b) The Permittee and other operators subject to the requirements of this rule, located in the same county, may submit a joint monitoring plan to satisfy the requirements of this rule. [326 IAC 7-3-2(c)]
- (c) The Permittee may petition the commissioner for an administrative waiver of all or some of the requirements of 326 IAC 7-3 if such owner or operator can demonstrate that ambient monitoring is unnecessary to determine continued maintenance of the sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standards in the vicinity of the source. [326 IAC 7-3-2(d)]

Consent Decree Requirements

C.24 Consent Decree SO₂ Allowance Surrender Requirements:

Pursuant to Paragraphs 103 and 106 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall surrender SO₂ Allowances as follows:

- (a) For the purpose of this condition, the Consent Decree definitions in condition B.1 shall apply.
- (b) Beginning in calendar year 2011, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, the Permittee shall Surrender all SO₂ Allowances allocated to Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 for that calendar year that the Permittee does not need in order to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for the Units. However, SO₂ Allowances allocated to Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 may be used by the Permittee to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for such Units.
- (c) The Permittee shall Surrender, or transfer to a non-profit third party selected by the Permittee for Surrender, all SO₂ Allowances required to be Surrendered pursuant to paragraph (b) of this condition within forty-five (45) Days from the Permittee's receipt of the annual deduction report for Ratts or Merom, whichever is later.
- (d) The Permittee shall not have complied with the SO₂ allowance surrender requirements of this paragraph until all third party recipient(s) have actually surrendered the transferred allowances to EPA.
- (e) For all SO₂ allowances to be surrendered, the Permittee or the third party recipient(s) (as the case may be) shall first submit an SO₂ allowance transfer request to EPA's office of Air and Radiation's Clean Air Markets Division directing the transfer of such SO₂ allowances to the EPA Enforcement Surrender Account or to any other EPA account that EPA may direct in writing. As part of submitting these transfer requests, the Permittee or third party recipient(s) shall irrevocably authorize the transfer of these SO₂ allowances and identify - by name of account and any applicable serial or other identification numbers or station name - the source and location of the SO₂ allowances being surrender.

C.25 Consent Decree NO_x Allowance Surrender Requirements:

Pursuant to Paragraphs 77 and 80 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall surrender NO_x Allowances as follows:

- (a) For the purpose of this condition, the Consent Decree definitions in Condition B.1 shall apply.
- (b) Beginning in calendar year 2011, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, the Permittee shall Surrender all NO_x Allowances allocated to the Hoosier System for that calendar year that the Permittee does not need in order to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for the Hoosier System Units. However, NO_x Allowances allocated to Hoosier System may be used by the Permittee to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for such Units.
- (c) The Permittee shall Surrender, or transfer to a non-profit third party selected by the Permittee for Surrender, all NO_x Allowances required to be Surrendered pursuant to paragraph (b) of this condition by March 1 of the immediately following calendar year.

- (d) The Permittee shall not have complied with the NO_x allowance surrender requirements of this paragraph until all third party recipient(s) have actually surrendered the transferred allowances to EPA.

- (e) For all NO_x allowances to be surrendered, the Permittee or the third party recipient(s) (as the case may be) shall first submit a NO_x allowance transfer request to EPA's office of Air and Radiation's Clean Air Markets Division directing the transfer of such NO_x allowances to the EPA Enforcement Surrender Account or to any other EPA account that EPA may direct in writing. As part of submitting these transfer requests, the Permittee or third party recipient(s) shall irrevocably authorize the transfer of these NO_x allowances and identify - by name of account and any applicable serial or other identification numbers or station name - the source and location of the SO₂ allowances being surrendered.

SECTION D.1

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 1, or alternately as Unit 1SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 1) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2011.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV-1.

- (b) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 2, or alternately as Unit 2SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 2) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2010.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV-2.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 shall not exceed 0.35 lb/mmBtu.

D.1.2 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 PM Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 121 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 31, 2014 and continuing thereafter, achieve and maintain at one Ratts Unit a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.030 lb/MMBtu; provided that, if the Permittee installs a Baghouse at such Ratts Unit, then by no later than December 31, 2014, achieve and maintain a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.015 lb/MMBtu.

- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 121 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee does not elect to Retire or Repower one Ratts Unit pursuant to Paragraph 87 of the Consent Decree, then for the other Ratts Unit, achieve and maintain a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.030 lb/MMBtu by no later than December 31, 2015 and continuing thereafter; provided that, if the Permittee installs a

Baghouse at such Ratts Unit, then by no later than December 31, 2015, achieve and maintain a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.015 lb/MMBtu.

D.1.3 Opacity Exemption [326 IAC 5-1-3]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), the following applies:
- (1) When building a new fire in a boiler, opacity may exceed the 40% opacity limitation for a period not to exceed 2 hours (20 six minute-average periods) or until the electrostatic precipitator (ESP) reaches 250 degrees F, whichever occurs first.
 - (2) When shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the 40% opacity limitation for a period not to exceed one (1) hour (10 six minute average periods).
 - (3) Operation of the electrostatic precipitators are not required during these times unless necessary to comply with these limits.
- (b) When removing ashes from the fuel bed or furnace in a boiler or blowing tubes, opacity may exceed the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 and stated in Section C - Opacity. However, opacity levels shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for any six (6)-minute averaging period and opacity in excess of the applicable limit shall not continue for more than one (1) six (6)-minute averaging periods in any sixty (60) minute period. The averaging periods shall not be permitted for more than three (3) six (6)-minute averaging periods in a twelve (12) hour period.

D.1.4 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 NO_x Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 66 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than June 1, 2012 and continuing through December 30, 2014, the Permittee shall Continuously Operate the SNCRs at Ratts Unit 1 and 2 so that each Unit achieves and maintains a 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate of no greater than 0.250 lb/MMBtu.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 67 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 31, 2014, and continuing thereafter, the Permittee shall Continuously Operate the SNCRs at Ratts Unit 1 and 2 so that each Unit achieves and maintains a 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate of no greater than 0.230 lb/MMBtu.

D.1.5 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 SO₂ Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 83 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No.: 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2011, and continuing through December 31, 2013, SO₂ emissions from Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 14,000 tons.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, commencing on July 1, 2012 and continuing through September 30, 2012, and each July 1 through September 30 thereafter, provided that coal is Available, Unit 1 and

Unit 2 each shall achieve and maintain a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 2.00 lb/MMBtu.

If coal is not Available, then during such time periods, the Permittee shall achieve and maintain a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 2.50 lb/MMBtu.

- (c) Pursuant to Paragraph 86 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2014 and continuing through either December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2016, pursuant to paragraphs (d) and (e) of this condition, SO₂ emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 10,000 tons.
- (d) Pursuant to Paragraph 88 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower Ratts Unit 1 and/or Unit 2, the Permittee shall Retire or Repower such Unit(s) by no later than January 1, 2017. If Hoosier Retires or Repowers only one of the Ratts Units and continues operation of the other Unit as a coal-fired Unit, then for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2017, and continuing thereafter, SO₂ emissions from Ratts shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 4,000 tons.
- (e) Pursuant to Paragraph 89 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee elects to continue to operate Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 as coal-fired Units, then for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2016, and continuing thereafter, SO₂ emissions from Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 6,750 tons.

D.1.6 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) System-Wide Annual NOx Tonnage Limitation:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 72 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, beginning in calendar year 2013, and continuing through calendar year 2014, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual NOx Tonnage Limitation of 5,395 tons.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 73 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, beginning in calendar year 2015, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual NOx Tonnage Limitation of 4,800 tons.

D.1.7 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 95 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, in calendar year 2013, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 27,000 tons.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 96 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, in calendar year 2014, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 26,000 tons.

- (c) Pursuant to Paragraph 97 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, in calendar year 2015, and continuing through 2016 if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 19,889 tons.
- (d) Pursuant to Paragraph 98 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee does not elect to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units (i.e., the Permittee elects to operate both Ratts Units as coal-fired units pursuant to Paragraph 87 of the Consent Decree), in calendar year 2016 and continuing each year thereafter, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 18,750 tons.
- (e) Pursuant to Paragraph 99 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, then beginning in calendar year 2017, and continuing each year thereafter, the Hoosier System and the Repowered Ratts Unit, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 15,500 tons.

D.1.8 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2(a)(1)] [40 CFR 64]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 shall not exceed 6.0 pounds per million Btu (lbs/mmBtu) based on a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.9 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall perform PM testing for Boiler 1 and Boiler 2, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every two (2) calendar years following this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 122 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, commencing in 2010, and continuing annually thereafter, the Permittee shall conduct a stack test for PM pursuant to paragraph (c) of this condition at each Ratts Unit.
- (c) Pursuant to Paragraph 123 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee must determine compliance with the PM Emission Rate established in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Condition D.1.2 using the applicable reference methods and procedures (filterable portion only) specified in its Clean Air Act permits and in the Indiana SIP. Each test shall consist of three separate runs performed under representative operating conditions not including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the volume of each run shall be 1.70 dry standard cubic meters (60 dry standard cubic feet). The Permittee shall calculate the PM Emission Rate from the stack test results in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8(f).

D.1.10 Operation of Electrostatic Precipitator [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule or in this permit, the electrostatic precipitators shall be operated at all times that the boilers vented to the ESPs are in operation.

D.1.11 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Optimization of Existing ESPs:

Pursuant to Paragraph 119 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB), entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 4, 2010, and continuing thereafter, except as required during correlation testing under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 11, and Quality Assurance Requirements under Appendix F, Procedure 2, as required by the Consent Decree the Permittee shall, at minimum, to the extent reasonably practicable:

- (a) Fully energize each section of the ESP for Unit 1 and Unit 2, and repair any failed ESP section at the next planned or unplanned Unit outage of sufficient length;
- (b) Operate automatic control system on each ESP to maximize PM collection efficiency;
- (c) Maintain power levels delivered to the ESPs, consistent with the manufacturers' specifications, the operational design of Unit 1 and Unit 2, and good engineering practices;
- (d) Inspect for and repair during the next planned or unplanned Unit outage of sufficient length any openings in ESP casings, ductwork, and expansion joints to minimize air leakage; and
- (e) Optimize the plate-cleaning and discharge-electrode-cleaning systems for the ESPs at Unit 1 and Unit 2 by varying the cycle time, cycle frequency, rapper-vibrator intensity, and number of strikes per cleaning event.

D.1.12 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) and related equipment. For a boiler, the COMS shall be in operation in accordance with 326 IAC 3-5 and 40 CFR Part 60 when the forced draft fan is in operation.
- (b) All COMS shall meet the performance specifications of 40 CFR 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification No. 1, and are subject to monitor system certification requirements pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.
- (c) In the event that a breakdown of a COMS occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.
- (d) Whenever a COMS is malfunctioning or is down for calibration, maintenance, or repairs for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or more and a backup COMS is not online within twenty-four (24) hours of shutdown or malfunction of the primary COMS, the Permittee shall provide a certified opacity reader, who may be an employee of the Permittee or an independent contractors, to self-monitor the emissions from the emission unit stack.
 - (1) Visible emission readings shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods) beginning not later than twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the malfunction or down time; provided, however, that if such 24-hour period ends during the period beginning two (2) hours before sunset and ending two (2) hours after sunrise, then such visible emissions readings shall begin within four

- (4) hours of sunrise on the day following the expiration of such 24-hour period.
- (2) Method 9 opacity readings shall be repeated for a minimum of five (5) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods) at least twice per day during daylight operations, with at least four (4) hours between each set of readings, until a COMS is online.
- (3) Method 9 readings may be discontinued once a COMS is online.
- (4) Any opacity exceedances determined by Method 9 readings shall be reported with the Quarterly Opacity Exceedances Reports.
- (e) Nothing in this condition, or in Section D of this permit, shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous opacity monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5.

D.1.13 Maintenance of Continuous Emission Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.4 and D.1.5;

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) and related equipment for NO_x and SO₂ emissions.
- (b) In the event that a breakdown of a continuous emission monitoring system occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.
- (c) Whenever a NO_x CEMS is down for more than twenty-four (24) hours, the Permittee shall monitor the Selective Non Catalytic Reduction system urea flow used in conjunction with Boiler 1 and Boiler 2, no less often than once per four (4) hours. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.
- (d) Nothing in this condition shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 and 40 CFR Part 75.
- (e) Pursuant to Paragraph 74 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with a 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures of 40 CFR Part 75, except that: (1) NO_x emissions data need not be bias adjusted; (2) for any CEMS with a span less than 100 parts per million ("ppm"), the calibration drift and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 4.3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall apply in lieu of the specifications in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, (3) for any CEMS with a span less than or equal to 30 ppm the exemption from the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check will not apply and either the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check or the cylinder gas audit described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall be performed on a quarterly basis; and (4) for any Unit controlled by SCR, an annual relative accuracy test audit shall meet, at a minimum, a relative accuracy of less than 20% or an accuracy of less than 0.015 lb/MMBtu (expressed as the difference between the monitor mean and reference value mean)
- (f) Pursuant to Paragraph 75 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with the System-Wide Annual NO_x Tonnage Limitation, the Permittee Shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 75.

- (g) Pursuant to Paragraph 100 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate or a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures of 40 CFR Part 75, except that: (1) SO₂ emissions data need not be bias adjusted; (2) for any CEMS with a span less than 100 parts per million ("ppm"), the calibration drift and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 4.3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall apply in lieu of the specifications in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, (3) for any CEMS with a span less than or equal to 30 ppm the exemption from the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check will not apply and either the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check or the cylinder gas audit described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall be performed on a quarterly basis; and (4) for any Unit controlled by FGD, an annual relative accuracy test audit shall meet, at a minimum, a relative accuracy of less than 20% or an accuracy of less than 0.015 lb/MMBtu (expressed as the difference between the monitor mean and reference value mean)
- (h) Pursuant to Paragraph 101 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with the System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation and the Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation at Ratts, the Permittee Shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 75.

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

D.1.14 Opacity Readings [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) In the event of opacity exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) average opacity for three (3) consecutive six (6) minute averaging periods, appropriate response steps shall be taken such that the cause(s) of the excursion are identified and corrected and opacity levels are brought back below twenty-five percent (25%). Examples of response steps include, but are not limited to, boiler loads being reduced and ESP T-R sets being returned to service. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (b) Opacity readings in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) percent are not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.
- (c) The Permittee may request that the IDEM, OAQ approve a different opacity trigger level than the one specified in (a) and (b) of this condition, provided the Permittee can demonstrate, through stack testing or other appropriate means, that a different opacity trigger level is appropriate for monitoring compliance with the applicable particulate matter mass emission limits.

D.1.15 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

- (a) The ability of the ESP to control particulate emissions shall be monitored once per day, when the unit is in operation, by measuring and recording the number of T-R sets in service and the primary and secondary voltages and the primary currents of the T-R sets.
- (b) Reasonable response steps shall be taken whenever the percentage of T-R sets in service falls below 75 percent (75%). T-R set failure resulting in less than 75 percent (75%) availability is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

D.1.16 SO₂ Monitoring System Downtime [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)]

Whenever the SO₂ continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is malfunctioning or down for repairs or adjustments for twenty-four (24) hours or more, fuel sampling shall be conducted as specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(b). Fuel sample preparation and analysis shall be conducted as specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2(c), 3-7-2(d), and 326 IAC 3-7-2(e). Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-7-3, manual or other non-ASTM automatic sampling and analysis procedures may be used upon a demonstration, submitted to the department for approval, that such procedures provide sulfur dioxide emission estimates representative either of estimates based on coal sampling and analysis procedures specified in 326 IAC 3-7-2 or of continuous emissions monitoring.

D.1.17 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM): Consent Decree (Civil Action No.: 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 NO_x Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

Pursuant to Paragraph 124 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, the requirements of Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) apply to Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 for PM emissions.

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

D.1.18 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3) shall be sufficient to demonstrate compliance using a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO₂ limit established in Condition D.1. 8.
- (1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance demonstration period;
 - (2) Sulfur content and heat content as necessary to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.8; and
 - (3) Sulfur dioxide emission rates.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Section C - Opacity and Conditions D.1. 3, D.1.14, and D.1.15, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits established in Section C - Opacity and in Condition D.1. 3.
- (1) Data and results from the most recent stack test;
 - (2) All continuous emissions monitoring data, pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 and 326 IAC 7-2-1(g) and/or 40 CFR 60;
 - (3) All parametric monitoring readings; and
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.1.19 Reporting Requirements

- (a) A quarterly report of opacity exceedances and a quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Condition D.1. 3 shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter.

- (b) A quarterly report of the thirty (30) day rolling average of CEMS, sulfur dioxide emission rate in pounds per million Btus and the CEMS heat input (lbs/MMBtus) shall be submitted of this permit, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter to document the compliance status with D.1.8. [326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(2)]
- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-7(5), reporting of continuous monitoring system (COM) instrument downtime, except for zero (0) and span checks, which shall be reported separately, shall include the following:
 - (1) Date of downtime.
 - (2) Time of commencement.
 - (3) Duration of each downtime.
 - (4) Reasons for each downtime.
 - (5) Nature of system repairs and adjustments.
- (d) The reports submitted by the Permittee for (a) through (c) above require the certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

SECTION D.2

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3.

(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.2.0 Limited Use Boiler [40 CFR Part 63.7500(c) and 63.7575, Subpart DDDDD]

Beginning January 31, 2016, the auxiliary boiler shall use less than 126,498 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit will make the boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler a limited use boiler pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7500(c).

D.2.1 Particulate Matter Limitation for Sources of Indirect Heating (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate matter emissions from the Auxiliary Boiler shall not exceed 0.35 lbs/mmBtu.

D.2.2 Opacity Exemption [326 IAC 5-1-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), the following applies:

- (a) When building a new fire in a boiler, or shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 and stated in Section C - Opacity. However, opacity levels shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for any six (6)-minute averaging period. Opacity in excess of the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 shall not continue for more than two (2) six (6)-minute averaging periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period.
- (b) If this facility cannot meet the opacity limitations in (a) and (b) of this condition, the Permittee may submit a written request to IDEM, OAQ, for a temporary alternative opacity limitation in accordance with 326 IAC 5-1-3(d). The Permittee must demonstrate that the alternative limit is needed and justifiable.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 Opacity Determination

To demonstrate compliance with the Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitation for boiler startups, visible emissions (VE) evaluations shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, during daylight hours of the startup from light-off to completion of start-up. [326 IAC 5-1-4(a)(1)]

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

D.2.4 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]

- (a) Visible emission notations of the oil-fired auxiliary boiler stack exhaust shall be performed once per day during normal daylight operations when the unit is operating for more than two (2) continuous daylight hours and combusting fuel oil. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.

- (b) For processes operated continuously, “normal” means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for the boiler.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

D.2.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) Beginning January 31, 2016, in order to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.0, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of fuel oil usage.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of stack exhaust from stack SV3. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (c) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.2.6 Reporting Requirements

- (a) Beginning January 31, 2016, to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.0, the Permittee shall submit a quarterly summary of the monthly fuel oil usage, using the reporting form currently being used or the reporting form located at the end of this permit.
- (b) These reports shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) calendar days following the end of each calendar quarter. Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.
- (c) The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:
 - (1) One (1) 6 acre outdoor coal storage pile area, identified as F01, with a nominal storage capacity of 150,000 tons storage commencing prior to 1974, with particulate matter emissions uncontrolled, and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Two (2) receiving conveyor systems, where truck shipments of coal are discharged into one (1) of the following stations:
 - (A) One (1) truck unloading station which feeds to two (2) underground hoppers, identified as F02, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (B) One (1) truck unloading area, directly to dead storage piles, identified as F03, with a nominal unloading capacity of 875 tons per hour, which is utilized on an as needed basis with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) partial enclosed stock-out conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F04, with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and a dust suppression shoot and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) partial enclosed reclaim conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F05, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, which includes a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and a coal crusher, identified as F06c, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (6) One (1) boiler building bunker area, identified as F07, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (e) Fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic, identified as F101. A combination of roads include paved asphalt or paved concrete and unpaved stone or unpaved gravel.
- (f) Fugitive emissions from movement of bulk materials with haul trucks, dozer, front-end loaders, and other heavy mobile equipment.
- (g) Fugitive emissions from exposed dry fly ash pond area, identified as exposed drained fly ash pond area, F201, with a combined surface area of 16 acres.

(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 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the allowable PM emission rate from the truck unloading station shall not exceed 71 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 600 tons per hour.

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the truck unloading station operating at a process weight rate of 600 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed 71 pounds per hour, provided the concentration of particulate in discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1000) pounds of gases.

- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the allowable PM emission rate from the stock-out conveyor system shall not exceed 71 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 600 tons per hour.

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the stock-out conveyor system operating at a process weight rate of 600 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed 71 pounds per hour, provided the concentration of particulate in discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1000) pounds of gases.

- (c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the allowable PM emission rate from the reclaim conveyor system shall not exceed 67.7 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 450 tons per hour.

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

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

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2(e)(3) (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the reclaim conveyor system operating at a process weight rate of 450 tons per hour, the maximum allowable emission may exceed 67.7 pounds per hour, provided the concentration of particulate in discharge gases to the atmosphere shall be less than 0.10 pounds per one thousand (1000) pounds of gases.

- (d) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the allowable PM emission rate from the portable conveyor system shall not exceed 63

pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 300 tons per hour.

Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for the process weight rate in excess of 60,000 pounds per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

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

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

D.3.2 Visible Emissions Notations [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

- (a) Visible emission (VE) notations from the coal storage pile, F01 and truck unloading point(s), F02 and F03, shall be performed once per week during normal daylight operations. A trained employee shall record whether emissions are normal or abnormal.
- (b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.
- (c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.
- (d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for the boiler.
- (e) If abnormal emissions are observed, the Permittee shall take reasonable response steps. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation of this permit. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition.

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

D.3.3 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.3.2, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of the coal storage pile, F01 and truck unloading points, F02 and F03. The Permittee shall include in its weekly record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (b) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

SECTION D.4

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)] Insignificant Activities:

- (a) Degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months.
- (b) Equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs: brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment.
- (c) Grinding and machining operations controlled with fabric filters, scrubbers, mist collectors, wet collectors and electrostatic precipitators with a design grain loading of less than or equal to 0.03 grains per actual cubic foot and gas flow rate less than or equal to 4,000 actual cubic feet per minute, including the following: deburring, buffing, polishing, abrasive blasting, pneumatic conveying, and woodworking operations.
- (d) Activities with emissions equal to or less than thresholds:

Lead (Pb) = 0.6 ton/year or 3.29 lbs/day
Carbon Monoxide (CO) = 25 lbs/day
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
Particulate matter (PM) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) = 5 lbs/hour or 25 lbs/day
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) = 3 lbs/hour or 15 lbs/day
- (e) One (1) Sorbent Feed System, constructed in 2008, identified as SFS1. [326 IAC 6-3-2]

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

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

D.4.1 Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes), the allowable particulate emission rate from the brazing equipment, cutting torches, soldering equipment, welding equipment and structural steel and bridge fabrication or the grinding and machining operations activities, and the Sorbent Feed System, shall not exceed the allowable PM emission rate calculated using 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:

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

where: E = rate of emission in pounds per hour;
P = process weight rate in tons per hour

D.4.2 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-3-2] [326 IAC 8-3-5(a)(b)]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 and 8-3-5(a) (Cold Cleaner Operations) the Permittee of a cold cleaner degreaser without remote solvent reservoirs constructed after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following requirements are met:
 - (1) Equip the degreaser with a cover. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one (1) hand if:
 - (A) The solvent volatility is greater than two (2) kiloPascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pounds per square inch)

measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F));

- (B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - (C) The solvent is heater.
- (2) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), then the drainage facility must be internal such that articles are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.
- (3) Provide a permanent, conspicuous label which lists the operating requirements outlined in subsection (b).
- (4) The solvent spray, if used, must be a solid, fluid stream and shall be applied at a pressure which does not cause excessive splashing.
- (5) Equip the degreaser with a facility for draining cleaned articles. If the solvent volatility is greater than four and three-tenths (4.3) kiloPascals (thirty-two (32) millimeters of mercury or six-tenths (0.6) pounds per square inch) measured at thirty-eight degrees Celsius (38°C) (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F)), or if the solvent is heated to a temperature greater than forty-eight and nine-tenths degrees Celsius (48.9°C) (one hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (120°F));
- (A) A freeboard that attains a freeboard ratio of seventy-five hundredths (0.75) or greater.
 - (B) A water cover when solvent is used is insoluble in, and heavier than, water.
 - (C) Other systems of demonstrated equivalent control such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption. Such systems shall be submitted to U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.
- (b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-3-2 and 326 IAC 8-3-5(b) (Cold Cleaner Degreaser Operation and Control), the Permittee of a cold cleaning facility construction of which commenced after July 1, 1990, shall ensure that the following operating requirements are met:
- (1) Close the cover whenever articles are not being handled in the degreaser.
 - (2) Drain cleaned articles for at least fifteen (15) seconds or until dripping ceases.
 - (3) Store waste solvent only in covered containers and prohibit the disposal or transfer of waste solvent in any manner in which greater than twenty percent (20%) of the waste solvent by weight could evaporate.

SECTION E.1

ACID RAIN PROGRAM CONDITIONS

ORIS Code: 1043

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 1, or alternately as Unit 1SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 1) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2011.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV1.

- (b) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 2, or alternately as Unit 2SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 2) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2010.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV2.

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

E.1.1 Acid Rain Permit [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)(C)] [326 IAC 21] [40 CFR 78]

- (a) The Acid Rain Permit for this source including any revisions is incorporated by reference into this Part 70 Permit. Pursuant to 326 IAC 21 (Acid Deposition Control), the Permittee shall comply with all provisions of the Acid Rain Permit and Amendments issued for this source, and any other applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 72 through 40 CFR 78.
- (b) Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall apply.

E.1.2 Title IV Emissions Allowances [326 IAC 2-7-5(4)]

Emissions exceeding any allowances that the Permittee lawfully holds under the Title IV Acid Rain Program of the Clean Air Act are prohibited, subject to the following limitations:

- (a) No revision of this permit shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired under Title IV Acid Rain Program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
- (b) No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the Permittee. The Permittee may not use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

- (c) Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

SECTION E.2

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:
- (1) One (1) 6 acre outdoor coal storage pile area, identified as F01, with a nominal storage capacity of 150,000 tons storage commencing prior to 1974, with particulate matter emissions uncontrolled, and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Two (2) receiving conveyor systems, where truck shipments of coal are discharged into one (1) of the following stations:
 - (A) One (1) truck unloading station which feeds to two (2) underground hoppers, identified as F02, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (B) One (1) truck unloading area, directly to dead storage piles, identified as F03, with a nominal unloading capacity of 875 tons per hour, which is utilized on an as needed basis with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) partial enclosed stock-out conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F04, with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and a dust suppression shoot and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) partial enclosed reclaim conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F05, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, which includes a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and a coal crusher, identified as F06c, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (6) One (1) boiler building bunker area, identified as F07, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.

A.3(b)(29)(B)

Two (2) coal feed systems, with nominal rate of 50.22 tons per hour each, consisting of two coal mills, two classifiers, four coal feeders, each, identified as coal feed system(s) Unit 1 and Unit 2, with particulate matter controlled by total enclosure.

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

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

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

E.2.2 New Source Performance Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of New Source Performance Standards for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the above emission units as specified as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.250
- (2) 40 CFR 60.251
- (3) 40 CFR 60.254 (a)
- (4) 40 CFR 60.255 (a)
- (5) 40 CFR 60.256 (a)
- (6) 40 CFR 60.257
- (7) 40 CFR 60.258 (b)(3) and (c)

SECTION E.3

EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3.

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

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 63]

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD (National Emission Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters).

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [326 IAC 20-95] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Beginning January 31, 2016, the Permittee which has industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, as follows: The full text of Subpart DDDDD may be found in Attachment C to this permit.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.7480
- (2) 40 CFR 63.7485
- (3) 40 CFR 63.7490
- (4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b), (d)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.7499(o)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), (c)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.7501
- (8) 40 CFR 63.7505(a)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.7515(d)
- (10) 40 CFR 63.7540
- (11) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b)
- (12) 40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), (c), (h)(3)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.7555(a)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.7560
- (15) 40 CFR 63.7565
- (16) 40 CFR 63.7570
- (17) 40 CFR 63.7575
- (18) Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
- (19) Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

SECTION F Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxides Annual, Sulfur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Trading Programs – CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 326 IAC 24-1-1(a), 326 IAC 24-2-1(a), and 326 IAC 24-3-1(a)

ORIS Code: 1043

CAIR Permit for CAIR Units Under 326 IAC 24-1-1(a), 326 IAC 24-2-1(a), and 326 IAC 24-3-1(a)

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 1, or alternately as Unit 1SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NO_x Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 1) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NO_x emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2011.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV1.

- (b) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 2, or alternately as Unit 2SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NO_x Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 2) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NO_x emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2010.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV2.

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

F.1 Automatic Incorporation of Definitions [326 IAC 24-1-7(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-7(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-7(e)] [40 CFR 97.123(b)] [40 CFR 97.223(b)] [40 CFR 97.323(b)]

This CAIR permit is deemed to incorporate automatically the definitions of terms under 326 IAC 24-1-2, 326 IAC 24-2-2, and 326 IAC 24-3-2.

F.2 Standard Permit Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(a)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(a)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(a)] [40 CFR 97.106(a)] [40 CFR 97.206(a)] [40 CFR 97.306(a)]

- (a) The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall operate each source and unit in compliance with this CAIR permit.

- (b) The CAIR NO_x unit(s), CAIR SO₂ unit(s), and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit(s) subject to this CAIR permit are Boiler 1 and Boiler 2.

F.3 Monitoring, Reporting, and Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(b)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(b)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(b)] [40 CFR 97.106(b)] [40 CFR 97.206(b)] [40 CFR 97.306(b)]

- (a) The owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting, and record keeping requirements of 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11.
- (b) The emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11 shall be used to determine compliance by each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source with the CAIR NO_x emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c), CAIR SO₂ emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c), and CAIR NO_x ozone season emissions limitation under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c) and Condition G.4.1, Nitrogen Oxides Emission Requirements, Condition G.4.2, Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements, and Condition G.4.3, Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Emission Requirements.

F.4.1 Nitrogen Oxides Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.106(c)]

- (a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_x allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-1-9(i) in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11.
- (b) A CAIR NO_x unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.
- (c) A CAIR NO_x allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-1-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x allowance was allocated.
- (d) CAIR NO_x allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_x allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-9, 326 IAC 24-1-10, and 326 IAC 24-1-12.
- (e) A CAIR NO_x allowance is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of nitrogen oxides in accordance with the CAIR NO_x annual trading program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-1-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.
- (f) A CAIR NO_x allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-1-8, 326 IAC 24-1-9, 326 IAC 24-1-10, or 326 IAC 24-1-12, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

F.4.2 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-2-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.206(c)]

- (a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, a tonnage equivalent of CAIR SO₂ allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-2-8(j) and 326 IAC 24-2-8(k) not less than the tons of total sulfur dioxide emissions for the control period from all CAIR SO₂ units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-2-10.
- (b) A CAIR SO₂ unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.
- (c) A CAIR SO₂ allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-2-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR SO₂ allowance was allocated.
- (d) CAIR SO₂ allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR SO₂ allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-2-8, 326 IAC 24-2-9, and 326 IAC 24-2-11.
- (e) A CAIR SO₂ allowance is a limited authorization to emit sulfur dioxide in accordance with the CAIR SO₂ trading program. No provision of the CAIR SO₂ trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-2-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.
- (f) A CAIR SO₂ allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-2-8, 326 IAC 24-2-9, or 326 IAC 24-2-11, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR SO₂ allowance to or from a CAIR SO₂ source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

F.4.3 Nitrogen Oxides Ozone Season Emission Requirements [326 IAC 24-3-4(c)] [40 CFR 97.306(c)]

- (a) As of the allowance transfer deadline for a control period, the owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall hold, in the source's compliance account, CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances available for compliance deductions for the control period under 326 IAC 24-3-9(i) in an amount not less than the tons of total nitrogen oxides emissions for the control period from all CAIR NO_x ozone season units at the source, as determined in accordance with 326 IAC 24-3-11.
- (b) A CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall be subject to the requirements under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(1) for the control period starting on the applicable date, as determined under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(2), and for each control period thereafter.
- (c) A CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance shall not be deducted for compliance with the requirements under 326 IAC 24-3-4(c)(1), for a control period in a calendar year before the year for which the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance was allocated.
- (d) CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances shall be held in, deducted from, or transferred into or among CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance tracking system accounts in accordance with 326 IAC 24-3-9, 326 IAC 24-3-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-12.

- (e) A CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance is a limited authorization to emit one (1) ton of nitrogen oxides in accordance with the CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program. No provision of the CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, the CAIR permit application, the CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-3-3 and no provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of the State of Indiana or the United States to terminate or limit the authorization.
- (f) A CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance does not constitute a property right.
- (g) Upon recordation by the U.S. EPA under 326 IAC 24-3-8, 326 IAC 24-3-9, 326 IAC 24-3-10, or 326 IAC 24-3-12, every allocation, transfer, or deduction of a CAIR NO_x ozone season allowance to or from a CAIR NO_x ozone season source's compliance account is incorporated automatically in this CAIR permit.

F.5 Excess Emissions Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(d)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(d)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(d)]
[40 CFR 97.106(d)] [40 CFR 97.206(d)] [40 CFR 97.306(d)]

- (a) The owners and operators of a CAIR NO_x source and each CAIR NO_x unit that emits nitrogen oxides during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_x emissions limitation shall do the following:
 - (1) Surrender the CAIR NO_x allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-1-9(j)(4).
 - (2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 326 IAC 24-1-4, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and applicable state law.

- (b) The owners and operators of a CAIR SO₂ source and each CAIR SO₂ unit that emits sulfur dioxide during any control period in excess of the CAIR SO₂ emissions limitation shall do the following:
 - (1) Surrender the CAIR SO₂ allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-2-8(k)(4).
 - (2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 326 IAC 24-2-4, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and applicable state law.

- (c) The owners and operators of a CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x ozone season unit that emits nitrogen oxides during any control period in excess of the CAIR NO_x ozone season emissions limitation shall do the following:
 - (1) Surrender the CAIR NO_x ozone season allowances required for deduction under 326 IAC 24-3-9(j)(4).
 - (2) Pay any fine, penalty, or assessment or comply with any other remedy imposed, for the same violations, the Clean Air Act (CAA) or applicable state law.

Each ton of such excess emissions and each day of such control period shall constitute a separate violation of 326 IAC 24-3-4, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and applicable state law.

F.6 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(e)]
[326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 97.106(e)] [40 CFR 97.206(e)] [40 CFR 97.306(e)]

Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall keep on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources, each of the following documents for a period of five (5) years from the date the document was created:

- (a) The certificate of representation under 326 IAC 24-1-6(h), 326 IAC 24-2-6(h), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(h) for the CAIR designated representative for the source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the certificate of representation. The certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source or at a central location within Indiana for those owners or operators with unattended sources beyond such five (5) year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new account certificate of representation under 326 IAC 24-1-6(h), 326 IAC 24-2-6(h), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(h) changing the CAIR designated representative.
- (b) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11, provided that to the extent that 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11 provides for a three (3) year period for record keeping, the three (3) year period shall apply.
- (c) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program.
- (d) Copies of all documents used to complete a CAIR permit application and any other submission under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program or to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program.

This period may be extended for cause, at any time before the end of five (5) years, in writing by IDEM, OAQ or the U.S. EPA. Unless otherwise provided, all records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

F.7 Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 24-1-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(e)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(e)]
[40 CFR 97.106(e)] [40 CFR 97.206(e)] [40 CFR 97.306(e)]

- (a) The CAIR designated representative of the CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source shall submit the reports required under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, including those under 326 IAC 24-1-11, 326 IAC 24-2-10, and 326 IAC 24-3-11.

(b) Pursuant to 326 IAC 24-1-4(e), 326 IAC 24-2-4(e), and 326 IAC 24-3-4(e) and 326 IAC 24-1-6(e)(1), 326 IAC 24-2-6(e)(1), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(e)(1), each submission under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program shall include the following certification statement by the CAIR designated representative: "I am authorized to make this submission on behalf of the owners and operators of the source or units for which the submission is made. I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined, and am familiar with, the statements and information submitted in this document and all its attachments. Based on my inquiry of those individuals with primary responsibility for obtaining the information, I certify that the statements and information are to the best of my knowledge and belief true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false statements and information or omitting required statements and information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment."

(c) Where 326 IAC 24-1, 326 IAC 24-2, and 326 IAC 24-3 requires a submission to IDEM, OAQ, the information shall be submitted to:

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

(d) Where 326 IAC 24-1, 326 IAC 24-2, and 326 IAC 24-3 requires a submission to U.S. EPA, the information shall be submitted to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Clean Air Markets Division
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 6204N
Washington, DC 20460

F.8 Liability [326 IAC 24-1-4(f)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(f)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(f)] [40 CFR 97.106(f)]
[40 CFR 97.206(f)] [40 CFR 97.306(f)]

The owners and operators of each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall be liable as follows:

- (a) Each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source and each CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall meet the requirements of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, respectively.
- (b) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program that applies to a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the CAIR NO_x units, CAIR SO₂ units, and CAIR NO_x ozone season units at the source.
- (c) Any provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program that applies to a CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit or the CAIR designated representative of a CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

F.9 Effect on Other Authorities [326 IAC 24-1-4(g)] [326 IAC 24-2-4(g)] [326 IAC 24-3-4(g)]
[40 CFR 97.106(g)] [40 CFR 97.206(g)] [40 CFR 97.306(g)]

No provision of the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program, a CAIR permit application, a CAIR permit, or an exemption under 326 IAC 24-1-3, 326 IAC 24-2-3, and 326 IAC 24-3-3 shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators, and the CAIR designated representative, of a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source or CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved state implementation plan, a federally enforceable permit, or the Clean Air Act (CAA).

F.10 CAIR Designated Representative and Alternate CAIR Designated Representative
[326 IAC 24-1-6] [326 IAC 24-2-6] [326 IAC 24-3-6] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BB] [40 CFR 97, Subpart
BBB] [40 CFR 97, Subpart BBBB]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 24-1-6, 326 IAC 24-2-6, and 326 IAC 24-3-6:

- (a) Except as specified in 326 IAC 24-1-6(f)(3), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f)(3), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f)(3), each CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source, including all CAIR NO_x units, CAIR SO₂ units, and CAIR NO_x ozone season units at the source, shall have one (1) and only one (1) CAIR designated representative, with regard to all matters under the CAIR NO_x annual trading program, CAIR SO₂ trading program, and CAIR NO_x ozone season trading program concerning the source or any CAIR NO_x unit, CAIR SO₂ unit, and CAIR NO_x ozone season unit at the source.
- (b) The provisions of 326 IAC 24-1-6(f), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f) shall apply where the owners or operators of a CAIR NO_x source, CAIR SO₂ source, and CAIR NO_x ozone season source choose to designate an alternate CAIR designated representative.

Except as specified in 326 IAC 24-1-6(f)(3), 326 IAC 24-2-6(f)(3), and 326 IAC 24-3-6(f)(3), whenever the term "CAIR designated representative" is used, the term shall be construed to include the CAIR designated representative or any alternate CAIR designated representative.

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
CERTIFICATION**

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001

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 (specify the year)_____

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:

Telephone:

Date:

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

**100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251
Phone: 317-233-5674. Fax: 317-233-5967**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
EMERGENCY OCCURRENCE REPORT**

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station

Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001

This form consists of 2 pages

Page 1 of 2

This is an emergency as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12)

The Permittee must notify the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), no later than four (4) daytime business hours. (1-800-451-6027 or 317-233-0178, ask for Compliance Section); and

The Permittee must submit notice in writing or by facsimile no later than two (2) days. (Facsimile Number: 317-233-6865), and follow the other requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-16

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

Facility/Equipment/Operation:

Control Equipment:

Permit Condition or Operation Limitation in Permit:

Description of the Emergency:

Describe the cause of the Emergency:

Page 2 of 2 of the Emergency Occurrence Report

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

Date/Time Emergency started:
Date/Time Emergency was corrected:
Was the facility being properly operated at the time of the emergency/deviation? 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:

Telephone:

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
 Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
 Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
 Facility: Distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler
 Parameter: Fuel Usage
 Limit: less than 126,498 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period beginning January 31, 2016.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION**

**PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT
QUARTERLY DEVIATION AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT**

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001

Months: _____ to _____ Year: _____

Page 1 of 2

This report shall be submitted quarterly based on a calendar year. Any deviation from the requirements, of this permit, the date(s) of each deviation, the probable cause of the deviation, and the response steps taken must be reported. 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.	
<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEVIATIONS OCCURRED THIS REPORTING PERIOD.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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:	

Page 2 of 2 of the Quarterly Deviation And Compliance Monitoring Report

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:

Telephone:

HOOSIER ENERGY REC, INC.

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING PLAN:
ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR FOR PM CONTROL

I. Background

A. Emissions Unit

Description: Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boilers

Identification: Boiler 1, Boiler 2

Source: Ratts Generating Station, Petersburg, Indiana

B. Applicable Regulation, Emission Limit and Monitoring Requirement

Regulation No.: T 125-27055-00001, Title V Permit
1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, Consent Decree

Emission Limits: .030 lb/mmBTU, effective December 31, 2014 for one Ratts unit
.030 lb/mmBTU, effective Decemebr 31, 2015 for the other
Merom unit

Monitoring Requirements: Continuous Opacity Monitor

C. Control Technology

Electrostatic Precipitator ✓

II. Monitoring Approach

The key elements of the monitoring approach are presented below:

A. Indicator

Opacity Readings will be used as an indicator.

B. Measurement Approach

Continuous Opacity Monitoring.

C. Indicator Range

25 % average opacity for three (3) consecutive six-minute averaging periods (exclusive of startup/shutdown and malfunctions)

HOOSIER ENERGY REC, INC.

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING PLAN:
ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR FOR PM CONTROL

D. QIP Threshold

5 excursions in 3 months.

E. Performance Criteria

Data Representativeness: Opacity is continuously measured at the 120' level of the stack

Verification of Operational Status: COM Daily QA checks (daily zero and span)

QA/QC Practices/Criteria: Opacity: 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1

Monitoring Frequency & Data Collection Procedure Opacity-Continuous based on 6-minute averages (recorded in database Stackvision)

III. Justification

A. Background

This source is an electric utility generating source, consisting of two coal-fired boilers, capable of producing 260 MW of electricity. These boilers are the pollutant specific emission units. Particulate is controlled by the electrostatic precipitators, (ESP). The ESPs each contain 12 fields with 12 T-R sets.

B. Rationale for Selection of Performance Indicator

Continuous Opacity Monitoring was selected as a performance indicator because it is indicative of operations of the ESPs. When the ESPs are operating properly, the opacity should be well below the standard of 40%. An increase in opacity from normal readings may indicate a reduction of performance of the ESP.

C. Rationale for Selection of Indicator Level

HOOSIER ENERGY REC, INC.

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING PLAN:

ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR FOR PM CONTROL

The selected indicator ranges are 25% opacity six minute averages, for 3 consecutive readings. All exclusions will be documented. These indicator ranges were chosen because: (1) although the opacity limit for Ratts is 40%, 3 consecutive 6-minute averages may indicate problems with the particulate control device; and (2) this compliance monitoring requirement is required by the Title V, D.1.8 (a).

**Attachment B – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing
Plants
[40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y] [326 IAC 12]**

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. Ratts Generating Station
Source Location:	6825 Blackburn Road, Petersburg, IN 47567
County	Pike
SIC Code:	4911
Operating Permit Renewal No.:	T 125-27055-00001
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	September 22, 2009
Permit Number:	125-31904-00001
Permit Reviewer:	Anh Nguyen

Applicable Portions of the NSPS

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

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

§ 60.250 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

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

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

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

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

§ 60.251 Definitions.

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

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

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

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

(d) *Coal* means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(r) *Thermal dryer* means:

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

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

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

§ 60.252 Standards for thermal dryers.

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

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

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

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of a thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified after April 28, 2008, subject to the provisions of this subpart must meet the applicable standards for PM and opacity, as specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. In addition, and except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of a thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 29, 2009, subject to the provisions of this subpart must also meet the applicable standards for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and combined nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) as specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section, for each thermal dryer constructed, reconstructed, or modified after May 27, 2009, the owner or operator must meet the requirements for SO₂ emissions in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (b)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 85 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input; or

(ii) The owner or operator must not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that either contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or contain SO₂ in excess of 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration (*i.e.*, the facility must achieve at least a 90 percent reduction of the potential combustion concentration and may not exceed a maximum emissions rate of 1.2 lb/MMBtu (520 ng/J)).

(iii) Thermal dryers that receive all of their thermal input from a source other than coal or residual oil, that receive all of their thermal input from a source subject to an SO₂ limit under another subpart of this part, or that use waste heat or residual from the combustion of coal or residual oil as their only thermal input are not subject to the SO₂ limits of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.253 Standards for pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) On and after the date on which the performance test is conducted or required to be completed under §60.8, whichever date comes first, an owner or operator of any coal processing and conveying equipment, coal storage system, or coal transfer and loading system processing coal constructed, reconstructed, or modified after April 28, 2008, must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable to the affected facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Any owner or operator of an affected facility that is required to have a fugitive coal dust emissions control plan may petition the Administrator to approve, for inclusion in the plan for the affected facility, alternative control

measures other than those specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section as specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

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

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

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

(iv) If the petition is approved by the Administrator, the alternative control measures will be approved for inclusion in the fugitive coal dust emissions control plan for the affected facility. In lieu of amending this subpart, a letter will be sent to the facility describing the specific control measures approved. The facility shall make any such letters and the applicable fugitive coal dust emissions control plan available to the public. If the Administrator determines it is appropriate, the conditions and requirements of the letter can be reviewed and changed at any point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.255 Performance tests and other compliance requirements.

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

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

(1) For each affected facility subject to a PM, SO₂, or combined NO_x and CO emissions standard, an initial performance test must be performed. Thereafter, a new performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, as applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Prepare a written site-specific monitoring plan for a digital opacity compliance system for approval by the Administrator or delegated authority. The plan shall require observations of at least one digital image every 15 seconds for 10-minute periods (during normal operation) every operating day. An approvable monitoring plan must include a demonstration that the occurrences of visible emissions are not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods. The monitoring plan approved by the Administrator or delegated authority shall be implemented by the owner or operator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 60.256 Continuous monitoring requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 1 milligram per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm) (0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot (gr/acf)) or less.
 - (ii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative PM loadings. The owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using electronic or other means (e.g., using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).
 - (iii) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when the system detects an increase in relative particulate loading over the alarm set point established according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.
 - (iv) In the initial adjustment of the bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must establish, at a minimum, the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, the alarm set points, and the alarm delay time.
 - (v) Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator must not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section.
 - (vi) Once per quarter, the owner or operator may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonal effects, including temperature and humidity, according to the procedures identified in the site-specific monitoring plan required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section.
 - (vii) The owner or operator must install the bag leak detection sensor downstream of the fabric filter.
 - (viii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.
- (2) The owner or operator must develop and submit to the Administrator or delegated authority for approval a site-specific monitoring plan for each bag leak detection system. This plan must be submitted to the Administrator or delegated authority 30 days prior to startup of the affected facility. The owner or operator must operate and maintain the bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.
- (i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;
 - (ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system, including how the alarm set-point will be established;
 - (iii) Operation of the bag leak detection system, including quality assurance procedures;
 - (iv) How the bag leak detection system will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list;
 - (v) How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored; and
 - (vi) Corrective action procedures as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. In approving the site-specific monitoring plan, the Administrator or delegated authority may allow the owner and operator more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes an alarm if the owner or operator identifies in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to an alarm, adequately explains why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the alarm occurs, and demonstrates that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable.
- (3) For each bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm within 1 hour of the alarm. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section, the owner or operator must alleviate the cause of the alarm within 3 hours of the alarm by taking whatever corrective action(s) are necessary. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) Inspecting the fabric filter for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in PM emissions;
- (ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;
- (iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device;
- (iv) Sealing off a defective fabric filter compartment;
- (v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or
- (vi) Shutting down the process producing the PM emissions.

§ 60.257 Test methods and procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part may be used at facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of appendix A–3 of this part may be used in Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part only if it is used after a wet FGD system. Do not use Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part after wet FGD systems if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(6) Method 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A–4 of this part shall be used to determine the SO₂ concentration. A minimum of three valid test runs are needed to comprise an SO₂ performance test.

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

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

§ 60.258 Reporting and recordkeeping.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment C:

40 CFR 63

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters Subpart DDDDD

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. Ratts Generating Station
Source Location:	6825 Blackburn Road, Petersburg, IN 47567
County	Pike
SIC Code:	4911
Operating Permit Renewal No.:	T 125-27055-00001
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	September 22, 2009
Permit Reviewer:	Josiah Balogun

Applicable Portions of the NESHAP

Title 40: Protection of Environment
PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

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SOURCE: 76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters located at major sources of HAP. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards.

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in § 63.7575 that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP, except as specified in § 63.7491. For purposes of this subpart, a major source of HAP is as defined in § 63.2, except that for oil and natural gas production facilities, a major source of HAP is as defined in § 63.7575.

[78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, and existing affected sources as described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection at a major source of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory as defined in § 63.7575.

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater, as defined in § 63.7575, located at a major source.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in § 63.2, you commence reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

(e) An existing electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) that meets the applicability requirements of this subpart after the effective date of this final rule due to a change (e.g., fuel switch) is considered to be an existing source under this subpart.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers and process heaters listed in paragraphs (a) through (n) of this section are not subject to this subpart.

(a) An electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) covered by subpart UUUUU of this part.

(b) A recovery boiler or furnace covered by subpart MM of this part.

(c) A boiler or process heater that is used specifically for research and development, including test steam boilers used to provide steam for testing the propulsion systems on military vessels. This does not include units that provide heat or steam to a process at a research and development facility.

(d) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.

(e) A refining kettle covered by subpart X of this part.

(f) An ethylene cracking furnace covered by subpart YY of this part.

(g) Blast furnace stoves as described in EPA-453/R-01-005 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(h) Any boiler or process heater that is part of the affected source subject to another subpart of this part, such as boilers and process heaters used as control devices to comply with subparts JJJ, OOO, PPP, and U of this part.

(i) Any boiler or process heater that is used as a control device to comply with another subpart of this part, or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter provided that at least 50 percent of the average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years to the boiler or process heater is provided by regulated gas streams that are subject to another standard.

(j) Temporary boilers as defined in this subpart.

(k) Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

(l) Any boiler specifically listed as an affected source in any standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act.

(m) A unit that burns hazardous waste covered by Subpart EEE of this part. A unit that is exempt from Subpart EEE as specified in § 63.1200(b) is not covered by Subpart EEE.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013, § 63.7491 was amended by revising paragraph (n). However, there is no paragraph (n) to revise.

§ 63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by January 31, 2013, or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than January 31, 2016, except as provided in § 63.6(i).

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup.

(2) Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart within 3 years after the source becomes a major source.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in § 63.7545 according to the schedule in § 63.7545 and in subpart A of this part. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

(e) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in § 63.7491(l) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart on the effective date of the switch from waste to fuel.

(f) If you own or operate an existing EGU that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2013, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

(g) If you own or operate an existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for a exemption in § 63.7491(i) that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2013, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart within 3 years after such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 78 FR 7162, Jan. 31, 2013, § 63.7495 was amended by adding paragraph (e). However, there is already a paragraph (e).

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters, as defined in § 63.7575 are:

- (a) Pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel units.
- (b) Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (c) Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (d) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solid.
- (e) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (f) Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (g) Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (h) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
- (i) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
- (j) Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (k) Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.
- (l) Units designed to burn gas 1 fuels.
- (m) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.
- (n) Metal process furnaces.
- (o) Limited-use boilers and process heaters.
- (p) Units designed to burn solid fuel.
- (q) Units designed to burn liquid fuel.

(r) Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(s) Fluidized bed units with an integrated fluidized bed heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(t) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.

(u) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7163, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7500 What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (b), through (e) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3, and 11 through 13 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under § 63.7522. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate steam. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, in Tables 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers that generate electricity. If you operate a new boiler or process heater, you can choose to comply with alternative limits as discussed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iii) of this section, but on or after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

(i) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010 and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 11 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(ii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after May 20, 2011 and before December 23, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 12 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(iii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after December 23, 2011 and before January 31, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 1 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, you must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under § 63.8(f).

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in § 63.7490), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(b) As provided in § 63.6(g), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

(c) Limited-use boilers and process heaters must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540. They are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the annual tune-up, or the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) Boilers and process heaters with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in the units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels subcategory or units designed to burn light liquid fuels subcategory must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540.

(e) Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity greater than 5 million Btu per hour and less than 10 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 2 years as specified in § 63.7540. Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

(f) These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time you must comply only with Table 3 to this subpart.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7163, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7501 Affirmative Defense for Violation of Emission Standards During Malfunction.

In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in § 63.7500 you may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at § 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed if you fail to meet your burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) *Assertion of affirmative defense.* To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, you must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner; and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design, or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred; and

(3) The frequency, amount, and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment, and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in § 63.7500 of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[78 FR 7163, Jan. 31, 2013]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These limits apply to you at all times the affected unit is operating except for the periods noted in § 63.7500(f).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to § 63.7530(c) is less than the applicable emission limit. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use

fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits (including the use of CPMS), or with a CEMS, or COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under § 63.8(f).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), you must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in § 63.8(d) and the elements described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to part 60 of this chapter and that meet the requirements of § 63.7525. Using the process described in § 63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of § 63.8(c)(1)(ii), (c)(3), and (c)(4)(ii);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of § 63.8(d); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of § 63.10(c) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

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

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For each boiler or process heater that is required or that you elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart through performance testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to § 63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to § 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to § 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under § 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(ii) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to § 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those fuels according to § 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart.

(iii) You are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. You must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(3) Establish operating limits according to § 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart.

(4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to § 63.7525.

(b) For each boiler or process heater that you elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to § 63.7521 and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to § 63.7530 and Table 8 to this subpart. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to § 63.7525(a). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 12, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as specified in § 63.7525(a), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with § 63.7520 and Table 5 to this subpart.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in § 63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in § 63.7495 and according to the applicable provisions in § 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in § 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section. You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.7495, except as specified in paragraph (j) of this section.

(f) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in § 63.7490), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration with the emission limits no later than July 30, 2013 or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later. If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Tables 11 through 13 to this subpart that is less stringent (that is, higher) than the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 1 no later than July 29, 2016.

(g) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in § 63.7490), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart within the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year schedule as specified in § 63.7540(a) following the initial compliance date specified in § 63.7495(a). Thereafter, you are required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in § 63.7540(a).

(h) For affected sources (as defined in § 63.7490) that ceased burning solid waste consistent with § 63.7495(e) and for which the initial compliance date has passed, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations for this subpart before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

(i) For an existing EGU that becomes subject after January 31, 2013, you must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after becoming an affected source.

(j) For existing affected sources (as defined in § 63.7490) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in § 63.7495, you must complete the initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart, as specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in § 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in § 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart, no later than the compliance date specified in § 63.7495.

[78 FR 7164, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to § 63.7520 on an annual basis, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (e), (g), and (h) of this section.

(b) If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under § 63.7522, you must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart).

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to § 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in § 63.7540(a)(10) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in § 63.7540(a)(11) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in § 63.7540(a)(12) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in § 63.7490), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to § 63.7521 for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart. You may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in § 63.7540. If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or you begin burning a new type of fuel, you must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

(f) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to § 63.7530 and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in § 63.7550.

(g) For affected sources (as defined in § 63.7490) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in § 63.7(a)(2) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in § 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and the schedule described in § 63.7540(a)(13) for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

(h) If your affected boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory and you combust ultra low sulfur liquid fuel, you do not need to conduct further performance tests if the pollutants measured during the initial compliance performance tests meet the emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of this subpart providing you demonstrate ongoing compliance with the emissions limits by monitoring and recording the type of fuel combusted on a monthly basis. If you intend to use a fuel other than ultra low sulfur liquid fuel, natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, you must conduct new performance tests within 60 days of burning the new fuel type.

(i) If you operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in § 63.7525(a)(3) of this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you are not required to conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in § 63.7510(a).

[78 FR 7165, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7520 What stack tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to § 63.7(c), (d), (f), and (h). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in § 63.7(c). You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in § 63.7(e)(3). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

(f) Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), you must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a

combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7166, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7521 What fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures must I use?

(a) For solid and liquid fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, you must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. For gas 2 (other) fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. (For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard.) For purposes of complying with this section, a fuel gas system that consists of multiple gaseous fuels collected and mixed with each other is considered a single fuel type and sampling and analysis is only required on the combined fuel gas system that will feed the boiler or process heater. Sampling and analysis of the individual gaseous streams prior to combining is not required. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section, if you are required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in § 63.7510.

(1) If you intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in § 63.7510.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from paragraph (c) or (d) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(c) At a minimum, you must obtain three composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. You must collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. You must transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal one-hour intervals during the testing period for sampling during performance stack testing. For monthly sampling, each composite sample shall be collected at approximately equal 10-day intervals during the month.

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, you must collect fuel samples according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, you must select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

(ii) At each sampling site, you must dig into the pile to a uniform depth of approximately 18 inches. You must insert a clean shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling; use the same shovel to collect all samples.

(iii) You must transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.

(d) You must prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) You must thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.

(2) You must break large sample pieces (e.g., larger than 3 inches) into smaller sizes.

(3) You must make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.

(4) You must separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.

(5) If this subset is too large for grinding, you must repeat the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.

(6) You must grind the sample in a mill.

(7) You must use the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.

(e) You must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of this subpart.

(f) To demonstrate that a gaseous fuel other than natural gas or refinery gas qualifies as an other gas 1 fuel, as defined in § 63.7575, you must conduct a fuel specification analyses for mercury according to the procedures in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable, except as specified in paragraph (f)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for natural gas or refinery gas.

(2) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for gaseous fuels that are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65.

(3) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section on gaseous fuels for units that are complying with the limits for units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

(4) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in paragraphs (g) through (i) of this section for gas streams directly derived from natural gas at natural gas production sites or natural gas plants.

(g) You must develop and submit a site-specific fuel analysis plan for other gas 1 fuels to the EPA Administrator for review and approval according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in § 63.7510.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all gaseous fuel types other than those exempted from fuel specification analysis under (f)(1) through (3) of this section anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel specification analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the samples if your procedures are different from the sampling methods contained in Table 6 to this subpart. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types. If multiple boilers or process heaters are fueled by a common fuel stream it is permissible to conduct a single gas specification at the common point of gas distribution.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6 to this subpart, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 to this subpart shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(h) You must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type according to the sampling procedures listed in Table 6 for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

(i) You must determine the concentration in the fuel of mercury, in units of microgram per cubic meter, dry basis, of each sample for each other gas 1 fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

[78 FR 7167, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7522 Can I use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart?

(a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of § 63.7500 for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if you have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategories located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, if your averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in this section. You may not include new boilers or process heaters in an emissions average.

(b) For a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, you may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart as specified in paragraph (b)(1) through (3) of this section, if you satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section.

(1) You may average units using a CEMS or PM CPMS for demonstrating compliance.

(2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:

(i) You may average among units in any of the solid fuel subcategories.

(ii) You may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.

(iii) You may average among units in a subcategory of units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

(iv) You may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.

(3) For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and you may not average across subcategories:

(i) Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.

(ii) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solids.

(iii) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solids.

- (iv) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (v) Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (vi) Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (vii) Fuel Cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (viii) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
- (ix) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
- (x) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.
- (xi) Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.
- (xii) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.

(c) For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on January 31, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(d) The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers and process heaters participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times the affected units are operating following the compliance date specified in § 63.7495.

(e) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

(1) You must use Equation 1a or 1b or 1c of this section to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart. Use Equation 1a if you are complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis, use Equation 1b if you are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis, and use Equation 1c if you are complying with the emission limits on a electric generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Hm} \quad (\text{Eq. 1a})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in § 63.7530(c).

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 1b})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in § 63.7530(c). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to § 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to § 63.7533 for that unit.

So = Maximum steam output capacity of unit, i, in units of million Btu per hour, as defined in § 63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Eo \quad (\text{Eq. 1c})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in § 63.7530(c). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to § 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, Eadj, determined according to § 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = Maximum electric generating output capacity of unit, i, in units of megawatt hour, as defined in § 63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of determining the maximum rated heat input capacity of one or more boilers that generate steam, you may use Equation 2 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 1a of this section to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart that are in pounds per million Btu of heat input.

$$\text{AveWeightedEmissions} = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sm \times Cfi) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in § 63.7530(c).

Sm = Maximum steam generation capacity by unit, *i*, in units of pounds per hour.

Cfi = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for unit, *i*.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(f) After the initial compliance demonstration described in paragraph (e) of this section, you must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in § 63.7495. If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up to the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3a or 3b or 3c of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if you are complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if you are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis. Use Equation 3c and the actual steam generation for the month if you are complying with the emission limits on an electrical generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Hb} \quad (\text{Eq. 3a})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Hb = The heat input for that calendar month to unit, *i*, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So)}{\sum_{i=1}^n So} \quad (\text{Eq. 3b})$$

Where:

$AveWeightedEmissions$ = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i , in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to § 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, E_{adj} , determined according to § 63.7533 for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i , in units of million Btu, as defined in § 63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Eo)}{\sum_{i=1}^n Eo} \quad (\text{Eq. 3c})$$

Where:

$AveWeightedEmissions$ = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i , in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to § 63.7533, use the adjusted emission level for that unit, E_{adj} , determined according to § 63.7533 for that unit.

Eo = The electric generating output for that calendar month from unit, i , in units of megawatt hour, as defined in § 63.7575.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you may use Equation 4 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 3a of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cfi)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Sa \times Cfi)} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

$AveWeightedEmissions$ = average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i , in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

S_a = Actual steam generation for that calendar month by boiler, i , in units of pounds.

C_{fi} = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for boiler, i .

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the average weighted emission rate determined under paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section for each calendar month. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 5 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current calendar month and the previous 11 calendar months.

$$E_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^n ER_i + 12 \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

E_{avg} = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

ER_i = Monthly weighted average, for calendar month “ i ” (pounds per million Btu heat input), as calculated by paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(g) You must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of January 31, 2013 and the date on which you are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in § 63.7520;

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with § 63.7500 and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to § 63.7525, you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(3) The Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.

(h) For a group of two or more existing affected units, each of which vents through a single common stack, you may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions to demonstrate compliance with the limits for that pollutant in Table 2 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in paragraph (i) or (j) of this section.

(i) For a group of two or more existing units in the same subcategories, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, you may treat such averaging group as a single existing unit for purposes of this subpart and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single unit.

(j) For all other groups of units subject to the common stack requirements of paragraph (h) of this section, including situations where the exhaust of affected units are each individually controlled and then sent to a common stack, the owner or operator may elect to:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in § 63.7520 in the common stack if affected units from other subcategories vent to the common stack. The emission limits that the group must comply with are determined by the use of Equation 6 of this section.

$$En = \sum_{i=1}^n (ELi \times Hi) + \sum_{i=1}^n Hi \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

En = HAP emission limit, pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu), parts per million (ppm), or nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (ng/dscm).

ELi = Appropriate emission limit from Table 2 to this subpart for unit i, in units of lb/MMBtu, ppm or ng/dscm.

Hi = Heat input from unit i, MMBtu.

(2) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in § 63.7520 in the common stack. If affected units and non-affected units vent to the common stack, the non-affected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test unless the facility determines to demonstrate compliance with the non-affected units venting to the stack; and

(3) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in § 63.7540 and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each unit venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).

(k) The common stack of a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategories subject to paragraph (h) of this section may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of paragraph (b) of this section and included in an emissions averaging group subject to paragraph (b) of this section.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7168, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in § 63.7575, or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen analyzer by the compliance date specified in § 63.7495. The CO and oxygen levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to § 63.7505(d), and the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section. Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, a site-specific monitoring plan developed according to § 63.7505(d), and the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(8) and paragraph (a) of this section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(i) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in § 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, you must collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be at representative operating conditions.

(iii) You must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60. The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with § 63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen CEMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in § 63.8(g)(2).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in § 63.7535(c). Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in § 63.7535(d).

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

(b) If your boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory or the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory and has an average annual heat input rate greater than 250 MMBtu per hour from solid fossil fuel and/or heavy liquid, and you demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. As an alternative to use of a PM CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit, you may choose to use a PM CEMS. If you choose to use a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CEMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraph (b)(5) through (8) of this section. For other boilers or process heaters, you may elect to use a PM CPMS or PM CEMS operated in accordance with this section in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP

secondary power, PM scrubber pressure). Owners of boilers and process heaters who elect to comply with the alternative TSM limit are not required to install a PM CPMS.

(1) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CPMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with § 63.7505(d), the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS must be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation detection of PM in the exhaust gas or representative exhaust gas sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS must be expressed as milliamps.

(ii) The PM CPMS must have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS must be capable of detecting and responding to PM concentrations of no greater than 0.5 milligram per actual cubic meter.

(2) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in § 63.7535(a) through (d). Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

(4) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours (milliamps).

(5) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with § 63.7505(d), the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(9), and paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) You shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of § 60.8(e), and Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter.

(ii) During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B of this chapter, you shall collect PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or Method 17 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6 of this chapter.

(iii) You shall perform quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests in accordance with Procedure 2 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix F of this chapter. You must perform Relative Response Audits annually and perform Response Correlation Audits every 3 years.

(iv) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to the EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/erttool.html/>).

(6) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(7) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in § 63.7535(a) through (d).

(8) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours.

(c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section by the compliance date specified in § 63.7495.

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in § 63.8(e) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to part 60 of this chapter.

(3) As specified in § 63.8(c)(4)(i), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in § 63.8(g)(2).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in § 63.8(d). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of § 63.8(e). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section by the compliance date specified in § 63.7495.

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) You must operate the monitoring system as specified in § 63.7535(b), and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in § 63.7535(c).

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in § 63.7535(d).

(4) You must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in § 63.7535(c).

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) You must install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) You must use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no greater than 2 percent of the design flow rate.

(3) You must minimize, consistent with good engineering practices, the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) You must conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (f)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Install the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure (e.g. , PM scrubber pressure drop).

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion consistent with good engineering practices.

(3) Use a pressure sensor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure monitoring system operating range, whichever is less.

(4) Perform checks at least once each process operating day to ensure pressure measurements are not obstructed (e.g. , check for pressure tap pluggage daily).

(5) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(6) If at any time the measured pressure exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and confirm that the pressure monitoring system continues to meet the performance requirements in you monitoring plan. Alternatively, install and verify the operation of a new pressure sensor.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (g)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Install the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at least once each process operating day.

(4) Conduct a performance evaluation (including a two-point calibration with one of the two buffer solutions having a pH within 1 of the pH of the operating limit) of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than quarterly.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Install sensors to measure (secondary) voltage and current to the precipitator collection plates.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the electric power monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(i) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d) and (i)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) Install the system in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the sorbent injection rate monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(j) If you are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) You must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

(k) For each unit that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater, you must keep fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(l) For each unit for which you decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (8) of this section. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(14) for a mercury CEMS and § 63.7540(a)(15) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in paragraph (l)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in paragraph (l)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7, but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) You are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if you are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, you are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO₂) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

(m) If your unit is subject to a HCl emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 of this subpart and you have an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology and you use an SO₂ CEMS, you must install the monitor at the outlet of the boiler or process heater, downstream of all emission control devices, and you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to part 75 of this chapter.

(1) The SO₂ CEMS must be installed by the compliance date specified in § 63.7495.

(2) For on-going quality assurance (QA), the SO₂ CEMS must meet the applicable daily, quarterly, and semiannual or annual requirements in sections 2.1 through 2.3 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter, with the following addition: You must perform the linearity checks required in section 2.2 of appendix B to part 75 of this chapter if the SO₂ CEMS has a span value of 30 ppm or less.

(3) For a new unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

(4) For purposes of collecting SO₂ data, you must operate the SO₂ CEMS as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in § 63.7535(c). Periods when SO₂ data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in § 63.7535(d).

(5) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(6) Use only unadjusted, quality-assured SO₂ concentration values in the emissions calculations; do not apply bias adjustment factors to the part 75 SO₂ data and do not use part 75 substitute data values.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7171, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to § 63.7520, paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by § 63.7510(a)(2)(i). If applicable, you must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to § 63.7525.

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in

§ 63.7520, Table 7 to this subpart, and paragraph (b)(4) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to § 63.7521 and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, as applicable, and as specified in § 63.7510(a)(2). (Note that § 63.7510(a)(2) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Clinput) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (Ci).

(iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$Clinput = \sum_{i=1}^n (Ci \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

Clinput = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, analyzed according to § 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level (Mercuryinput) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.

(ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).

(iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercuryinput = \sum_{i=1}^n (HG_i \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

Mercuryinput = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HGi = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to § 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(3) If you opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSMinput) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this section.

$$TSMinput = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSMi \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

TSMinput = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to § 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (ix) of this section. As indicated in Table 4 to this subpart, you are not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when you are using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter.

(i) For a wet acid gas scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH and liquid flow rate as defined in § 63.7575, as your operating limits during the performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for HCl and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flow rate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance

tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate operating limit at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS, you must establish your PM CPMS operating limit and determine compliance with it according to paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section.

(A) Determine your operating limit as the average PM CPMS output value recorded during the most recent performance test run demonstrating compliance with the filterable PM emission limit or at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of the emission limit if your PM performance test demonstrates compliance below 75 percent of the emission limit. You must verify an existing or establish a new operating limit after each repeated performance test. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(1) Your PM CPMS must provide a 4-20 milliamp output and the establishment of its relationship to manual reference method measurements must be determined in units of milliamps.

(2) Your PM CPMS operating range must be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to a level equivalent to at least two times your allowable emission limit. If your PM CPMS is an auto-ranging instrument capable of multiple scales, the primary range of the instrument must be capable of reading PM concentration from zero to a level equivalent to two times your allowable emission limit.

(3) During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record and average all milliamp output values from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the compliance test runs (e.g., average all your PM CPMS output values for three corresponding 2-hour Method 5I test runs).

(B) If the average of your three PM performance test runs are below 75 percent of your PM emission limit, you must calculate an operating limit by establishing a relationship of PM CPMS signal to PM concentration using the PM CPMS instrument zero, the average PM CPMS values corresponding to the three compliance test runs, and the average PM concentration from the Method 5 or performance test with the procedures in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Determine your instrument zero output with one of the following procedures:

(i) Zero point data for *in-situ* instruments should be obtained by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench.

(ii) Zero point data for *extractive* instruments should be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air.

(iii) The zero point may also be established by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when your process is not operating, but the fans are operating or your source is combusting only natural gas) and plotting these with the compliance data to find the zero intercept.

(iv) If none of the steps in paragraphs (b)(4)(ii)(B)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section are possible, you must use a zero output value provided by the manufacturer.

(2) Determine your PM CPMS instrument average in milliamps, and the average of your corresponding three PM compliance test runs, using equation 10.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

Where:

X₁ = the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test,

Y₁ = the PM concentration value for the three runs constituting the performance test, and

n = the number of data points.

(3) With your instrument zero expressed in milliamps, your three run average PM CPMS milliamp value, and your three run average PM concentration from your three compliance tests, determine a relationship of lb/MMBtu per milliamp with equation 11.

$$R = \frac{Y_1}{(X_1 - z)} \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

Where:

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS,

Y₁ = the three run average lb/MMBtu PM concentration,

X₁ = the three run average milliamp output from you PM CPMS, and

z = the milliamp equivalent of your instrument zero determined from (B)(i).

(4) Determine your source specific 30-day rolling average operating limit using the lb/MMBtu per milliamp value from Equation 11 in equation 12, below. This sets your operating limit at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of your emission limit.

$$O_1 = z + \frac{0.75L}{R} \quad (\text{Eq. 12})$$

Where:

O₁ = the operating limit for your PM CPMS on a 30-day rolling average, in milliamps.

L = your source emission limit expressed in lb/MMBtu,

z = your instrument zero in milliamps, determined from (B)(i), and

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS, from Equation 11.

(C) If the average of your three PM compliance test runs is at or above 75 percent of your PM emission limit you must determine your 30-day rolling average operating limit by averaging the PM CPMS milliamp output corresponding to your three PM performance test runs that demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using equation 13 and you must submit all compliance test and PM CPMS data according to the reporting requirements in paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(F) of this section.

$$O_h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (\text{Eq. 13})$$

Where:

X_1 = the PM CPMS data points for all runs i ,

n = the number of data points, and

O_h = your site specific operating limit, in milliamps.

(D) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new operating hour. Use Equation 14 to determine the 30-day rolling average.

$$30\text{-day} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Hp_{wi}}{n} \quad (\text{Eq. 14})$$

Where:

30-day = 30-day average.

H_{pvi} = is the hourly parameter value for hour i

n = is the number of valid hourly parameter values collected over the previous 720 operating hours.

(E) Use EPA Method 5 of appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to determine PM emissions. For each performance test, conduct three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. Conduct each test run to collect a minimum sample volume specified in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, as applicable, for determining compliance with a new source limit or an existing source limit. Calculate the average of the results from three runs to determine compliance. You need not determine the PM collected in the impingers (“back half”) of the Method 5 particulate sampling train to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards of this subpart. This shall not preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the “back half” for other purposes.

(F) For PM performance test reports used to set a PM CPMS operating limit, the electronic submission of the test report must also include the make and model of the PM CPMS instrument, serial number of the instrument, analytical principle of the instrument (e.g. beta attenuation), span of the instruments primary analytical range, milliamp value equivalent to the instrument zero output, technique by which this zero value was determined, and the average milliamp signals corresponding to each PM compliance test run. (iii) For a particulate wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow rate as defined in § 63.7575, as your operating limits during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for PM and TSM emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(iii) For an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum total secondary electric power input, as defined in § 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. (These operating limits do not apply to ESP that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(iv) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate for each sorbent, as defined in § 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(v) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in § 63.7575, as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vi) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in § 63.7525, and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(vii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(viii) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO₂ CEMS is to install and operate the SO₂ according to the requirements in § 63.7525(m) establish a maximum SO₂ emission rate equal to the highest hourly average SO₂ measurement during the most recent three-run performance test for HCl.

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to § 63.7521 and follow the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = \text{mean} + (SD \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to § 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to § 63.7521, in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$\text{Mercury} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 17})$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$\text{Metals} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM90i \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 18})$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 11 of this section.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i .

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

(d) If you own or operate an existing unit with a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour or a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must submit a signed statement in the Notification of Compliance Status report that indicates that you conducted a tune-up of the unit.

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart and is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment.

(f) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in § 63.7545(e).

(g) If you elect to demonstrate that a gaseous fuel meets the specifications of another gas 1 fuel as defined in § 63.7575, you must conduct an initial fuel specification analyses according to § 63.7521(f) through (i) and according to the frequency listed in § 63.7540(c) and maintain records of the results of the testing as outlined in § 63.7555(g). For samples where the initial mercury specification has not been exceeded, you will include a signed certification with the Notification of Compliance Status that the initial fuel specification test meets the gas specification outlined in the definition of other gas 1 fuels.

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, you must only follow the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this subpart.

(i) If you opt to comply with the alternative SO₂ CEMS operating limit in Tables 4 and 8 to this subpart, you may do so only if your affected boiler or process heater:

(1) Has a system using wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection and SO₂ CEMS installed on the unit; and

(2) At all times, you operate the wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection for acid gas control on the unit consistent with § 63.7500(a)(3); and

(3) You establish a unit-specific maximum SO₂ operating limit by collecting the minimum hourly SO₂ emission rate on the SO₂ CEMS during the paired 3-run test for HCl. The maximum SO₂ operating limit is equal to the highest hourly average SO₂ concentration measured during the most recent HCl performance test.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7174, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7533 Can I use efficiency credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you elect to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 to this subpart, and you want to take credit for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, you may demonstrate compliance

using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this section. You may use this compliance approach for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to § 63.7522(e) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to § 63.7522(f). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section. You cannot use this compliance approach for a new or reconstructed affected boiler. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

(b) For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.*, fuel usage) according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.

(1) The benchmark from which efficiency credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

(2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

(3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.

(4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. If possible, use actual data that are current and timely rather than estimated data.

(c) Efficiency credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 1, 2008 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

(1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate efficiency credits:

(i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 1, 2008, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 1, 2008, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 1, 2008.

(ii) Efficiency credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment. In this case, the bench established for the affected boiler to which the credits from the shutdown will be applied must be revised to include the benchmark established for the shutdown boiler.

(2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 19 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall not be included, except as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures

implemented after January 1, 2008. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 19 of this section as follows:

(i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$ECredits = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n EIS_{iactual} \right) + EI_{baseline} \quad (\text{Eq. 19})$$

Where:

ECredits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, expressed as a decimal fraction of the baseline energy input.

EIS_{iactual} = Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure, i, implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

EI_{baseline} = Energy Input baseline for the affected boiler, million Btu per year.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the efficiency credit for the affected boiler.

(ii) [Reserved]

(d) The owner or operator shall develop, and submit for approval upon request by the Administrator, an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an efficiency credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the efficiency credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. If requested, you must submit the implementation plan for efficiency credits to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the efficiency credit approach.

(e) The emissions rate as calculated using Equation 20 of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating, following the compliance date specified in § 63.7495.

(f) You must use Equation 20 of this section to demonstrate initial compliance by demonstrating that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the efficiency credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

$$E_{adj} = E_m \times (1 - ECredits) \quad (\text{Eq. 20})$$

Where:

E_{adj} = Emission level adjusted by applying the efficiency credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

E_m = Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

ECredits = Efficiency credits from Equation 19 for the affected boiler.

(g) As part of each compliance report submitted as required under § 63.7550, you must include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7178, Jan. 21, 2013]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7535 Is there a minimum amount of monitoring data I must obtain?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by § 63.7505(d).

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see § 63.8(c)(7) of this part), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. You must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. You must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in your annual report.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7179, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and paragraphs (a)(1) through (19) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under §§ 63.7 and 63.7510, whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in § 63.7550(c), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of § 63.7530 according to paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to § 63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 12 of § 63.7530. The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of § 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of § 63.7530 are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in § 63.7520 to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in § 63.7530(b). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii).

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of § 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to § 63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 13 of § 63.7530. The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of § 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of § 63.7530 are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in § 63.7520 to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in § 63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(8)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to §§ 63.7525(a) and 63.7535.

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is operating.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to § 63.7555(b).

(iv) You must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in § 63.7505(d).

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in § 63.7575, or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, an annual report containing the information in paragraphs (a)(10)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour (except as specified in paragraph (a)(12) of this section), you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i) through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1; units designed to burn gas 2 (other); or units designed to burn light liquid subcategories, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in § 63.7575, you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(i)

through (vi) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in paragraph (a)(10)(i) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(14) If you are using a CEMS measuring mercury emissions to meet requirements of this subpart you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the mercury CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(14)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) Operate the mercury CEMS in accordance with performance specification 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B or operate a sorbent trap based integrated monitor in accordance with performance specification 12B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be the maximum of 30 unit operating days or 720 hours. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly mercury concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the mercury mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of performance specifications 6 and 12A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and quality assurance procedure 6 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(15) If you are using a CEMS to measure HCl emissions to meet requirements of this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the HCl CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(15)(i) and (ii) of this section. This option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for an HCl CEMS is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Operate the continuous emissions monitoring system in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The duration of the performance test must be the maximum of 30 unit operating days or 720 hours. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly HCl concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a HCl CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the HCl mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of the applicable performance specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR part 60, appendix F.

(16) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of § 63.7530. If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of § 63.7530 are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in § 63.7520 to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in § 63.7530(b). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 14 of § 63.7530 according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i)

through (iii). You may exclude the fuels described in § 63.7510(a)(2)(i) through (iii) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to § 63.7521(b).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 14 of § 63.7530. The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(18) If you demonstrate continuous PM emissions compliance with a PM CPMS you will use a PM CPMS to establish a site-specific operating limit corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM limit. You will conduct your performance test using the test method criteria in Table 5 of this subpart. You will use the PM CPMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with this operating limit. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(i) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new boiler or process heater operating hour.

(ii) For any deviation of the 30-day rolling PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, you must:

(A) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

(B) If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(C) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the CPMS operating limit. You are not required to conduct additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this paragraph.

(iii) PM CPMS deviations from the operating limit leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month operating period constitute a separate violation of this subpart.

(19) If you choose to comply with the PM filterable emissions limit by using PM CEMS you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a PM CEMS and record the output of the PM CEMS as specified in paragraphs (a)(19)(i) through (vii) of this section. The compliance limit will be expressed as a 30-day rolling average of the numerical emissions limit value applicable for your unit in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of this subpart.

(i) Install and certify your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Performance Specification 11—Specifications and Test Procedures for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix B to part 60 of this chapter, using test criteria

outlined in Table V of this rule. The reportable measurement output from the PM CEMS must be expressed in units of the applicable emissions limit (e.g., lb/MMBtu, lb/MWh).

(ii) Operate and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Procedure 2— Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix F to part 60 of this chapter.

(A) You must conduct the relative response audit (RRA) for your PM CEMS at least once annually.

(B) You must conduct the relative correlation audit (RCA) for your PM CEMS at least once every 3 years.

(iii) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours except as indicated in paragraph (i) of this section.

(iv) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all nonexempt boiler or process heater operating hours.

(v) You must collect data using the PM CEMS at all times the unit is operating and at the intervals specified in this paragraph (a), except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities.

(vi) You must use all the data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours in assessing the compliance with your operating limit except:

(A) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions in calculations and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(B) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during out of control periods in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(C) Any data recorded during periods of startup or shutdown.

(vii) You must record and make available upon request results of PM CEMS system performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the PM CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the PM CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 13 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in § 63.7550.

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must follow the sampling frequency specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and conduct this sampling according to the procedures in § 63.7521(f) through (i).

(1) If the initial mercury constituents in the gaseous fuels are measured to be equal to or less than half of the mercury specification as defined in § 63.7575, you do not need to conduct further sampling.

(2) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than half but equal to or less than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in § 63.7575, you will conduct semi-annual sampling. If 6 consecutive semi-annual fuel analyses demonstrate 50 percent or less of the mercury specification, you do not need to conduct further sampling. If any semi-annual sample exceeds 75 percent of the mercury specification, you must return to monthly sampling for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses again are less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

(3) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in § 63.7575, you will conduct monthly sampling. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrate 75 percent or less of the mercury specification, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to semi-annual for that fuel.

(4) If the initial sample exceeds the mercury specification as defined in § 63.7575, each affected boiler or process heater combusting this fuel is not part of the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and must be in compliance with the emission and operating limits for the appropriate subcategory. You may elect to conduct additional monthly sampling while complying with these emissions and operating limits to demonstrate that the fuel qualifies as another gas 1 fuel. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses samples are at or below the mercury specification as defined in § 63.7575, each affected boiler or process heater combusting the fuel can elect to switch back into the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory until the mercury specification is exceeded.

(d) For startup and shutdown, you must meet the work practice standards according to item 5 of Table 3 of this subpart.

[78 FR 7179, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

(a) Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in § 63.7522(f) and (g).

(2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.

(ii) For each group of units participating in the emissions averaging option where each unit in the group is equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from non-affected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack.

(3) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values at or above the operating limits established during the most recent performance test.

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.

(5) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Table 4 to this subpart that applies.

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section is a deviation.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7182, Jan. 31, 2013]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in §§ 63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (6), and 63.9(b) through (h) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in § 63.9(b)(2), if you startup your affected source before January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after January 31, 2013.

(c) As specified in § 63.9(b)(4) and (5), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.7530, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to § 63.9(h)(2)(ii). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to § 63.10(d)(2). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (8), as applicable. If you are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.7530(a), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (8).

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under § 241.3 of this chapter, whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of § 241.3 of this chapter, and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in § 63.9(h)(2), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) "This facility complies with the required initial tune-up according to the procedures in § 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi)."

(ii) "This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to § 63.7530(e)."

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act, include the following: "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, 61, or 65, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in § 63.7575, you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in § 63.7575. The notification must include the information specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in § 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategories under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(h) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in § 63.7490, the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7183, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under § 63.10(a), you must submit each report, according to paragraph (h) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to § 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in § 63.7495 and ending on July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days (or 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, if submitting an

annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report) after the compliance date that is specified for your source in § 63.7495.

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in § 63.7495. The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to a tune up they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv) and (xiv) of this section.

(2) If a facility is complying with the fuel analysis they must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) If a facility is complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing they must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iv), (vi), (vii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv) and paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) If a facility is complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (vi), (xi), (xiii), (xv) through (xvii), and paragraph (e) of this section.

(5)(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

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

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with § 63.7515(b) or (c), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of § 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 12 of § 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of § 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 13 of § 63.7530 that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of § 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 14 of § 63.7530, that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of § 63.7530 or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of § 63.7530, or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of § 63.7530 you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to §§ 63.7521 and 63.7530 for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to §§ 63.7521(f) and 63.7530(g).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.7500(a)(3), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to § 63.7540(a)(10), (11), or (12) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in § 63.7545(e)(5)(i).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values based on the daily CEMS (CO and mercury) and CPMS (PM CPMS output, scrubber pH, scrubber liquid flow rate, scrubber pressure drop) data.

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

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit or operating limit from which you deviated.

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

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (9) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in § 63.7505(d).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

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

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

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

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

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

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f)-(g) [Reserved]

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in § 63.2) as required by this subpart you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart and the compliance reports required in § 63.7550(b) to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk or other commonly used electronic storage media (including, but not limited to, flash drives) to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, including the confidential business information, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test (defined in § 63.2) you must submit the relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using CEDRI as mentioned in paragraph (h)(1) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation in paper submissions to the Administrator.

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically using CEDRI that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due the report you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in § 63.13. At the discretion of the Administrator, you must also submit these reports, to the Administrator in the format specified by the Administrator.

[78 FR 7183, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

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

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in § 63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

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

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in § 63.6(h)(7)(i) and (ii).

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

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in § 63.8(f)(6)(i).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in paragraphs (d)(1) through (11) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to § 241.3(b)(1) and (2) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under § 241.3(d)(1) of this chapter. If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to § 241.3(b)(4) of this chapter, you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfy the definition of processing in § 241.2 of this chapter. If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under § 241.3(c) of this chapter, you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per § 241.4 of this chapter, you must keep records documenting that the material is listed as a non-waste under § 241.4(a) of this chapter. Units exempt from the incinerator standards under section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act because they are qualifying facilities burning a homogeneous waste stream do not need to maintain the records described in this paragraph (d)(2).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, you must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of § 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 12 of § 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of § 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 13 of § 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(6) If, consistent with § 63.7515(b), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(7) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(8) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in § 63.7500(a)(3), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(9) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of § 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 14 of § 63.7530, that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(10) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(11) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with § 63.7522, you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in § 63.7522(g), all calculations required under § 63.7522, including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with § 63.7541.

(f) If you elect to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to § 63.7533, you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in § 63.7533(d) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to § 63.7533(b), (c), and (f).

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by § 63.7540(c)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

(h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

(i) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(j) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7185, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

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

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

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to § 63.10(b)(1). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 63.1 through 63.15 apply to you.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency, however, the EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in § 63.7500(a) and (b) under § 63.6(g).

(2) Approval of alternative opacity emission limits in § 63.7500(a) under § 63.6(h)(9).

(3) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90, and alternative analytical methods requested under § 63.7521(b)(2).

(4) Approval of major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90, and approval of alternative operating parameters under § 63.7500(a)(2) and § 63.7522(g)(2).

(5) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(e) and as defined in § 63.90.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011 as amended at 78 FR 7186, Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in § 63.2 (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

10-day rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 240 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes hours during startup and shutdown, data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities, and periods when this unit is not operating. The 240 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent.

30-day rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 720 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes hours during startup and shutdown, data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities, and periods when this unit is not operating. The 720 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent.

Affirmative defense means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Annual heat input means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Average annual heat input rate means total heat input divided by the hours of operation for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Bag leak detection system means a group of instruments that are capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (*i.e.*, baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Benchmark means the fuel heat input for a boiler or process heater for the one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

Biodiesel means a mono-alkyl ester derived from biomass and conforming to ASTM D6751-11b, Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14).

Biomass or bio-based solid fuel means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue; wood products (*e.g.*, trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.*, almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds. This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total annual gas volume from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in § 241.3 of this chapter, is not a boiler unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Boiler system means the boiler and associated components, such as, the feed water system, the combustion air system, the fuel system (including burners), blowdown system, combustion control systems, steam systems, and condensate return systems.

Calendar year means the period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, for a given year.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of “coal” includes synthetic fuels derived from coal, including but not limited to,

solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

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 (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, governmental buildings, hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Common stack means the exhaust of emissions from two or more affected units through a single flue. Affected units with a common stack may each have separate air pollution control systems located before the common stack, or may have a single air pollution control system located after the exhausts come together in a single flue.

Cost-effective energy conservation measure means a measure that is implemented to improve the energy efficiency of the boiler or facility that has a payback (return of investment) period of 2 years or less.

Daily block average means the arithmetic mean of all valid emission concentrations or parameter levels recorded when a unit is operating measured over the 24-hour period from 12 a.m. (midnight) to 12 a.m. (midnight), except for periods of startup and shutdown or downtime.

Deviation. (1) *Deviation* means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any applicable requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; or

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

(2) A deviation is not always a violation.

Dioxins/furans means tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

Distillate oil means fuel oils that contain 0.05 weight percent nitrogen or less and comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14), kerosene, and biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751-11b (incorporated by reference, see § 60.14).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems used as control devices in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

Dutch oven means a unit having a refractory-walled cell connected to a conventional boiler setting. Fuel materials are introduced through an opening in the roof of the dutch oven and burn in a pile on its floor. Fluidized bed boilers are not part of the dutch oven design category.

Efficiency credit means emission reductions above those required by this subpart. Efficiency credits generated may be used to comply with the emissions limits. Credits may come from pollution prevention projects that result in reduced fuel use by affected units. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to implementation of the energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment.

Electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts electric (MWe) that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MWe output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit. To be “capable of combusting” fossil fuels, an EGU would need to have these fuels allowed in their operating permits and have the appropriate fuel handling facilities on-site or otherwise available (e.g., coal handling equipment, including coal storage area, belts and conveyers, pulverizers, etc.; oil storage facilities). In addition, fossil fuel-fired EGU means any EGU that fired fossil fuel for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input in any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year after April 16, 2012.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper. An electrostatic precipitator is usually a dry control system.

Energy assessment means the following for the emission units covered by this subpart:

(1) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of less than 0.3 trillion Btu (TBtu) per year will be 8 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s) and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (e.g., steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing an 8-hour on-site energy assessment.

(2) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of 0.3 to 1.0 TBtu/year will be 24 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s) and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the energy (e.g., steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 24-hour on-site energy assessment.

(3) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity greater than 1.0 TBtu/year will be up to 24 on-site technical labor hours in length for the first TBtu/yr plus 8 on-site technical labor hours for every additional 1.0 TBtu/yr not to exceed 160 on-site technical hours, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the energy (e.g., steam, process heat, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

(4) The on-site energy use systems serving as the basis for the percent of affected boiler(s) and process heater(s) energy production in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition may be segmented

by production area or energy use area as most logical and applicable to the specific facility being assessed (e.g., product X manufacturing area; product Y drying area; Building Z).

Energy management practices means the set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility.

Energy management program means a program that includes a set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility. Facilities may establish their program through energy management systems compatible with ISO 50001.

Energy use system includes the following systems located on-site that use energy (steam, hot water, or electricity) provided by the affected boiler or process heater: process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems; hot water systems; building envelop; and lighting; or other systems that use steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity provided by the affected boiler or process heater. Energy use systems are only those systems using energy clearly produced by affected boilers and process heaters.

Equivalent means the following only as this term is used in Table 6 to this subpart:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining metals (especially the mercury, selenium, or arsenic) using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing these metals. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an "as received" basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the metals concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent pollutant (mercury, HCl) determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart for the same purpose.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse. A fabric filter is a dry control system.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including, but not limited to, the requirements of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, 63, and 65, 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 boiler means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion process that is not a pulverized coal boiler.

Fluidized bed boiler with an integrated fluidized bed heat exchanger means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion where the entire tube surface area is located outside of the furnace section at the exit of the cyclone section and exposed to the flue gas stream for conductive heat transfer. This design applies only to boilers in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory that fire coal refuse.

Fluidized bed combustion means a process where a fuel is burned in a bed of granulated particles, which are maintained in a mobile suspension by the forward flow of air and combustion products.

Fuel cell means a boiler type in which the fuel is dropped onto suspended fixed grates and is fired in a pile. The refractory-lined fuel cell uses combustion air preheating and positioning of secondary and tertiary air injection ports to improve boiler efficiency. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, and suspension burners are not part of the fuel cell subcategory.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, distillate oil, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas and process gases that are regulated under another subpart of this part, or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter, are exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, returned condensate, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Heavy liquid includes residual oil and any other liquid fuel not classified as a light liquid.

Hourly average means the arithmetic average of at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous, liquid, or biomass/bio-based solid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel. Hot water boilers (i.e., not generating steam) combusting gaseous, liquid, or biomass fuel with a heat input capacity of less than 1.6 million Btu per hour are included in this definition. The 120 U.S. gallon capacity threshold to be considered a hot water heater is independent of the 1.6 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity threshold for hot water boilers. Hot water heater also means a tankless unit that provides on demand hot water.

Hybrid suspension grate boiler means a boiler designed with air distributors to spread the fuel material over the entire width and depth of the boiler combustion zone. The biomass fuel combusted in these units exceeds a moisture content of 40 percent on an as-fired annual heat input basis. The drying and much of the combustion of the fuel takes place in suspension, and the combustion is completed on the grate or floor of the boiler. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, and pile burner designs are not part of the hybrid suspension grate boiler design category.

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Light liquid includes distillate oil, biodiesel, or vegetable oil.

Limited-use boiler or process heater means any boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels and has a federally enforceable average annual capacity factor of no more than 10 percent.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, light liquid, heavy liquid, any form of liquid fuel derived from petroleum, used oil, liquid biofuels, biodiesel, vegetable oil, and comparable fuels as defined under 40 CFR 261.38.

Load fraction means the actual heat input of a boiler or process heater divided by heat input during the performance test that established the minimum sorbent injection rate or minimum activated carbon injection rate, expressed as a fraction (e.g., for 50 percent load the load fraction is 0.5).

Major source for oil and natural gas production facilities, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in § 63.2, except that:

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

(2) Emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same facility, as defined in this section, shall not be aggregated; and

(3) For facilities that are production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units and storage vessels with the potential for flash emissions shall be aggregated for a major source determination. For facilities that are not production field facilities, HAP emissions from all HAP emission units shall be aggregated for a major source determination.

Metal process furnaces are a subcategory of process heaters, as defined in this subpart, which include natural gas-fired annealing furnaces, preheat furnaces, reheat furnaces, aging furnaces, heat treat furnaces, and homogenizing furnaces.

Million Btu (MMBtu) means one million British thermal units.

Minimum activated carbon injection rate means load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum oxygen level means the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum pressure drop means the lowest hourly average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means the lowest hourly average sorbent liquid pH measured at the inlet to the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber liquid flow rate means the lowest hourly average liquid flow rate (e.g., to the PM scrubber or to the acid gas scrubber) measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber pressure drop means the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent injection rate means:

(1) The load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average sorbent injection rate for each sorbent measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits; or

(2) For fluidized bed combustion, the lowest average ratio of sorbent to sulfur measured during the most recent performance test.

Minimum total secondary electric power means the lowest hourly average total secondary electric power determined from the values of secondary voltage and secondary current to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

(1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 35 and 41 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,100 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or

(4) Propane or propane derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8 .

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the boiler or process heater unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted for the entire 24-hour period.

Other combustor means a unit designed to burn solid fuel that is not classified as a dutch oven, fluidized bed, fuel cell, hybrid suspension grate boiler, pulverized coal boiler, stoker, sloped grate, or suspension boiler as defined in this subpart.

Other gas 1 fuel means a gaseous fuel that is not natural gas or refinery gas and does not exceed a maximum concentration of 40 micrograms/cubic meters of mercury.

Oxygen analyzer system means all equipment required to determine the oxygen content of a gas stream and used to monitor oxygen in the boiler or process heater flue gas, boiler or process heater, firebox, or other appropriate location. This definition includes oxygen trim systems. The source owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the oxygen analyzer system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Oxygen trim system means a system of monitors that is used to maintain excess air at the desired level in a combustion device. A typical system consists of a flue gas oxygen and/or CO monitor that automatically provides a feedback signal to the combustion air controller.

Particulate matter (PM) means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an approved alternative method.

Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of gaseous fuel to an affected boiler or process heater is restricted or halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas due to normal market fluctuations not during periods of supplier delivery restriction does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption. On-site gaseous fuel system emergencies or equipment failures qualify as periods of supply interruption when the emergency or failure is beyond the control of the facility.

Pile burner means a boiler design incorporating a design where the anticipated biomass fuel has a high relative moisture content. Grates serve to support the fuel, and underfire air flowing up through the grates provides oxygen for combustion, cools the grates, promotes turbulence in the fuel bed, and fires the fuel. The most common form of pile burning is the dutch oven.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material (e.g., glycol or a mixture of glycol and water) for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not come into direct contact with process materials. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in § 241.3 of this chapter, is not a process heater unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves. Waste heat process heaters are excluded from this definition.

Pulverized coal boiler means a boiler in which pulverized coal or other solid fossil fuel is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the boiler where it is fired in suspension.

Qualified energy assessor means:

(1) Someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate energy savings opportunities for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

- (i) Boiler combustion management.
- (ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including
 - (A) Conventional feed water economizer,
 - (B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and
 - (C) Condensing economizer.
- (iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.
- (iv) Primary energy resource selection, including
 - (A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and
 - (B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.
- (v) Insulation issues.
- (vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.
- (vi) Condensate recovery.
- (viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.
- (ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.
- (iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.
- (iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.
- (v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.
- (vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

Refinery gas means any gas that is generated at a petroleum refinery and is combusted. Refinery gas includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. Refinery gas includes gases generated from other facilities when that gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with gas generated at a refinery.

Regulated gas stream means an offgas stream that is routed to a boiler or process heater for the purpose of achieving compliance with a standard under another subpart of this part or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter.

Residential boiler means a boiler used to provide heat and/or hot water and/or as part of a residential combined heat and power system. This definition includes boilers located at an institutional facility (e.g., university campus, military base, church grounds) or commercial/industrial facility (e.g., farm) used primarily to provide heat and/or hot water for:

- (1) A dwelling containing four or fewer families; or
- (2) A single unit residence dwelling that has since been converted or subdivided into condominiums or apartments.

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 of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-10 (incorporated by reference, see § 63.14(b)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in § 70.2.

Secondary material means the material as defined in § 241.2 of this chapter.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of a boiler or process heater for any purpose. Shutdown begins either when none of the steam from the boiler is supplied for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or at the point of no fuel being fired in the boiler or process heater, whichever is earlier. Shutdown ends when there is no steam and no heat being supplied and no fuel being fired in the boiler or process heater.

Sloped grate means a unit where the solid fuel is fed to the top of the grate from where it slides downwards; while sliding the fuel first dries and then ignites and burns. The ash is deposited at the bottom of the grate. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, suspension burners, and fuel cells are not considered to be a sloped grate design.

Solid fossil fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, coke, petroleum coke, and tire derived fuel.

Solid fuel means any solid fossil fuel or biomass or bio-based solid fuel.

Startup means either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying steam or heat for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the steam or heat from the boiler or process heater is supplied for heating, and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose.

Steam output means:

- (1) For a boiler that produces steam for process or heating only (no power generation), the energy content in terms of MMBtu of the boiler steam output,
- (2) For a boiler that cogenerates process steam and electricity (also known as combined heat and power), the total energy output, which is the sum of the energy content of the steam exiting the turbine and sent to process in MMBtu and the energy of the electricity generated converted to MMBtu at a rate of 10,000 Btu per kilowatt-hour generated (10 MMBtu per megawatt-hour), and

(3) For a boiler that generates only electricity, the alternate output-based emission limits would be calculated using Equations 21 through 25 of this section, as appropriate:

(i) For emission limits for boilers in the unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory use Equation 21 of this section:

$$EL_{OBE} = EL_T \times 12.7 \text{ MMBtu/Mwh} \quad (\text{Eq. 21})$$

Where:

EL_{OBE} = Emission limit in units of pounds per megawatt-hour.

EL_T = Appropriate emission limit from Table 1 or 2 of this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input.

(ii) For PM and CO emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn coal use Equation 22 of this section:

$$EL_{OBE} = EL_T \times 12.2 \text{ MMBtu/Mwh} \quad (\text{Eq. 22})$$

Where:

EL_{OBE} = Emission limit in units of pounds per megawatt-hour.

EL_T = Appropriate emission limit from Table 1 or 2 of this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input.

(iii) For PM and CO emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn biomass use Equation 23 of this section:

$$EL_{OBE} = EL_T \times 13.9 \text{ MMBtu/Mwh} \quad (\text{Eq. 23})$$

Where:

EL_{OBE} = Emission limit in units of pounds per megawatt-hour.

EL_T = Appropriate emission limit from Table 1 or 2 of this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input.

(iv) For emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn liquid fuels use Equation 24 of this section:

$$EL_{OBE} = EL_T \times 13.8 \text{ MMBtu/Mwh} \quad (\text{Eq. 24})$$

Where:

EL_{OBE} = Emission limit in units of pounds per megawatt-hour.

EL_T = Appropriate emission limit from Table 1 or 2 of this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input.

(v) For emission limits for boilers in the unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory, use Equation 25 of this section:

$$EL_{OBE} = EL_T \times 10.4 \text{ MMBtu/Mwh} \quad (\text{Eq. 25})$$

Where:

EL_{OBE} = Emission limit in units of pounds per megawatt-hour.

EL_T = Appropriate emission limit from Table 1 or 2 of this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input.

Stoker means a unit consisting of a mechanically operated fuel feeding mechanism, a stationary or moving grate to support the burning of fuel and admit under-grate air to the fuel, an overfire air system to complete combustion, and an ash discharge system. This definition of stoker includes air swept stokers. There are two general types of stokers: Underfeed and overfeed. Overfeed stokers include mass feed and spreader stokers. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, suspension burners, and fuel cells are not considered to be a stoker design.

Stoker/sloped grate/other unit designed to burn kiln dried biomass means the unit is in the units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory that is either a stoker, sloped grate, or other combustor design and is not in the stoker/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass subcategory.

Stoker/sloped grate/other unit designed to burn wet biomass means the unit is in the units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory that is either a stoker, sloped grate, or other combustor design and any of the biomass/bio-based solid fuel combusted in the unit exceeds 20 percent moisture on an annual heat input basis.

Suspension burner means a unit designed to fire dry biomass/biobased solid particles in suspension that are conveyed in an airstream to the furnace like pulverized coal. The combustion of the fuel material is completed on a grate or floor below. The biomass/biobased fuel combusted in the unit shall not exceed 20 percent moisture on an annual heat input basis. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, and hybrid suspension grate units are not part of the suspension burner subcategory.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A boiler is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.
- (2) The boiler or a replacement remains at a location within the facility and performs the same or similar function for more than 12 consecutive months, unless the regulatory agency approves an extension. An extension may be granted by the regulating agency upon petition by the owner or operator of a unit specifying the basis for such a request. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.
- (3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.
- (4) The equipment is moved from one location to another within the facility but continues to perform the same or similar function and serve the same electricity, steam, and/or hot water system in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

Total selected metals (TSM) means the sum of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Traditional fuel means the fuel as defined in § 241.2 of this chapter.

Tune-up means adjustments made to a boiler or process heater in accordance with the procedures outlined in § 63.7540(a)(10).

Ultra low sulfur liquid fuel means a distillate oil that has less than or equal to 15 ppm sulfur.

Unit designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns at least 10 percent biomass or bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis in combination with solid fossil fuels, liquid fuels, or gaseous fuels.

Unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any coal or other solid fossil fuel alone or at least 10 percent coal or other solid fossil fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels, gaseous fuels, or less than 10 percent biomass and bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis.

Unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns only natural gas, refinery gas, and/or other gas 1 fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, are included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruptions of any duration are also included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that is not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and burns any gaseous fuels either alone or in combination with less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel, and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, and no liquid fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that are not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, are included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that are not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruption of any duration are also included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory means a unit in the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory where at least 10 percent of the heat input from liquid fuels on an annual heat input basis comes from heavy liquids.

Unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory means a unit in the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory that is not part of the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory.

Unit designed to burn liquid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any liquid fuel, but less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. Units in the unit design to burn gas 1 or unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition. Units in the unit design to burn gas 1 or unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruption of any duration are also not included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn liquid fuel that is a non-continental unit means an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater meeting the definition of the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory located in the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory means any boiler or process heater that burns only solid fuels or at least 10 percent solid fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels or gaseous fuels.

Vegetable oil means oils extracted from vegetation.

Voluntary Consensus Standards or VCS mean technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. EPA/Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, by precedent, has only used VCS that are written in English. Examples of VCS bodies are: American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box CB700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-B2959, (800) 262-1373, <http://www.astm.org>), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME ASME, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, (800) 843-2763, <http://www.asme.org>), International Standards Organization (ISO 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, +41 22 749 01 11, <http://www.iso.org/iso/home.htm>), Standards Australia (AS Level 10, The Exchange Centre, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, + 61 2 9237 6171 <http://www.stadards.org.au>), British Standards Institution (BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL, United Kingdom, +44 (0)20 8996 9001, <http://www.bsigroup.com>), Canadian Standards Association (CSA 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5N6, Canada, 800-463-6727, <http://www.csa.ca>), European Committee for Standardization (CEN CENELEC Management Centre Avenue Marnix 17 B-1000 Brussels, Belgium +32 2 550 08 11, <http://www.cen.eu/cen>), and German Engineering Standards (VDI VDI Guidelines Department, P.O. Box 10 11 39 40002, Duesseldorf, Germany, +49 211 6214-230, <http://www.vdi.eu>). The types of standards that are not considered VCS are standards developed by: The United States, e.g., California (CARB) and Texas (TCEQ); industry groups, such as American Petroleum Institute (API), Gas Processors Association (GPA), and Gas Research Institute (GRI); and other branches of the U.S. government, e.g., Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Transportation (DOT). This does not preclude EPA from using standards developed by groups that are not VCS bodies within their rule. When this occurs, EPA has done searches and reviews for VCS equivalent to these non-EPA methods.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators. Waste heat boilers are heat exchangers generating steam from incoming hot exhaust gas from an industrial (e.g., thermal oxidizer, kiln, furnace) or power (e.g., combustion turbine, engine) equipment. Duct burners are sometimes used to increase the temperature of the incoming hot exhaust gas.

Waste heat process heater means an enclosed device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat process heaters are also referred to as recuperative process heaters. This definition includes both fired and unfired waste heat process heaters.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride. A wet scrubber creates an aqueous stream or slurry as a byproduct of the emissions control process.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

[78 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7163, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel.	a. HCl	2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.28 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	8.0E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	8.7E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-05 ^a lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
2. Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4E-02 lb per MWh; or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.9E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
4. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	run average	
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	5.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.8 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
fuel				
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (4.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.6E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	2.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.14 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-04 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-03 ^a lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (6.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.1E-02 lb per	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
			MWh)	
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	330 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	3.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5E-02 lb per MWh; or (5.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.5E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1.1 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0E+01 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.1E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.1E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
13. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of	3.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-01 lb	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		heat input)	per MWh; or (5.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2E-03 lb per MWh)	
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input	4.8E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.1E-03 lb per MWh	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	4.8E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	5.3E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.7E-06 ^a lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (8.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 ^a lb per MWh; or (3.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.0E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (9.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.0E-02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to § 63.7515 if all of the other provisions of § 63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants

that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

^c If your affected source is a new or reconstructed affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before January 31, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Tables 11, 12 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016. On and after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

[78 FR 7193, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.27 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	5.7E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	6.4E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
2. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	4.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.9E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.5E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
fuel		average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	run average	
4. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	160 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	0.14 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.7 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (720 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 17 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.7E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-04 lb per MMBtu of	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
			steam output or 3.4E-04 lb per MWh)	
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5 lb per MWh; or (4.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.6E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	4.6E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (1.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6 lb per MWh; or (1.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.7E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	5.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (6.6E-	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
			03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.1E-02 lb per MWh)	
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	770 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	8.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.9E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.9 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
13. Hybrid suspension grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,800 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	2.8 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 31 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	4.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat	5.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2 lb per	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		input)	MWh; or (5.7E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.3E-03 lb per MWh)	
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	2.0E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	7.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
17. Units designed	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on	0.13 lb per MMBtu	1 hr minimum sampling

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units		a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.8 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.0E-02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to § 63.7515 if all of the other provisions of § 63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote a, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

[78 FR 7195, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid, or a limited use boiler or process heater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540.
2. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour in the unit designed to burn heavy liquid or unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategories; or a new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, but greater than 5 million Btu per hour, in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in § 63.7540.
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in § 63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in § 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
	b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
	c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
	d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
	e. A review of the facility's energy management practices and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management practices, if identified.
	f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
	g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
	h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup	You must operate all CMS during startup. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.
	If you start firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). You must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose.
	You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must keep records during

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
	periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7555.
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing coal/solid fossil fuel, biomass/bio-based solids, heavy liquid fuel, or gas 2 (other) gases during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, SNCR, and SCR.
	You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in § 63.7555.

[78 FR 7198, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in § 63.7500, you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

When complying with a Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
1. Wet PM scrubber control on a boiler not using a PM CPMS	Maintain the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest one-hour average pressure drop and the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate, respectively, measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
2. Wet acid gas (HCl) scrubber control on a boiler not using a HCl CEMS	Maintain the 30-day rolling average effluent pH at or above the lowest one-hour average pH and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCl emission limitation according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
3. Fabric filter control on units not using a PM CPMS	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); or
	b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.
4. Electrostatic	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control

When complying with a Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit using . . .	You must meet these operating limits . . .
precipitator control on units not using a PM CPMS	systems (i.e., an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average); or
	b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters not subject to PM CPMS or continuous compliance with an opacity limit (i.e., COMS). Maintain the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
5. Dry scrubber or carbon injection control on a boiler not using a mercury CEMS	Maintain the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in § 63.7575 of this subpart.
6. Any other add-on air pollution control type on units not using a PM CPMS	This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (daily block average).
7. Fuel analysis	Maintain the fuel type or fuel mixture such that the applicable emission rates calculated according to § 63.7530(c)(1), (2) and/or (3) is less than the applicable emission limits.
8. Performance testing	For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test.
9. Oxygen analyzer system	For boilers and process heaters subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O ₂ analyzer system as specified in § 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in § 63.7525(a).
10. SO ₂ CEMS	For boilers or process heaters subject to an HCl emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an SO ₂ CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO ₂ emission rate at or below the highest hourly average SO ₂ concentration measured during the most recent HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8.

[78 FR 7199, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant...	You must...	Using...
1. Filterable PM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 to part 60 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the PM emission concentration	Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or A-6 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
2. TSM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the TSM emission concentration	Method 29 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter.

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant...	You must...	Using...
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration	Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter.
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
4. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or A-2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784. ^a
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 of this chapter.
5. CO	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005), or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981. ^a
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the CO emission concentration	Method 10 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 of this chapter. Use a measurement span value of 2 times

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant...	You must...	Using...
		the concentration of the applicable emission limit.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7200, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in § 63.7521, you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources. However, equivalent methods (as defined in § 63.7575) may be used in lieu of the prescribed methods at the discretion of the source owner or operator:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192 ^a , or ASTM D7430 ^a , or ASTM D6883 ^a , or ASTM D2234/D2234M ^a (for coal) or EPA 1631 or EPA 1631E or ASTM D6323 ^a (for solid), or EPA 821-R-01-013 (for liquid or solid), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid), or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B ^a (for solid samples), EPA SW-846-3020A ^a (for liquid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M ^a (for coal), ASTM D5198 ^a (for biomass), or EPA 3050 ^a (for solid fuel), or EPA 821-R-01-013 ^a (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865 ^a (for coal) or ASTM E711 ^a (for biomass), or ASTM D5864 ^a for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240 ^a or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173 ^a , ASTM E871 ^a , or ASTM D5864 ^a , or ASTM D240, or ASTM D95 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D6722 ^a (for coal), EPA SW-846-7471B ^a (for solid samples), or EPA SW-846-7470A ^a (for liquid samples), or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentration into units of pounds of mercury per MMBtu of heat content	Equation 8 in § 63.7530.
	h. Calculate the mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu	Equations 10 and 12 in § 63.7530.

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
2. HCl	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192 ^a , or ASTM D7430 ^a , or ASTM D6883 ^a , or ASTM D2234/D2234M ^a (for coal) or ASTM D6323 ^a (for coal or biomass), ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B ^a (for solid samples), EPA SW-846-3020A ^a (for liquid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M ^a (for coal), or ASTM D5198 ^a (for biomass), or EPA 3050 ^a or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865 ^a (for coal) or ASTM E711 ^a (for biomass), ASTM D5864, ASTM D240 ^a or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173 ^a or ASTM E871 ^a , or D5864 ^a , or ASTM D240 ^a , or ASTM D95 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels) or equivalent.
	f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample	EPA SW-846-9250 ^a , ASTM D6721 ^a , ASTM D4208 ^a (for coal), or EPA SW-846-5050 ^a or ASTM E776 ^a (for solid fuel), or EPA SW-846-9056 ^a or SW-846-9076 ^a (for solids or liquids) or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of HCl per MMBtu of heat content	Equation 7 in § 63.7530.
	h. Calculate the HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu	Equations 10 and 11 in § 63.7530.
3. Mercury Fuel Specification for other gas 1 fuels	a. Measure mercury concentration in the fuel sample and convert to units of micrograms per cubic meter	Method 30B (M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or ASTM D5954 ^a , ASTM D6350 ^a , ISO 6978-1:2003(E) ^a , or ISO 6978-2:2003(E) ^a , or EPA-1631 ^a or equivalent.
	b. Measure mercury concentration in the exhaust gas when firing only the other gas 1 fuel is fired in the boiler or process heater	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter or Method 101A or Method 102 at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784 ^a or equivalent.
4. TSM for solid fuels	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192 ^a , or ASTM D7430 ^a , or ASTM D6883 ^a , or ASTM D2234/D2234M ^a (for coal) or ASTM D6323 ^a (for coal or biomass), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels)or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels),or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B ^a (for solid samples), EPA SW-846-3020A ^a (for liquid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M ^a (for coal), ASTM D5198 ^a or TAPPI T266 ^a (for biomass), or EPA 3050 ^a or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865 ^a (for coal) or ASTM E711 ^a (for biomass), or ASTM D5864 ^a for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240 ^a or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173 ^a or ASTM E871 ^a , or D5864, or ASTM D240 ^a , or ASTM D95 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure TSM concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D3683 ^a , or ASTM D4606 ^a , or ASTM D6357 ^a or EPA 200.8 ^a or EPA SW-846-6020 ^a , or EPA SW-846-6020A ^a , or EPA SW-846-6010C ^a , EPA 7060 ^a or EPA 7060A ^a (for arsenic only), or EPA SW-846-7740 ^a (for selenium only).
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of TSM per MMBtu of heat content	Equation 9 in § 63.7530.
	h. Calculate the TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu	Equations 10 and 13 in § 63.7530.

^a Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

[78 FR 7201, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits

As stated in § 63.7520, you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. PM, TSM, or mercury	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum scrubber pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the PM or mercury	(a) You must collect scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
			performance test	
				(b) Determine the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
	b. Electrostatic precipitator operating parameters (option only for units that operate wet scrubbers)	i. Establish a site-specific minimum total secondary electric power input according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the voltage and secondary amperage monitors during the PM or mercury performance test	(a) You must collect secondary voltage and secondary amperage for each ESP cell and calculate total secondary electric power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.
				(b) Determine the average total secondary electric power input by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
2. HCl	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish site-specific minimum pressure drop, effluent pH, and flow rate operating limits according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the pressure drop, pH, and liquid flow-rate monitors and the HCl performance test	(a) You must collect pH and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.
				(b) Determine the hourly average pH and liquid flow rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
	b. Dry scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(b). If different acid gas sorbents are used during the HCl performance test, the	(1) Data from the sorbent injection rate monitors and HCl or mercury performance test	(a) You must collect sorbent injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
		average value for each sorbent becomes the site-specific operating limit for that sorbent		
				(b) Determine the hourly average sorbent injection rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the lowest hourly average of the three test run averages established during the performance test as your operating limit. When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your sorbent injection rate by the load fraction (e.g., for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5) to determine the required injection rate.
	c. Alternative Maximum SO ₂ emission rate	i. Establish a site-specific maximum SO ₂ emission rate operating according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from SO ₂ CEMS and the HCl performance test to	(a) You must collect the SO ₂ emissions data according to § 63.7525(m) during the most recent HCl performance tests.
				(b) The maximum SO ₂ emission rate is equal to the lowest hourly average SO ₂ emission rate measured during the most recent HCl performance tests.
3. Mercury	a. Activated carbon injection	i. Establish a site-specific minimum activated carbon injection rate operating according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the activated carbon rate monitors and mercury performance test	(a) You must collect activated carbon injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.
				(b) Determine the hourly average activated carbon injection rate by computing the hourly averages using all

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
				of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your operating limit. When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your activated carbon injection rate by the load fraction (e.g., actual heat input divided by heat input during performance test, for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5) to determine the required injection rate.
4. Carbon monoxide	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to § 63.7520	(1) Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in § 63.7525(a)	(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.
				(b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
				(c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.
5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test	a. Boiler or process heater operating load	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for maximum operating load according to § 63.7520(c)	(1) Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors	(a) You must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test.
				(b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
				performance test.
				(c) Determine the average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7203, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in § 63.7540, you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for each boiler or process heater according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to § 63.7525(c) and § 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and
	c. Maintaining opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent (daily block average).
2. PM CPMS	a. Collecting the PM CPMS output data according to § 63.7525;
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average PM CPMS output data to less than the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b)(4).
3. Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Operation	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(9) are met.
4. Wet Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow-rate	a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and
	b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and
	c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).
5. Wet Scrubber pH	a. Collecting the pH monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and

<p>If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .</p>	<p>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</p>
	<p>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</p>
	<p>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average pH at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).</p>
<p>6. Dry Scrubber Sorbent or Carbon Injection Rate</p>	<p>a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and</p>
	<p>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</p>
	<p>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in § 63.7575.</p>
<p>7. Electrostatic Precipitator Total Secondary Electric Power Input</p>	<p>a. Collecting the total secondary electric power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and</p>
	<p>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</p>
	<p>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).</p>
<p>8. Emission limits using fuel analysis</p>	<p>a. Conduct monthly fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart; and</p>
	<p>b. Reduce the data to 12-month rolling averages; and</p>
	<p>c. Maintain the 12-month rolling average at or below the applicable emission limit for HCl or mercury or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart.</p>
<p>9. Oxygen content</p>	<p>a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content using an oxygen analyzer system according to § 63.7525(a). This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in § 63.7525(a)(2).</p>
	<p>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</p>
	<p>c. Maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured during the most recent CO performance test.</p>
<p>10. Boiler or process heater operating load</p>	<p>a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes.</p>
	<p>b. Maintaining the operating load such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the most recent performance test according to § 63.7520(c).</p>
<p>11. SO₂emissions using SO₂CEMS</p>	<p>a. Collecting the SO₂CEMS output data according to § 63.7525;</p>
	<p>b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and</p>

<p>If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .</p>	<p>You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .</p>
	<p>c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average SO₂CEMS emission rate to a level at or below the minimum hourly SO₂rate measured during the most recent HCl performance test according to § 63.7530.</p>

[78 FR 7204, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in § 63.7550, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

<p>You must submit a(n)</p>	<p>The report must contain . . .</p>	<p>You must submit the report . . .</p>
<p>1. Compliance report</p>	<p>a. Information required in § 63.7550(c)(1) through (5); and</p>	<p>Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in § 63.7550(b).</p>
	<p>b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and</p>	
	<p>c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or a deviation from a work practice standard during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(d); and</p>	
	<p>d. If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), or otherwise not operating, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(e)</p>	

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7205, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in § 63.7565, you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in § 63.7575
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes.
§ 63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.6(a), (b)(1)-(b)(5), (b)(7), (c)	Compliance with Standards and Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions.	No. See § 63.7500(a)(3) for the general duty requirement.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable.	No.
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements.	No.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions for compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	No.
§ 63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)	Use of alternative standards	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions to opacity standards.	No. See § 63.7500(a).
§ 63.6(h)(2) to (h)(9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards	Yes.
§ 63.6(i)	Extension of compliance	Yes. Note: Facilities may also request extensions of compliance for the installation of combined heat and power,

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
		waste heat recovery, or gas pipeline or fuel feeding infrastructure as a means of complying with this subpart.
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential exemption.	Yes.
§ 63.7(a), (b), (c), and (d)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at § 63.7520(a) to (c).
§ 63.7(e)(2)-(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.8(a) and (b)	Applicability and Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions and CMS operation	No. See § 63.7500(a)(3).
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans for CMS	No.
§ 63.8(c)(2) to (c)(9)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(1) and (2)	Monitoring Requirements, Quality Control Program	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(3)	Written procedures for CMS	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans are not required.
§ 63.8(e)	Performance evaluation of a CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method.	Yes.
§ 63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.
§ 63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
	occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. See § 63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and § 63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Actions taken to minimize emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv)	Other CMS requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations	No.
§ 63.10(c)(1) to (9)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(10) and (11)	Recording nature and cause of malfunctions, and corrective actions	No. See § 63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and § 63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§ 63.10(c)(12) and (13)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(15)	Use of startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	No.
§ 63.10(d)(1) and (2)	General reporting requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results	No.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports under an extension of compliance	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No. See § 63.7550(c)(11) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements	Yes.
§ 63.11	Control Device	No.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
	Requirements	
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegation	Yes.
§ 63.13-63.16	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes.
§ 63.1(a)(5),(a)(7)-(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3)-(4), (d), 63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv), 63.8(a)(3), 63.9(b)(3), (h)(4), 63.10(c)(2)-(4), (c)(9).	Reserved	No.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at 78 FR 7205, Jan. 31, 2013]

Table 11 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins/Furans

TABLE 11 TO SUBPART DDDDD OF PART 63—TOXIC EQUIVALENCY FACTORS FOR DIOXINS/FURANS

Dioxin/furan congener	Toxic factor	equivalency
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1	
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1	
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1	
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1	
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01	
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.0003	
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1	
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.3	
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.03	
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1	
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1	
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1	
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01	
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01	
octachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.0003	

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 78 FR 7206, Jan. 31, 2013, Table 11 was added, effective Apr. 1, 2013. However Table 11 could not be added as a Table 11 is already in existence.

Table 12 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After June 4, 2010, and Before May 20, 2011

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. Mercury	3.5E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^a collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
2. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis	a. Particulate Matter	0.008 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.004 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
3. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis	a. Particulate Matter	0.0011 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0022 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
4. Units designed to burn pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO	90 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
5. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO	7 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
6. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO	30 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
7. Stokers designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	560 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.005 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
8. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	260 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.02 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
9. Suspension burners/Dutch Ovens designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	1,010 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
10. Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.003 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
11. Hybrid suspension/grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
		oxygen	
	b. Dioxins/Furans	0.2 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
12. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. Particulate Matter	0.002 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0032 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	3.0E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^a collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO	3 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	e. Dioxins/Furans	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
13. Units designed to burn liquid fuel located in non-continental States and territories	a. Particulate Matter	0.002 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0032 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.8E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
			sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^a collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO	51 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	e. Dioxins/Furans	0.002 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
14. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. Particulate Matter	0.0067 lb per MMBtu of heat input (30-day rolling average for units 250 MMBtu/hr or greater, 3-run average for units less than 250 MMBtu/hr)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
	b. Hydrogen Chloride	0.0017 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 60 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^a collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. CO	3 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	e. Dioxins/Furans	0.08 ng/dscm (TEQ) corrected to 7 percent oxygen	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

^a Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

[76 FR 15664, Mar. 21, 2011]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 78 FR 7208, Jan. 31, 2013, Table 12 was added, effective Apr. 1, 2013. However, Table 12 could not be added as a Table 12 is already in existence.

Table 13 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After December 23, 2011, and Before January 31, 2013

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	8.6E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
2. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.8E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
3. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.8E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
4. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
5. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
		30-day rolling average)	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
6. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (410 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
8. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
9. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	5.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
10. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	810 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen,	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
		10-day rolling average)	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
12. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
13. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	4.9E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
14. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (18 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
15. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ^a ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen; or (60 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 1-day block	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory	For the following pollutants	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration
		average).	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test; or (91 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-hour rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
17. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit and you are not required to conduct testing for CEMS or CPMS monitor certification, you can skip testing according to § 63.7515 if all of the other provision of § 63.7515 are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see § 63.14.

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

**Addendum to the Technical Support Document (ATSD) for a Part 70
Operating Permit (TITLE V)**

Source Background and Description
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Source Name:	Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. Ratts Generating Station
Source Location:	6825 Blackburn Road, Petersburg, IN 47567
County:	Pike
SIC Code:	4911
Operation Permit No.:	T 125-27055-00001
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	September 22, 2009
Significant Permit Modification No.:	125-30527-00001
Permit Reviewer:	Josiah Balogun

On November 13, 2013, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Indianapolis Star in Indianapolis, Indiana, stating that Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. Ratts Generating Station had applied for a Significant Permit to their Part 70 Operating Permit (TITLE V) to continue to operate their electric generating station. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a Title V permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed Title V 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 Title V permit should be issued as proposed.

On December 10, 2013, Angie Lee of Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. submitted comments on the proposed Title V Operating Permit. The comments are summarized in the subsequent pages, with IDEM corresponding responses.

No changes have been made to the TSD because the OAQ prefers that the Technical Support Document reflects the permit that was on public notice. Changes that occur after the public notice are documented in this Addendum to the Technical Support Document. This accomplishes the desired result, ensuring that these types of concerns are documented and part of the record regarding this permit decision.

The summary of the comments and IDEM, OAQ responses, including changes to the permit No. T125-27055-00001 (language deleted is shown in ~~strikeout~~ and language added is shown in **bold**) are as follows:

Comment 1: Hoosier is not sure why this equipment was deleted. The equipment is currently on site and has not changed and should remain in the permit.

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

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

(d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:

(5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, **which**

includes a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and a coal crusher, identified as F06c, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.

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

- (a) This stationary source includes the following specifically regulated insignificant activities as defined:
 - (29) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds as follows:
 - (A) Two (2) 10,000 gallon fuel oil tanks
 - (B) Two (2) coal feed systems, with nominal rate of 50.22 tons per hour each, consisting of two coal mills, two classifiers, four coal feeders, each, identified as coal feed system(s) # Unit 1 and # Unit 2, with particulate matter controlled by total enclosure.

Response 1: The deleted emission unit has been restored back to the permit and all other typos have been corrected in the permit as stated above.

Comment 2: A new language has been added to the Consent Decree in order to be consistent with the Paragraph of the Consent Decree.

C.17 Consent Decree – Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

Pursuant to Paragraphs 169 through 177 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall have the following Affirmative Defenses:

- (g) The Permittee shall provide notice to **the United State and** the State of Indiana in writing of the Permittee's intent to assert an affirmative defense for malfunction, startup, or shutdown under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this condition, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than twenty-one (21) Days following the date of the malfunction, startup, or shutdown. This notice shall be submitted to EPA and the State pursuant to the provisions of Section XIX (Notices) of the Consent Decree. The notice shall contain:

Response 2: The typo has been corrected in the permit accordingly.

Comment 3: The Permittee" should replace "Hoosier" in order to be consistent with the other language in the permit.

C.18 Consent Decree – Force Majeure

Pursuant to Paragraphs 178 through 186 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the following Force Majeure provisions shall apply:

- (h) The Parties agree that, depending upon the circumstances related to an event and ~~Hoosier's~~ **the Permittee's** response to such circumstances, the kinds of events listed below are among those that could qualify as Force Majeure Events within the meaning of this Section: construction, labor, or equipment delays; malfunction of a Unit or emission control device; unanticipated coal supply or pollution control reagent delivery interruptions; acts of God; acts of war or terrorism; and orders by a government official, government agency, other regulatory authority, or a regional transmission organization, acting under and authorized by applicable law, that directs ~~Hoosier~~ **the Permittee** to supply electricity in response to a system-wide (state-wide or regional) emergency.

Depending upon the circumstances and ~~Hoosier's~~ **the Permittee's** response to such circumstances, failure of a permitting authority to issue a necessary permit in a timely fashion may constitute a Force Majeure Event where the failure of the permitting authority to act is beyond the control of ~~Hoosier~~ **the Permittee** and ~~Hoosier~~ **the Permittee** has taken all steps available to it to obtain the necessary permit, including, but not limited to: submitting a complete permit application; responding to requests for additional information by the permitting authority in a timely fashion; and accepting lawful permit terms and conditions after expeditiously exhausting any legal rights to appeal terms and conditions imposed by the permitting authority.

Response 3: The typo has been corrected accordingly in the permit.

Comment 4: The “s” should be deleted in order to be consistent with what is listed in 326 IAC 6-2-3.

D.1.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 shall not exceed 0.35 lb/mmBtu.

Response 4: The typo has been corrected accordingly in the permit.

Comment 5: This language should be changed in order to be consistent with the “Continuously Operate” definition listed in Hoosier’s Consent Decree. Unit” should be capitalized because “Unit” is a defined term in the Consent Decree.

D.1.4 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 NOx Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

(a) Pursuant to Paragraph 66 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than June 1, 2012 and continuing through December 30, 2014, the Permittee shall ~~Continually~~ **Continuously** Operate the SNCRs at Ratts Unit 1 and 2 so that each ~~unit~~ **Unit** achieves and maintains a 30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate of no greater than 0.250 lb/MMBtu.

(b) Pursuant to Paragraph 67 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 31, 2014, and continuing thereafter, the Permittee shall ~~Continually~~ **Continuously** Operate the SNCRs at Ratts Unit 1 and 2 so that each ~~unit~~ **Unit** achieves and maintains a 30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate of no greater than 0.230 lb/MMBtu.

Response 5: The typos have been corrected accordingly in the permit.

Comment 6: The paragraphs should be (d) and (e).

D.1.5 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 SO₂ Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

(c) Pursuant to Paragraph 86 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2014 and continuing through either December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2016, pursuant to paragraphs (fd) and (ge) of this condition, SO₂ emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2,

collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 10,000 tons.

Response 6: The typos have been corrected accordingly in the permit.

Comment 7: "Weighted" should be added in order to be consistent with D.1.18 (Record Keeping Requirements).

D.1.8 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2(a)(1)] [40 CFR 64]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 shall not exceed 6.0 pounds per million Btu (lbs/mmBtu) based on a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average.

Response 7: The "Weighted" has been added to Condition D.1.8 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Comment 8: This language needs to be deleted because the Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) Systems at Ratts do not have catalyst beds.

D.1.13 Maintenance of Continuous Emission Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

(c) ~~Whenever a NO_x CEMS is down for more than twenty-four (24) hours, the Permittee shall monitor the catalyst bed inlet temperature used in conjunction with the Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 with a continuous temperature monitoring system no less often than once per four (4) hours. When for any one reading, the catalyst bed inlet temperature is below the minimum temperature, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The minimum temperature for this catalyst bed inlet is 400 °F, unless a new minimum temperature is determined during the most recent valid compliant stack test. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A temperature reading that is below the minimum temperature is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.~~

Whenever a NO_x CEMS is down for more than twenty-four (24) hours, the Permittee shall monitor the Selective Non Catalytic Reduction system urea flow used in conjunction with Boiler 1 and Boiler 2, no less often than once per four (4) hours. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.

(eg) Pursuant to Paragraph 100 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate or a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures of 40 CFR Part 75, except that: (1) SO₂ emissions data need not be bias adjusted; (2) for any CEMS with a span less than 100 parts per million ("ppm"), the calibration drift and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 4.3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall apply in lieu of the specifications in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, (3) for any CEMS with a span less than or equal to 30 ppm the exemption from the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check will not apply and either the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check or the cylinder gas audit described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall be performed on a quarterly basis; and (4) for any Unit controlled by FGD, an annual relative accuracy test audit shall meet, at a minimum, a relative accuracy of less than 20% or an accuracy of less than 0.015 lb/MMBtu (expressed as the difference between the monitor mean and reference value mean)

- (fh) Pursuant to Paragraph 101 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with the System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation and the Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation at Ratts, the Permittee Shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 75.

Response 8: The CEMs language has been revised in the permit accordingly.

Comment 9: This should be listed as Condition D.1.8, which refers to the SO₂ emission limitations.

D.1.18 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.8, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3) shall be sufficient to demonstrate compliance using a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO₂ limit established in Condition D.1. 8.
 - (1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance demonstration period;
 - (2) Sulfur content and heat content as necessary to demonstrate compliance with Condition ~~D.1.8 D.1.13~~; and
 - (3) Sulfur dioxide emission rates.

Response 9: The typo has been corrected in the permit accordingly.

Comment 10: This condition should be listed as Condition D.1.19. The Consent Decree System-Wide Annual Tonnage Limitation is demonstrated annually and is not a quarterly compliance requirement. The permit provides for annual reporting, therefore IDEM has a measure for ensuring compliance with this limitation. Since this quarterly reporting requirement is inconsistent with determining compliance with an annual Consent Decree limitation and the Consent Decree does not require quarterly reporting, it should be deleted.

D.1.19 ~~6~~ Reporting Requirements

- ~~(c) A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.6 and D.1.7 shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.~~
- (dc) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5-7(5), reporting of continuous monitoring system (COM) instrument downtime, except for zero (0) and span checks, which shall be reported separately, shall include the following:
 - (1) Date of downtime.
 - (2) Time of commencement.
 - (3) Duration of each downtime.
 - (4) Reasons for each downtime.

- (5) Nature of system repairs and adjustments.
- (ed) The reports submitted by the Permittee for (a) through (c) above require the certification by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).
- (e) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

Response 10: The reporting requirements for the system wide limits have been deleted from the permit and the typos have been corrected in the permit accordingly.

Comment 11: This cite has been edited to reflect what is in the regulation.

D.2.0 Limited Use Boiler [40 CFR Part 63.7500(c) and 63.7575 757, Subpart DDDDD]

Response 11: The typo in the citation has been corrected in the permit accordingly.

Comments 12: Hoosier is not sure why this equipment was deleted. The equipment is currently on site and has not changed and should remain in the permit. The "s" should be deleted in order to be consistent with what is listed in 326 IAC 6-3-2.

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:

 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, **which includes a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and a coal crusher, identified as F06c**, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.*****

(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 Particulate Emissions Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the allowable PM emission rate from the truck unloading station shall not exceed 71 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 600 tons per hour.

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:

 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970,

with a conveyor with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, **which includes a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and a coal crusher, identified as F06c**, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.

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

Response 12: The deleted emission unit has been restored back to the permit and all other typos have been corrected in the permit as stated above.

Comment 13: The cites have been edited to reflect what is applicable to the auxiliary boiler.

SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3.

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

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 63]

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [326 IAC 20-95] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Beginning January 31, 2016, the Permittee which has industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, as follows: The full text of Subpart DDDDD may be found in Attachment C to this permit.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.7480
- (2) 40 CFR 63.7485
- (3) 40 CFR 63.7490
- (4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b), (d)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.7499(o)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), (ec)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.7501
- (8) 40 CFR 63.7505(a)
- ~~(9) 40 CFR 63.7510~~
- (910) 40 CFR 63.7515(d)
- (110) 40 CFR 63.7540
- (121) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (h)
- (132) 40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), (c), (h)(3)
- (143) 40 CFR 63.7555(a)
- (154) 40 CFR 63.7560
- (165) 40 CFR 63.7565
- (178) 40 CFR 63.7570
- (187) 40 CFR 63.7575
- (198) Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
- (2019) Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

Response 13: The applicable requirements under 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD has been revised in the permit accordingly.

Comment 14: The Consent Decree System-Wide Annual Tonnage Limitation is demonstrated annually and is not a quarterly compliance requirement. The permit provides for annual reporting, therefore IDEM has a measure for ensuring compliance with this limitation. Since this quarterly reporting requirement is inconsistent with determining compliance with an annual Consent Decree limitation and the Consent Decree does not require quarterly reporting, it should be deleted.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: _____ Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. – Ratts Generating Station

Source Address: _____ 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567 _____

Part 70 Permit No.: _____ T125-27055-00001 _____

Facility: _____ Beginning in calendar year 2013, and continuing through calendar year 2014, _____
 _____ System-Wide Annual Limit _____

Parameter: _____ NOx _____

Limit: _____ Limited to 5,395 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period _____

QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

_____ Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: _____ Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. – Ratts Generating Station
 Source Address: _____ 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
 Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
 Facility: _____ Beginning in calendar year 2015, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, _____
 _____ System-Wide Annual Limit
 Parameter: _____ NOx
 Limit: _____ Limited to 4,800 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

_____ QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

_____ Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: _____ Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. – Ratts Generating Station
 Source Address: _____ 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
 Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
 Facility: _____ In calendar year 2013, System-Wide Annual Limit
 Parameter: _____ SO₂
 Limit: _____ Limited to 27,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

_____ QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

— Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: _____ Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station

Source Address: _____ 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001

Facility: _____ In calendar year 2014, System-Wide Annual Limit _____

Parameter: _____ SO₂ _____

Limit: _____ Limited to 26,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

_____ QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

Month 3			
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No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

— Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: _____ Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. – Ratts Generating Station

Source Address: _____ 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001

Facility: _____ In calendar year 2015, and continuing through 2016 if the Permittee elects to _____
 Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, System-Wide Annual Limit

Parameter: _____ SO₂

Limit: _____ Limited to 19,889 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

_____ QUARTER : _____ YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

— Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
 Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. – Ratts Generating Station
 Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
 Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
 Facility: If the Permittee does not elect to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units (i.e.,
the Permittee elects to operate both Ratts Units as coal-fired units pursuant to
Paragraph 87 of the Consent Decree), in calendar year 2016 and continuing each
year thereafter, System-Wide Annual Limit.
 Parameter: SO₂
 Limit: Limited to 18,750 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

 QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. – Ratts Generating Station
 Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Part 70 Permit No.: ~~T125-27055-00001~~

Facility: ~~_____ If the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, then
 _____ beginning in calendar year 2017, and continuing each year thereafter, the Hoosier
 _____ System and the Repowered Ratts Unit, System-Wide Annual Limit _____~~

Parameter: ~~SO₂~~

Limit: ~~Limited to 15,500 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period~~

 QUARTER : _____ YEAR: _____

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

____ Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Response 14: The reporting requirements for the system wide limits have been deleted from the permit. and the typos have been corrected in the permit accordingly.

**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality**

**Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Part 70 Significant Permit
Modification**

Source Description and Location

Source Name:	Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Location:	6825 Blackburn Road, Petersburg, IN 47567
County:	Pike
SIC Code:	4911
Operation Permit No.:	T 125-27055-00001
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	September 22, 2009
Significant Permit Modification No.:	125-30527-00001
Permit Reviewer:	Josiah Balogun

Existing Approvals

The source was issued Part 70 Operating Permit No. 125-27055-00001 on September 22, 2009. The source has since received the following approvals:

- (a) Administrative Amendment No. 125-28709-00001 issued on December 8, 2009;
- (b) Acid Rain No. 125-28810-00001 issued on March 22, 2010;
- (c) Acid Rain Administrative Amendment No. 125-29742-00001 issued on September 30, 2010;
- (d) Administrative Amendment No. 125-29523-00001 issued on October 1, 2010;
- (e) Significant Permit Modification No. 125-29932-00001 issued on May 2, 2011;
- (f) Temporary Operation No. 125-31131-00001 issued on December 1, 2011; and
- (g) Administrative Amendment No. 125-31904-00001 issued on June 6, 2012.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Pike County.

Pollutant	Designation
SO ₂	Better than national standards.
CO	Unclassifiable or attainment effective November 15, 1990.
O ₃	Unclassifiable or attainment effective June 15, 2004, for the 8-hour ozone standard. ¹
PM ₁₀	Unclassifiable effective November 15, 1990.
NO ₂	Cannot be classified or better than national standards.
Pb	Not designated.

¹Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 18, 2000, for the 1-hour ozone standard which was revoked effective June 15, 2005. Unclassifiable or attainment effective October 27, 2011, for the Washington Twp for PM_{2.5}. The remainder of Pike County is unclassifiable or attainment effective April 5, 2005, for PM_{2.5}.

- (a) **Ozone Standards**
 Volatile organic compounds (VOC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the purposes of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to ozone. Pike County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone. Therefore, VOC and NOx emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.
- (b) **PM_{2.5}**
 Pike County has been classified as attainment for PM_{2.5}. On May 8, 2008 U.S. EPA promulgated the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for PM_{2.5} emissions. These rules became effective on July 15, 2008. On May 4, 2011 the air pollution control board issued an emergency rule establishing the direct PM_{2.5} significant level at ten (10) tons per year. This rule became effective, June 28, 2011. Therefore, direct PM_{2.5}, NOx and SO₂ emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2. See the State Rule Applicability – Entire Source section.
- (c) **Other Criteria Pollutants**
 Pike County has been classified as attainment or unclassifiable in Indiana for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, these emissions were reviewed pursuant to the requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), 326 IAC 2-2.

Fugitive Emissions

Since this source is classified as a power plant, it is considered one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2, 326 IAC 2-3, or 326 IAC 2-7. Therefore, fugitive emissions are counted toward the determination of PSD, Emission Offset, and Part 70 Permit applicability.

Source Status

The table below summarizes the potential to emit of the entire source, prior to the proposed modification, after consideration of all enforceable limits established in the effective permits:

Pollutant	Emissions (ton/yr)
PM	> 100
PM ₁₀	> 100
PM _{2.5}	> 100
SO ₂	> 100
VOC	< 100
CO	> 100
NO _x	> 100
GHGs as CO ₂ e	> 100,000
HAPs	
Single HAPs	> 10
Total HAP	> 25

- (a) This existing source is a major stationary source, under PSD (326 IAC 2-2), because a regulated pollutant is emitted at a rate of 100 tons per year or more, emissions of GHGs are equal to or greater than one hundred thousand (100,000) tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) per year and it is one of the twenty-eight (28) listed source categories, as specified in 326 IAC 2-2-1(ff)(1).

- (b) These emissions are based upon Significant Permit Modification No 125-29932-00001, issued on May 2, 2011.
- (c) This existing source is a major source of HAPs, as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, because HAP emissions are greater than ten (10) tons per year for a single HAP and greater than twenty-five (25) tons per year for a combination of HAPs. Therefore, this source is a major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Description of Proposed Modification

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application, submitted by Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. - Ratts Generating Station on May 10, 2011, relating to the incorporation of Hoosier's Federal Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB), entered on November 4, 2010, for Ratts Generating Station, Petersburg, Indiana.

Enforcement Issues

There are no pending enforcement actions.

Permit Level Determination – Part 70

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as “the maximum capacity of a stationary source or emission unit to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA, IDEM, or the appropriate local air pollution control agency.”

There is no physical modification or change in the method of operation associated with the emission units, therefore, this modification is not subject to the source modification requirements under 326 IAC 2-7-10.5. The changes will be incorporated into the permit as a Significant Permit Modification under 326 IAC 2-7-12(d)(1), because the modification requires more control and requires the minimization of SO₂ emission limits that are required to be achieved by specific dates.

Permit Level Determination – PSD

This modification to an existing major stationary source is not major; because, there is no increase in the potential to emit of any emission unit. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2, the PSD requirements do not apply to this modification.

Federal Rule Applicability Determination

- (a) There are no New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)(326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR Part 60) applicable to this proposed modification.
- (b) **40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters:**

The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and process Heaters, 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, was initially promulgated on September 13, 2004. On June 19, 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated and remanded the standards. New rule amendments were promulgated on March 21, 2011 (76 FR 15608). On May 18, 2011, the EPA issued a delay of the effective dates for Subpart DDDDD until the proceedings for judicial review of the rules were completed or the EPA completed its

reconsideration of the rule, whichever was earlier (76 FR 28662). On January 9, 2012, the US District Court for the District of Columbia issued an order (*Sierra Club vs. U.S. EPA*, No. 11-1278) to vacate and remand the Delay Notice issued on May 18, 2011. Therefore, the provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, as issued on March 21, 2011 are effective and shall be included in the permit as applicable.

The distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, 40 CFR 63.7485, Subpart DDDDD. The unit subject to this rule include the following:

- (1) One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3. [40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD]

These emission units are subject to the following portions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD:

- (1) 40 CFR 63.7480
- (2) 40 CFR 63.7485
- (3) 40 CFR 63.7490
- (4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b), (d)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.7499(o)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), (e)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.7501
- (8) 40 CFR 63.7505(a)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.7510
- (10) 40 CFR 63.7515(d)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.7540
- (12) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (h)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), (c), (h)(3)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.7555(a)
- (15) 40 CFR 63.7560
- (16) 40 CFR 63.7565
- (17) 40 CFR 63.7570
- (18) 40 CFR 63.7575
- (19) Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
- (20) Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

The provisions of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 20-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.

- (c) There are no more National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (326 IAC 14, 326 IAC 20 and 40 CFR Part 63) applicable to this proposed modification.

State Rule Applicability Determination

There are no changes to State Rule Applicability as a result of this modification.

Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with all applicable state and federal rules on a continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions; however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a continuous demonstration. When this occurs, IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, Compliance Determination Requirements are included in the permit. The Compliance Determination

Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action.

If the Compliance Determination Requirements are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also in Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The Compliance Determination and Monitoring Requirements applicable to this Consent Decree are already included in the permit.

Proposed Changes

The changes listed below have been made to Part 70 Operating Permit No. 125-27055-00001. Deleted language appears as ~~strike throughs~~ and new language appears in **bold**:

Change 1: The definitions for the Consent Decree have been added to Condition B.1 - Definitions of the permit.

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. **Definitions pertaining to the Consent Decree entered in Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, which are listed below, shall exclusively govern the permit conditions incorporating Consent Decree provisions.**

- (a) **A "1-Hour Average NOx Emission Rate" for a gas-fired, electric generating unit shall be expressed as the average concentration in parts per million (ppm) by dry volume, corrected to 15% O₂, as averaged over one (1) hour. In determining the 1-Hour Average NOx Emission Rate, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 60 to calculate emissions for each 15 minute interval within each clock hour, except as provided in this definition. Compliance with the 1-Hour Average NOx Emission Rate shall be demonstrated by averaging all 15-minute CEMS interval readings within a clock hour, except that any 15-minute CEMS interval that contains any part of a startup or shutdown shall not be included in the calculation of that 1-hour average. A minimum of two 15-minute CEMS interval readings within a clock hour, not including startup or shutdown intervals, is required to determine compliance with the 1-Hour Average NOx Emission Rate. All emissions recorded by CEMS shall be reported in 1-hour averages.**
- (b) **A "30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate" for a Unit shall be expressed in lb/mmBTU and calculated in accordance with the following procedure: first, sum the total pounds of NOx emitted from the Unit during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; second, sum the total heat input to the Unit in mmBTU during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; and third, divide the total number of pounds of NOx emitted during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days by the total heat input during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days. A new 30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate shall be calculated for each new Unit Operating Day. Each 30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate shall include all emissions that occur during all periods within any Unit Operating Day, including emissions from startup,**

shutdown, and malfunction.

- (c) **A “30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate” for a Unit shall be expressed in lb/mmBTU and calculated in accordance with the following procedure: first, sum the total pounds of SO₂ emitted from the Unit during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; second, sum the total heat input to the Unit in mmBTU during the current Unit Operating Day and the previous twenty-nine (29) Unit Operating Days; and third, divide the total number of pounds of SO₂ emitted during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days by the total heat input during the thirty (30) Unit Operating Days. A new 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate shall be calculated for each new Unit Operating Day. Each 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate shall include all emissions that occur during all periods within any Unit Operating Day, including emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction.**
- (d) **“Available” means, with regard to the coal necessary to achieve and maintain a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 2.00 lb/mmBTU as specified in Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree, such coal that: (1) is available for sale to the Permittee in a sufficient quantity to enable the Permittee to meet the emissions limitation in Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree; (2) is located at mines within 100 miles of Ratts; (3) has a low enough sulfur content to enable the Permittee to meet the emissions limitation in Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree; (4) meets the Ratts coal quality specifications for ash fusion, BTU content, moisture, ash content, grindability, percent fines, volatile matter, fixed carbon, and other environmental requirements; (5) is able to be transported to Ratts; and (6) is available at a cost which is no more than 20 percent higher than the delivered price per ton for the calendar year for 11,500 BTU/lb, 2.5 lb/ SO₂ coal transported out of the Illinois Basin by rail, as published in Platts Coal Outlook under the Weekly Price Survey for the relevant week.**
- (e) **“Baghouse” means a full stream (fabric filter) particulate emissions control device.**
- (f) **“Biomass” means any organic matter that is available on a renewable basis from non-federal land, including: renewable plant material; waste material, including crop residue; other vegetative waste material, including wood waste and wood residues; animal waste and byproducts; construction, food, and yard waste; and residues and byproducts from wood pulp or paper products facilities. Biomass is “available on a renewable basis” if it originates from forests that remain forests, or from croplands and/or grasslands that remain croplands and/or grasslands or revert to forests. Biomass “residues and byproducts from wood pulp or paper products facilities” includes byproducts, residues, and waste streams from agriculture, forestry, and related industries.**
- (g) **“CEMS” or “Continuous Emission Monitoring System” means, for obligations involving the monitoring of NO_x and SO₂ emissions under the Consent Decree, the devices defined in 40 C.F.R. § 72.2, the inlet SO₂ lb/mmBTU monitors, and the computer system for recording, calculating, and storing data and equations required by the Consent Decree.**
- (h) **“Clean Air Act” or “Act” means the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q, and its implementing regulations.**
- (i) **“Consent Decree” means the November 4, 2010 Consent Decree and the Appendices thereto, which are incorporated into the Consent Decree.**
- (j) **“Continuously Operate” or “Continuous Operation” means that when an SCR, SNCR, FGD, RI, ESP, Baghouse (if applicable), or Low NO_x Burner Combustion**

System is used at a Unit, except as otherwise provided by Section XV (Force Majeure) of the Consent Decree, it shall be operated at all times such Unit is in operation, consistent with the technological limitations, manufacturers' specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices for such equipment and the Unit so as to minimize emissions to the greatest extent practicable.

- (k) “Day” means calendar day unless otherwise specified in the Consent Decree.**
- (l) “Electrostatic Precipitator” or “ESP” means a device for removing particulate matter from combustion gases by imparting an electric charge to the particles and then attracting them to a metal plate or screen of opposite charge before the combustion gases are exhausted to the atmosphere.**
- (m) “Emission Rate” for a given pollutant means the number of pounds of that pollutant emitted per million British thermal units of heat input (lb/mmBTU), measured in accordance with the Consent Decree.**
- (n) “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.**
- (o) “Fossil Fuel” means any hydrocarbon fuel, including coal, petroleum coke, petroleum oil, or natural gas.**
- (p) “Hoosier System” means the Merom and Ratts facilities as defined in the Consent Decree.**
- (q) “IDEM” means the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.**
- (r) “Indiana SIP” means the Indiana State Implementation Plan, and any amendments thereto, as approved by EPA pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7410.**
- (s) “Merom” means the Permittee’s Merom Generating Station consisting of two dry-bottom turbo-fired boilers designated as Unit 1 (547 Gross MW) and Unit 2 (547 Gross MW) and related equipment, which is located in Sullivan County, Indiana.**
- (t) “NO_x” means oxides of nitrogen, measured in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree.**
- (u) “NO_x Allowance” means an authorization to emit a specified amount of NO_x that is allocated or issued under an emissions trading or marketable permit program of any kind that has been established under the Clean Air Act or a state implementation plan.**
- (v) “PM” means total filterable particulate matter, measured in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree.**
- (w) “PM Emission Rate” means the number of pounds of PM emitted per million BTU of heat input (lb/mmBTU), as measured in annual stack tests in accordance with Paragraph 123 of the Consent Decree.**
- (x) “Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation” at Ratts means the sum of the tons of SO₂ emitted from Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 in the most recent complete month and the previous eleven (11) months. A new Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation shall be calculated for each new complete month in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree. Each Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation shall include all emissions that occur during all periods of operation, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.**

- (y) **“Ratts”** means the Permittee’s Ratts Generating Station consisting of two dry-bottom wall-fired boilers designated as Unit 1 (132 MW) and Unit 2 (132 MW) and related equipment, which is located in Pike County, Indiana.
- (z) **“Repower or Repowered”** means that a Unit is either Repowered to Biomass or Repowered to Natural Gas within the meaning of the Consent Decree.
- (aa) **“Repowered to Biomass”** means, for purposes of the Consent Decree, a Unit at Ratts that is repowered to exclusively combust Biomass and that shall achieve and maintain the following emissions limitations: A 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate of no greater than 0.100 lb/mmBTU; a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 0.100 lb/mmBTU; and a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.015 lb/mmBTU.
- (bb) **“Repowered to Natural Gas”** means the modification of a Unit, or removal and replacement of Unit components, such that the modified or replaced Unit generates electricity solely through the combustion of natural gas rather than coal and without the use of combustion turbine technology, where such natural gas contains no more than 0.5 grains of sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet of natural gas, and the Unit at a minimum achieves and maintains a 1-Hour Average NO_x Emission Rate of no greater than 4.5 ppm.
- (cc) **“Retire”** means that the Permittee shall permanently shutdown and cease to operate the Unit such that the Unit cannot legally burn any fuel nor produce any steam for electricity production and that the Permittee shall comply with applicable state and federal requirements for permanently retiring a coal-fired electric generating unit, including removing the Unit from Indiana’s air emissions inventory, and amending all applicable permits so as to reflect the permanent shutdown status of such Unit.
- (dd) **“SNCR” or “Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction”** means a pollution control device for the reduction of NO_x emissions through the use of selective non-catalytic reduction technology that utilizes ammonia or urea injection into the boiler.
- (ee) **“SO₂”** means sulfur dioxide, measured in accordance with the provisions of the Consent Decree.
- (ff) **“SO₂ Allowance”** means an authorization or credit to emit a specified amount of SO₂ that is allocated or issued under an emissions trading or marketable permit program of any kind that has been established under the Clean Air Act or the Indiana SIP.
- (gg) **“State”** means the State of Indiana.
- (hh) **“Surrender” or “Surrender of Allowances”** means, for purposes of SO₂ or NO_x Allowances, permanently surrendering allowances from the accounts administered by EPA and Indiana for all Units in the Hoosier System, so that such allowances can never be used thereafter to meet any compliance requirements under the Clean Air Act, a state implementation plan, or the Consent Decree.
- (ii) **“System-Wide Annual NO_x Tonnage Limitation”** means the limitations, as specified in the Consent Decree, on the number of tons of NO_x that may be emitted from Merom Unit 1 and Unit 2 and Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, during the relevant calendar year (i.e., January 1 through December 31), and shall include all emissions of NO_x during all periods of operations, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

- (jj) **“System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation” means the limitations, as specified in the Consent Decree, on the number of tons of SO₂ that may be emitted from Merom Unit 1 and Unit 2 and Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, during the relevant calendar year (i.e., January 1 through December 31), and shall include all emissions of SO₂ during all periods of operations, including startup, shutdown, and malfunction.**
- (kk) **“Unit” means collectively, the coal pulverizer, stationary equipment that feeds coal to the boiler, the boiler that produces steam for the steam turbine, the steam turbine, the generator, the equipment necessary to operate the generator, steam turbine, and boiler, and all ancillary equipment, including pollution control equipment and systems necessary for production of electricity. An electric steam generating station may comprise one or more Units.**
- (ll) **“Unit Operating Day” means, for Merom Unit 1, any Day on which Merom Unit 1 fires Fossil Fuel, and, for Merom Unit 2, any Day on which Merom Unit 2 fires Fossil Fuel, and for Ratts Unit 1, any Day on which Ratts Unit 1 fires Fossil Fuel, and, for Ratts Unit 2, any Day on which Ratts Unit 2 fires Fossil Fuel.**

Change 2: The Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions and the Force Majeure provisions of the Consent Decree have been added to the permit accordingly.

C.17 Consent Decree – Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

Pursuant to Paragraphs 169 through 177 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall have the following Affirmative Defenses:

- (a) **If any of the Units at Merom or Ratts exceed an applicable 30-Day Rolling Average Emission Rate for NO_x or SO₂, or 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency set forth in the Consent Decree due to malfunction, the Permittee, bearing the burden of proof, has an affirmative defense to stipulated penalties under the Consent Decree, if the Permittee has complied with the reporting requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g) of this condition and has demonstrated all of the following:**
 - (1) **the excess emissions were caused by a sudden, unavoidable breakdown of technology, beyond the Permittee’s control;**
 - (2) **the excess emissions (i) did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for, and (ii) could not have been avoided by better operation and maintenance practices;**
 - (3) **to the maximum extent practicable, the air pollution control equipment and processes were maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;**
 - (4) **repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the Permittee knew or should have known that an applicable 30-Day Rolling Average Emission Rate or 30-Day Rolling Average Removal Efficiency was being or would be exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime must have been utilized, to the extent practicable, to ensure that such repairs were made as expeditiously as practicable;**
 - (5) **the amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;**

- (6) all possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - (7) all emission monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all possible;
 - (8) the Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence;
 - (9) the excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and
 - (10) the Permittee properly and promptly notified EPA as required by the Consent Decree.
 - (b) To assert an affirmative defense for malfunction under paragraph (a) of this condition, the Permittee shall submit all data demonstrating the actual emissions for the Day the Malfunction occurs and the 29-Day period following the Day the Malfunction occurs. The Permittee may, if it elects, submit emissions data for the same 30-Day period but that excludes the excess emissions.
 - (c) If any of the Units at Merom or Ratts exceed an applicable 30-Day Rolling Average Emission Rate for NO_x or SO₂, or 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency set forth in the Consent Decree due to startup or shutdown, the Permittee, bearing the burden of proof, has an affirmative defense to stipulated penalties under the Consent Decree, if the Permittee has complied with the reporting requirements of paragraphs (f) and (g) of this condition and has demonstrated all of the following:
 - (1) the periods of excess emissions that occurred during startup and shutdown were short and infrequent and could not have been prevented through careful planning and design;
 - (2) the excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
 - (3) if the excess emissions were caused by a bypass (an intentional diversion of control equipment), then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (4) at all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;
 - (5) the frequency and duration of operation in startup or shutdown mode was minimized to the maximum extent practicable;
 - (6) all possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
 - (7) all emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all possible;
 - (8) the Permittee's actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence; and
 - (9) the Permittee properly and promptly notified EPA as required by the Consent Decree.

- (d) To assert an affirmative defense for startup or shutdown under paragraph (c) of this condition, the Permittee shall submit all data demonstrating the actual emissions for the Day the excess emissions from startup or shutdown occurs and the 29-Day period following the Day the excess emissions from startup or shutdown occurs. The Permittee may, if it elects, submit emissions data for the same 30-Day period but that excludes the excess emissions.**
- (e) If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to paragraph (a) of this condition.**
- (f) For an affirmative defense under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this condition, the Permittee, bearing the burden of proof, shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information under the reporting provisions of Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the Permittee’s control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.**
- (g) The Permittee shall provide notice to the State of Indiana in writing of the Permittee’s intent to assert an affirmative defense for malfunction, startup, or shutdown under paragraphs (a) and (c) of this condition, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than twenty-one (21) Days following the date of the malfunction, startup, or shutdown. This notice shall be submitted to EPA and the State pursuant to the provisions of Section XIX (Notices) of the Consent Decree. The notice shall contain:**

 - (1) The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;**
 - (2) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in lb/mmBTU or % Removal Efficiency and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;**
 - (3) The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;**
 - (4) The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;**
 - (5) The nature and cause of the excess emissions;**
 - (6) The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunction;**
 - (7) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; and**
 - (8) If applicable, a list of the steps taken to comply with permit conditions governing Unit operation during periods of startup, shutdown, and/or malfunction.**
- (h) A malfunction, startup, or shutdown shall not constitute a Force Majeure Event unless the malfunction, startup, or shutdown also meets the definition of a Force Majeure Event, as provided in Section XV (Force Majeure) of the Consent Decree.**
- (i) The affirmative defense provided in this condition is only an affirmative defense to stipulated penalties for violations of the Consent Decree, and not a defense to any civil or administrative action for injunctive relief.**

Pursuant to Paragraphs 178 through 186 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the following Force Majeure provisions shall apply:

- (a) For purposes of the Consent Decree, a “Force Majeure Event” shall mean an event that has been or will be caused by circumstances beyond the control of the Permittee, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the Permittee that delays compliance with any provision of the Consent Decree or otherwise causes a violation of any provision of the Consent Decree despite the Permittee’s best efforts to fulfill the obligation. “Best efforts to fulfill the obligation” include using the best efforts to anticipate any potential Force Majeure Event and to address the effects of any such event (a) as it is occurring and (b) after it has occurred, such that the delay and any adverse environmental effect of the delay or violation is minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- (b) **Notice of Force Majeure Events.** If any event occurs or has occurred that may delay compliance with or otherwise cause a violation of any obligation under the Consent Decree, as to which the Permittee intends to assert a claim of Force Majeure, the Permittee shall notify the United States and the State of Indiana in writing as soon as practicable, but in no event later than twenty-one (21) Days following the date the Permittee first knew, or by the exercise of due diligence should have known, that the event caused or may cause such delay or violation. In this notice, the Permittee shall reference Paragraph 179 of the Consent Decree and describe the anticipated length of time that the delay or violation may persist, the cause or causes of the delay or violation, all measures taken or to be taken by the Permittee to prevent or minimize the delay and any adverse environmental effect of the delay or violation, the schedule by which the Permittee proposes to implement those measures, and the Permittee’s rationale for attributing a delay or violation to a Force Majeure Event. The Permittee shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize such delays or violations. The Permittee shall be deemed to know of any circumstance which the Permittee, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the Permittee knew or should have known.
- (c) **Failure to Give Notice.** If the Permittee fails to comply with the notice requirements of Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree, the United States (after consultation with the State) may void the Permittee’s claim for Force Majeure as to the specific event for which the Permittee has failed to comply with such notice requirement.
- (d) **United States’ Response.** The United States shall notify the Permittee in writing regarding the Permittee’s claim of Force Majeure within twenty (20) business days of receipt of the notice provided under paragraph (b) of this condition. If the United States (after consultation with the State) agrees that a delay in performance has been or will be caused by a Force Majeure Event, the United States and the Permittee shall stipulate to an extension of deadline(s) for performance of the affected compliance requirement(s) by a period equal to the delay actually caused by the event. In such circumstances, an appropriate modification shall be made pursuant to Section XXIII (Modification) of the Consent Decree.
- (e) **Disagreement.** If the United States (after consultation with the State) does not accept the Permittee’s claim of Force Majeure, or if the United States and the Permittee cannot agree on the length of the delay actually caused by the Force Majeure Event, the matter shall be resolved in accordance with Section XVI (Dispute Resolution) of the Consent Decree.
- (f) **Burden of Proof.** In any dispute regarding Force Majeure, the Permittee shall bear the burden of proving that any delay in performance or any other violation of any

requirement of the Consent Decree was caused by or will be caused by a Force Majeure Event. The Permittee shall also bear the burden of proving that the Permittee gave the notice required by Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree and the burden of proving the anticipated duration and extent of any delay(s) attributable to a Force Majeure Event. An extension of one compliance date based on a particular event may, but will not necessarily, result in an extension of a subsequent compliance date.

- (g) **Events Excluded.** Unanticipated or increased costs or expenses associated with the performance of the Permittee's obligations under the Consent Decree shall not constitute a Force Majeure Event.
- (h) The Parties agree that, depending upon the circumstances related to an event and Hoosier's response to such circumstances, the kinds of events listed below are among those that could qualify as Force Majeure Events within the meaning of this Section: construction, labor, or equipment delays; malfunction of a Unit or emission control device; unanticipated coal supply or pollution control reagent delivery interruptions; acts of God; acts of war or terrorism; and orders by a government official, government agency, other regulatory authority, or a regional transmission organization, acting under and authorized by applicable law, that directs Hoosier to supply electricity in response to a system-wide (state-wide or regional) emergency. Depending upon the circumstances and Hoosier's response to such circumstances, failure of a permitting authority to issue a necessary permit in a timely fashion may constitute a Force Majeure Event where the failure of the permitting authority to act is beyond the control of Hoosier and Hoosier has taken all steps available to it to obtain the necessary permit, including, but not limited to: submitting a complete permit application; responding to requests for additional information by the permitting authority in a timely fashion; and accepting lawful permit terms and conditions after expeditiously exhausting any legal rights to appeal terms and conditions imposed by the permitting authority.
- (i) The United States of America on behalf of EPA, the State of Indiana, including the Indiana Attorney General and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and the Permittee agree that, depending upon the circumstances related to an event and the Permittee's response to such circumstances, the kinds of events listed below are among those that could qualify as Force Majeure Events within the meaning of this condition: construction, labor, or equipment delays; malfunction of a Unit or emission control device; unanticipated coal supply or pollution control reagent delivery interruptions; acts of God; acts of war or terrorism; and orders by a government official, government agency, other regulatory authority, or a regional transmission organization, acting under and authorized by applicable law, that directs the Permittee to supply electricity in response to a system-wide (state-wide or regional) emergency. Depending upon the circumstances and the Permittee's response to such circumstances, failure of a permitting authority to issue a necessary permit in a timely fashion may constitute a Force Majeure Event where the failure of the permitting authority to act is beyond the control of the Permittee and the Permittee has taken all steps available to it to obtain the necessary permit, including, but not limited to: submitting a complete permit application; responding to requests for additional information by the permitting authority in a timely fashion; and accepting lawful permit terms and conditions after expeditiously exhausting any legal rights to appeal terms and conditions imposed by the permitting authority.
- (j) As part of the resolution of any matter submitted to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana under Section XVI (Dispute Resolution) of the Consent Decree regarding a claim of Force Majeure, the United States and the Permittee by agreement, or the Court by order, may in appropriate circumstances

extend or modify the schedule for the completion of work under the Consent Decree to account for the delay in the work that occurred as a result of any delay agreed to by the United States or approved by the Court. The Permittee shall be liable for stipulated penalties pursuant to Section XIV (Stipulated Penalties) of the Consent Decree for its failure thereafter to complete the work in accordance with the extended or modified schedule (provided that the Permittee shall not be precluded from making a further claim of Force Majeure with regard to meeting any such extended or modified schedule.

Change 3: IDEM OAQ has incorporated Hoosier's Consent Decree (Civil Action No.: 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB), entered on November 4, 2010, for Ratts Generating Station, Petersburg, Indiana, into the permit as follows:

C.24 Consent Decree SO₂ Allowance Surrender Requirements:

Pursuant to Paragraphs 103 and 106 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall surrender SO₂ Allowances as follows:

- (a) For the purpose of this condition, the Consent Decree definitions in condition B.1 shall apply.**
- (b) Beginning in calendar year 2011, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, the Permittee shall Surrender all SO₂ Allowances allocated to Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 for that calendar year that the Permittee does not need in order to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for the Units. However, SO₂ Allowances allocated to Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 may be used by the Permittee to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for such Units.**
- (c) The Permittee shall Surrender, or transfer to a non-profit third party selected by the Permittee for Surrender, all SO₂ Allowances required to be Surrendered pursuant to paragraph (b) of this condition within forty-five (45) Days from the Permittee's receipt of the annual deduction report for Ratts or Merom, whichever is later.**
- (d) The Permittee shall not have complied with the SO₂ allowance surrender requirements of this paragraph until all third party recipient(s) have actually surrendered the transferred allowances to EPA.**
- (e) For all SO₂ allowances to be surrendered, the Permittee or the third party recipient(s) (as the case may be) shall first submit an SO₂ allowance transfer request to EPA's office of Air and Radiation's Clean Air Markets Division directing the transfer of such SO₂ allowances to the EPA Enforcement Surrender Account or to any other EPA account that EPA may direct in writing. As part of submitting these transfer requests, the Permittee or third party recipient(s) shall irrevocably authorize the transfer of these SO₂ allowances and identify - by name of account and any applicable serial or other identification numbers or station name - the source and location of the SO₂ allowances being surrender.**

C.25 Consent Decree NO_x Allowance Surrender Requirements:

Pursuant to Paragraphs 77 and 80 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee shall surrender NO_x Allowances as follows:

- (a) For the purpose of this condition, the Consent Decree definitions in Condition B.1 shall apply.
- (b) Beginning in calendar year 2011, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, the Permittee shall Surrender all NOx Allowances allocated to the Hoosier System for that calendar year that the Permittee does not need in order to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for the Hoosier System Units. However, NOx Allowances allocated to Hoosier System may be used by the Permittee to meet its own federal and/or state Clean Air Act regulatory requirements for such Units.
- (c) The Permittee shall Surrender, or transfer to a non-profit third party selected by the Permittee for Surrender, all NOx Allowances required to be Surrendered pursuant to paragraph (b) of this condition by March 1 of the immediately following calendar year.
- (d) The Permittee shall not have complied with the NOx allowance surrender requirements of this paragraph until all third party recipient(s) have actually surrendered the transferred allowances to EPA.
- (e) For all NOx allowances to be surrendered, the Permittee or the third party recipient(s) (as the case may be) shall first submit a NOx allowance transfer request to EPA's office of Air and Radiation's Clean Air Markets Division directing the transfer of such NOx allowances to the EPA Enforcement Surrender Account or to any other EPA account that EPA may direct in writing. As part of submitting these transfer requests, the Permittee or third party recipient(s) shall irrevocably authorize the transfer of these NOx allowances and identify - by name of account and any applicable serial or other identification numbers or station name - the source and location of the SO₂ allowances being surrendered.

SECTION D.1

**~~FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS~~
EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS**

Emissions Unit Description ~~Facility Description~~ [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 1, or alternately as Unit 1SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 1) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, to be installed in 2011.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV-1.
- (b) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 2, or alternately as Unit 2SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 2) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, installed in 2010.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with

an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV-2.

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

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

D.1.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating [326 IAC 6-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate emissions from Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 shall not exceed 0.35 lb/mmBtu. ~~This limitation was calculated using the following equation:~~

$$Pt = \frac{(C)(a)(h)}{76.5(Q^{0.75})(N^{0.25})}$$

Where : C = 50 m/m³
Q = total source capacity (mmBtu/hr)
 — 2340 mmBtu/hr
N = number of stacks (3)
a = 0.8
h = average stack height (feet) (300)
Pt = pounds of particulate matter emitted per
 — million Btu heat input (lb/mmBtu)

D.1.2 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 PM Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 121 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 31, 2014 and continuing thereafter, achieve and maintain at one Ratts Unit a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.030 lb/MMBtu; provided that, if the Permittee installs a Baghouse at such Ratts Unit, then by no later than December 31, 2014, achieve and maintain a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.015 lb/MMBtu.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 121 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee does not elect to Retire or Repower one Ratts Unit pursuant to Paragraph 87 of the Consent Decree, then for the other Ratts Unit, achieve and maintain a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.030 lb/MMBtu by no later than December 31, 2015 and continuing thereafter; provided that, if the Permittee installs a Baghouse at such Ratts Unit, then by no later than December 31, 2015, achieve and maintain a PM Emission Rate of no greater than 0.015 lb/MMBtu.

D.1.23 Opacity Exemption [326 IAC 5-1-3]

D.1.4 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 NOx Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 66 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than June 1, 2012 and continuing through December 30, 2014, the Permittee shall Continually Operate the SNCRs at Ratts Unit 1 and 2 so that each unit achieves and maintains a 30-Day Rolling Average NOx Emission Rate of no greater than 0.250 lb/MMBtu.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 67 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 31, 2014, and continuing thereafter, the Permittee shall Continually Operate the SNCRs at Ratts Unit 1 and 2 so that

each unit achieves and maintains a 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate of no greater than 0.230 lb/MMBtu.

D.1.5 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 SO₂ Emission Reduction and Control Requirements:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 83 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No.: 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2011, and continuing through December 31, 2013, SO₂ emissions from Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 14,000 tons.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 85 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, commencing on July 1, 2012 and continuing through September 30, 2012, and each July 1 through September 30 thereafter, provided that coal is Available, Unit 1 and Unit 2 each shall achieve and maintain a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 2.00 lb/MMBtu.

If coal is not Available, then during such time periods, the Permittee shall achieve and maintain a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate of no greater than 2.50 lb/MMBtu.
- (c) Pursuant to Paragraph 86 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2014 and continuing through either December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2016, pursuant to paragraphs (f) and (g) of this condition, SO₂ emissions from Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 10,000 tons.
- (d) Pursuant to Paragraph 88 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower Ratts Unit 1 and/or Unit 2, the Permittee shall Retire or Repower such Unit(s) by no later than January 1, 2017. If Hoosier Retires or Repowers only one of the Ratts Units and continues operation of the other Unit as a coal-fired Unit, then for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2017, and continuing thereafter, SO₂ emissions from Ratts shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 4,000 tons.
- (e) Pursuant to Paragraph 89 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee elects to continue to operate Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 as coal-fired Units, then for the twelve (12) month period commencing on January 1, 2016, and continuing thereafter, SO₂ emissions from Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2, collectively, shall not exceed a Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 6,750 tons.

D.1.6 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) System-Wide Annual NO_x Tonnage Limitation:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 72 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, beginning in calendar year 2013, and continuing through calendar year 2014, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual NO_x Tonnage Limitation of 5,395 tons.

- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 73 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, beginning in calendar year 2015, and continuing each calendar year thereafter, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual NO_x Tonnage Limitation of 4,800 tons.

D.1.7 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation:

- (a) Pursuant to Paragraph 95 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, in calendar year 2013, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 27,000 tons.
- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 96 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, in calendar year 2014, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 26,000 tons.
- (c) Pursuant to Paragraph 97 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, in calendar year 2015, and continuing through 2016 if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 19,889 tons.
- (d) Pursuant to Paragraph 98 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee does not elect to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units (i.e., the Permittee elects to operate both Ratts Units as coal-fired units pursuant to Paragraph 87 of the Consent Decree), in calendar year 2016 and continuing each year thereafter, the Hoosier System, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 18,750 tons.
- (e) Pursuant to Paragraph 99 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, then beginning in calendar year 2017, and continuing each year thereafter, the Hoosier System and the Repowered Ratts Unit, collectively, shall not exceed a System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation of 15,500 tons.

D.1.38 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) [326 IAC 7-1.1-2(a)(1)] [40 CFR 64]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations), the SO₂ emissions from Boiler 1 or Boiler 2 shall not exceed 6.0 pounds per million Btu (lbs/mmBtu) based on a thirty (30) day rolling **weighted** average.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.49 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1),(6)] [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

- (a) In order to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.1, the Permittee shall perform PM testing by ~~December 31, 2010 for Boiler 1 and by December 31, 2010 for~~ **Boiler 1 and** Boiler 2, utilizing methods as approved by the Commissioner. This test shall be repeated at least once every two (2) calendar years following this valid compliance demonstration. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures). Section C - Performance Testing contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the performance testing required by this condition.

- (b) Pursuant to Paragraph 122 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, commencing in 2010, and continuing annually thereafter, the Permittee shall conduct a stack test for PM pursuant to paragraph (c) of this condition at each Ratts Unit.

- (c) Pursuant to Paragraph 123 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, the Permittee must determine compliance with the PM Emission Rate established in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Condition D.1.2 using the applicable reference methods and procedures (filterable portion only) specified in its Clean Air Act permits and in the Indiana SIP. Each test shall consist of three separate runs performed under representative operating conditions not including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the volume of each run shall be 1.70 dry standard cubic meters (60 dry standard cubic feet). The Permittee shall calculate the PM Emission Rate from the stack test results in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8(f).

D.1.510 Operation of Electrostatic Precipitator [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)] [40 CFR 64]

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule or in this permit, the electrostatic precipitators shall be operated at all times that the boilers vented to the ESPs are in operation.

D.1.11 Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Optimization of Existing ESPs:

Pursuant to Paragraph 119 of the Consent Decree in *United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.*, Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, by no later than December 4, 2010, and continuing thereafter, except as required during correlation testing under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 11, and Quality Assurance Requirements under Appendix F, Procedure 2, as required by the Consent Decree the Permittee shall, at minimum, to the extent reasonably practicable:

- (a) Fully energize each section of the ESP for Unit 1 and Unit 2, and repair any failed ESP section at the next planned or unplanned Unit outage of sufficient length;
- (b) Operate automatic control system on each ESP to maximize PM collection efficiency;
- (c) Maintain power levels delivered to the ESPs, consistent with the manufacturers' specifications, the operational design of Unit 1 and Unit 2, and good engineering practices;
- (d) Inspect for and repair during the next planned or unplanned Unit outage of sufficient length any openings in ESP casings, ductwork, and expansion joints to minimize air leakage; and
- (e) Optimize the plate-cleaning and discharge-electrode-cleaning systems for the ESPs at Unit 1 and Unit 2 by varying the cycle time, cycle frequency, rapper-vibrator intensity, and number of strikes per cleaning event.

D.1.612 Maintenance of Continuous Opacity Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)] [40 CFR 64]

D.1.713 Maintenance of Continuous Emission Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)] [40 CFR 64]

To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.4 and D.1.5;

- (a) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all necessary continuous

- emission monitoring systems (CEMS) and related equipment for **NO_x and SO₂ emissions**.
- (b) In the event that a breakdown of a continuous emission monitoring system occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem.
 - (c) **Whenever a NO_x CEMS is down for more than twenty-four (24) hours, the Permittee shall monitor the catalyst bed inlet temperature used in conjunction with the Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 with a continuous temperature monitoring system no less often than once per four (4) hours. When for any one reading, the catalyst bed inlet temperature is below the minimum temperature, the Permittee shall take a reasonable response. The minimum temperature for this catalyst bed inlet is 400 °F, unless a new minimum temperature is determined during the most recent valid compliant stack test. Section C – Response to Excursions or Exceedances contains the Permittee’s obligation with regard to the reasonable response steps required by this condition. A temperature reading that is below the minimum temperature is not a deviation from this permit. Failure to take response steps shall be considered a deviation from this permit.**
 - (ed) Nothing in this condition shall excuse the Permittee from complying with the requirements to operate a continuous emission monitoring system pursuant to 326 IAC 3-5 and 40 CFR Part 75.
 - (e) **Pursuant to Paragraph 74 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with a 30-Day Rolling Average NO_x Emission Rate, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures of 40 CFR Part 75, except that: (1) NO_x emissions data need not be bias adjusted; (2) for any CEMS with a span less than 100 parts per million ("ppm"), the calibration drift and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 4.3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall apply in lieu of the specifications in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, (3) for any CEMS with a span less than or equal to 30 ppm the exemption from the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check will not apply and either the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check or the cylinder gas audit described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall be performed on a quarterly basis; and (4) for any Unit controlled by SCR, an annual relative accuracy test audit shall meet, at a minimum, a relative accuracy of less than 20% or an accuracy of less than 0.015 lb/MMBtu (expressed as the difference between the monitor mean and reference value mean)**
 - (f) **Pursuant to Paragraph 75 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with the System-Wide Annual NO_x Tonnage Limitation, the Permittee Shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 75.**
 - (e) **Pursuant to Paragraph 100 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Emission Rate or a 30-Day Rolling Average SO₂ Removal Efficiency, the Permittee shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures of 40 CFR Part 75, except that: (1) SO₂ emissions data need not be bias adjusted; (2) for any CEMS with a span less than 100 parts per million ("ppm"), the calibration drift and out-of-control criteria in Procedure 1, section 4.3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall apply in lieu of the specifications in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, (3) for any CEMS with a span less than or equal to 30 ppm the exemption from the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check will not apply and either the 40 CFR Part 75 linearity check or the cylinder gas audit described in Procedure 1, section 5.1.2 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F shall be performed on a quarterly basis; and (4) for any Unit controlled by FGD, an annual relative accuracy test audit shall meet, at a minimum, a relative accuracy of less than 20% or an accuracy of less than 0.015 lb/MMBtu (expressed as the difference between the monitor mean and reference value mean)**

- (f) Pursuant to Paragraph 101 of the Consent Decree, in order to determine compliance with the System-Wide Annual SO₂ Tonnage Limitation and the Plant-Wide 12-Month Rolling SO₂ Tonnage Limitation at Ratts, the Permittee Shall use CEMS in accordance with the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 75.

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

D.1.814 Opacity Readings [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]

D.1.915 Transformer-Rectifier (T-R) Sets [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [40 CFR 64]

D.1.160 SO₂ Monitoring System Downtime [326 IAC 2-7-6] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [40 CFR 64]

D.1.17 Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM): Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB) Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2:

Pursuant to Paragraph 124 of the Consent Decree in United States v. Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Case No. 1:10-CV-0935-LJM-TAB, entered on November 4, 2010, the requirements of Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) apply to Ratts Unit 1 and Unit 2 for PM emissions.

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

D.1.184 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) To document the compliance status with Condition D.1.83, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (3) below. Records maintained for (1) through (3) shall be sufficient to demonstrate compliance using a thirty (30) day rolling weighted average and shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the SO₂ limit established in Condition D.1. 83.
- (1) Calendar dates covered in the compliance demonstration period;
 - (2) Sulfur content and heat content as necessary to demonstrate compliance with Condition D.1.13 40; and
 - (3) Sulfur dioxide emission rates.
- (b) To document the compliance status with Section C - Opacity and Conditions ~~D.1.1, D.1.2, D.1. 3, D.1.4, D.1.147, and D.1.158, D.1.9 and D.1.10~~, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) through (4 3) below. Records shall be complete and sufficient to establish compliance with the limits established in Section C - Opacity and in Conditions ~~D.1.1, D.1.2 and D.1. 3.~~

-

D.1.192 Reporting Requirements

- (a) A quarterly report of opacity exceedances and a quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions ~~D.1.2, D.1. 3 and D.1.10~~ shall be submitted using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter.

- (b) A quarterly report of the thirty (30) day rolling average of CEMS, sulfur dioxide emission rate in pounds per million Btus and the CEMS heat input (lbs/MMBtus) shall be submitted of this permit, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter to document the compliance status with D.1.83. [326 IAC 7-2-1(c)(2)]

- (c) **A quarterly summary of the information to document the compliance status with Conditions D.1.6 and D.1.7 shall be submitted, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, not later than thirty (30) days following the end of each calendar quarter. The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34). Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.**

Other Changes

Upon further review IDEM, OAQ has made the following changes to the Title V permit T125-27055-00001. (deleted language appears as ~~strickout~~ and the new language **bolded**):

Change 1: The source has updated Condition A.1, A.2 and A.3 of the permit.

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

The Permittee owns and operates a stationary electric generating station (Ratts Generating Station).

Source Address: 6825 N. Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567

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

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

- (a) One (1) pulverized coal-fired dry bottom boiler, identified as Boiler 1, or alternately as Unit 1SG1, constructed in 1970, controlled with a Low NOx Burner and a Rotating Over-Fired Air (ROFA 1) system, rated at 1160 million Btu per hour energy input, used to generate up to 132 megawatts (gross) of electricity at the above location.

Particulate matter emissions are controlled by an electrostatic precipitator, equipped with a continuous opacity monitor. NOx emissions are controlled by a Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) System, ~~to be~~ installed in 2011.

Controlled boiler emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere through a 300 foot tall stack with an 11 foot exit diameter, identified as SV1.

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:
 - (1) One (1) 6 acre outdoor coal storage pile **area**, identified as F01, with a nominal storage capacity of 150,000 tons storage commencing prior to 1974, with particulate matter emissions uncontrolled, and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Two (2) receiving **conveyor** systems, where truck shipments of coal are discharged into one (1) of the following stations:

- (A) One (1) truck unloading station which feeds to two (2) underground hoppers, identified as F02, with a **conveyor with a** nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (B) One (1) truck unloading area, directly to dead storage piles, identified as F03, with a nominal unloading capacity of 875 tons per hour, which is utilized on an as needed basis with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (3) One (1) partial enclosed stock-out conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F04, with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and a dust suppression shoot and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (4) One (1) partial enclosed reclaim conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F05, ~~modified in 2014~~, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a **conveyor with a** nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, ~~modified in 2011 to include a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and coal crusher, identified as F06c~~, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (6) One (1) boiler building bunker area, identified as F07, constructed between 1966 and 1970, ~~modified in 2014~~, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- ~~(7) One (1) enclosed portable conveyor system, to be constructed in 2011, identified as F06pc, with a nominal throughput of 300 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.~~

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

- (a) This stationary source includes the following specifically regulated insignificant activities as defined:

- (b) This stationary source also includes the following insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21)

 - (29) Other categories with emissions below insignificant thresholds as follows:
 - (A) Two (2) 10,000 gallon fuel oil tanks
 - ~~(B) One (1) coal crusher, identified as coal crusher, with nominal rate of 400 tons per hour, with particulate matter controlled by total enclosure.~~
 - (CB) Two (2) coal feed systems, with nominal rate of 50.22 tons per hour each, consisting of two coal mills, two classifiers, four coal feeders, each, identified as coal feed system(s) ~~u~~ Unit 1 and ~~u~~ Unit 2, with particulate matter controlled by total enclosure.

- (DC) Flyash handling facility and transport system, wet flyash sluiced and conveyed to one (1) active fly ash pond, identified as Fly Ash Pond 4, with a combined surface area of 25 acres.
- (ED) Fly ash dredging and/or excavation emissions, identified as fly ash excavation, with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (FE) Bottom ash handling facility and transport system, wet bottom ash sluiced and conveyed to one (1) bottom ash pond, with a surface area of 8 acres
- (GF) Bottom ash dredging and/or excavation emissions, identified as bottom ash excavation, with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
- (HG) One (1) twenty-eight (28) acre coal combustion byproduct landfill, identified as LF, which is utilized to dispose of wet bottom ash, wet fly ash, and wet boiler slag. The coal combustion byproducts are initially sluiced to the ash ponds and semi-annually transferred to the landfill via truck.

Change 2: The auxiliary boiler is subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD. The limit for the auxiliary boiler will result in the auxiliary boiler being defined as a “limited use boiler” per the regulation. The citation at the end of the Condition D.2.3 - Opacity Determination has been deleted from the permit because the citation did not exist in the rule.

SECTION D.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3.

(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.2.0 Limited Use Boiler [40 CFR Part 63.7500(c) and 63.757, Subpart DDDDD]

Beginning January 31, 2016, the auxiliary boiler shall use less than 126,498 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period, with compliance determined at the end of each month.

Compliance with this limit will make the boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler a limited use boiler pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7500(c).

D.2.1 Particulate Matter Limitation for Sources of Indirect Heating (PM) [326 IAC 6-2-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-2-3 (Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Sources of Indirect Heating), particulate matter emissions from the Auxiliary Boiler shall not exceed 0.35 lbs/mmBtu.

This limitation was calculated using the following equation:

$$P_t = \frac{(C)(a)(h)}{76.5(Q^{0.75})(N^{0.25})} \quad \text{Where } C = 50 \text{ m/m}^3$$

Q = total source capacity mmBtu/hr
(2340 mmBtu/hr)

N = number of stacks
a = 0.8
h = average stack height (foot)
Pt = pounds of particulate matter

D.2.2 Opacity Exemption [326 IAC 5-1-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), the following applies:

- (a) When building a new fire in a boiler, or shutting down a boiler, opacity may exceed the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 and stated in Section C - Opacity. However, opacity levels shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for any six (6)-minute averaging period. Opacity in excess of the applicable limit established in 326 IAC 5-1-2 shall not continue for more than two (2) six (6)-minute averaging periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period.
- (b) If this facility cannot meet the opacity limitations in (a) and (b) of this condition, the Permittee may submit a written request to IDEM, OAQ, for a temporary alternative opacity limitation in accordance with 326 IAC 5-1-3(d). The Permittee must demonstrate that the alternative limit is needed and justifiable.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.3 Opacity Determination

To demonstrate compliance with the Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitation for boiler startups, visible emissions (VE) evaluations shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9, during daylight hours of the startup from light-off to completion of start-up. ~~[326 IAC 3-5-4(c)(2)(A)(ii)]~~ [326 IAC 5-1-4(a)(1)]

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

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

D.2.5 Record Keeping Requirements

- (a) **Beginning January 31, 2016, in order to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.0, the Permittee shall maintain monthly records of fuel oil usage.**
- (ab) To document the compliance status with Condition D.2.4, the Permittee shall maintain records of visible emission notations of stack exhaust from stack SV3. The Permittee shall include in its daily record when a visible emission notation is not taken and the reason for the lack of visible emission notation (e.g. the process did not operate that day).
- (bc) Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the record keeping required by this condition.

D.2.6 Reporting Requirements

- (a) **Beginning January 31, 2016, to document the compliance status with Condition D.2.0, the Permittee shall submit a quarterly summary of the monthly fuel oil usage, using the reporting form currently being used or the reporting form located at the end of this permit.**
- (b) **These reports shall be submitted not later than thirty (30) calendar days following the end of each calendar quarter. Section C - General Reporting Requirements contains the Permittee's obligations with regard to the reporting required by this condition.**
- (c) **The report submitted by the Permittee does require a certification that meets the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-6(1) by a "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 7-1(34).**

Change 3: The emission units in Section D.3 and E.2 have been updated throughout the permit based on the Permittee's recommendation.

SECTION D.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:
- (1) One (1) 6 acre outdoor coal storage pile **area**, identified as F01, with a nominal storage capacity of 150,000 tons storage commencing prior to 1974, with particulate matter emissions uncontrolled, and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Two (2) receiving **conveyor** systems, where truck shipments of coal are discharged into one (1) of the following stations:
 - (A) One (1) truck unloading station which feeds to two (2) underground hoppers, identified as F02, with a **conveyor with a** nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (B) One (1) truck unloading area, directly to dead storage piles, identified as F03, with a nominal unloading capacity of 875 tons per hour, which is utilized on an as needed basis with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) partial enclosed stock-out conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F04, with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and a dust suppression shoot and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) partial enclosed reclaim conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F05, ~~Modified in 2014~~, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a **conveyor with a** nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, ~~modified in 2011 to include a receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and coal crusher, identified as F06e~~, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (6) One (1) boiler building bunker area, identified as F07, constructed between 1966 and 1970, ~~modified in 2014~~, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - ~~(7) One (1) enclosed portable conveyor system, to be constructed in 2011, identified as~~

~~F06pc, with a nominal throughput of 300 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.~~

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

D.3.1 Particulate Emissions Limitations for Manufacturing Processes [326 IAC 6-3-2]

- (a) Pursuant to 326 IAC 6-3-2 (Particulate Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Processes) the allowable PM emission rate from the truck unloading station shall not exceed 71 pounds per hour when operating at a process weight rate of 600 tons per hour.

SECTION E.2 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

- (d) One (1) coal storage and handling system, with a nominal throughput of 890,000 tons of coal per year consisting of the following systems:
 - (1) One (1) 6 acre outdoor coal storage pile **area**, identified as F01, with a nominal storage capacity of 150,000 tons storage commencing prior to 1974, with particulate matter emissions uncontrolled, and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Two (2) receiving **coveyor** systems, where truck shipments of coal are discharged into one (1) of the following stations:
 - (A) One (1) truck unloading station which feeds to two (2) underground hoppers, identified as F02, with a **coveyor with a** nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (B) One (1) truck unloading area, directly to dead storage piles, identified as F03, with a nominal unloading capacity of 875 tons per hour, which is utilized on an as needed basis with particulate matter emissions exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (3) One (1) partial enclosed stock-out conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F04, with a nominal throughput of 600 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and a dust suppression shoot and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (4) One (1) partial enclosed reclaim conveyor system, constructed between 1966 and 1970, identified as F05, ~~modified in 2014~~, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (5) One (1) coal crusher building, identified as F06, constructed between 1966 and 1970, with a **coveyor with a** nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, ~~modified in 2014 to include receiving surge bin, identified as F06b, vibratory feeder, identified as F06f and coal crusher, identified as F06e~~, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.
 - (6) One (1) boiler building bunker area, identified as F07, constructed between 1966 and 1970, ~~modified in 2014~~, with a nominal throughput of 450 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.

~~(7) — One (1) enclosed portable conveyor system, to be constructed in 2011, identified as F06pc, with a nominal throughput of 300 tons per hour, with particulate matter emissions controlled by partial enclosure and exhausting directly to the atmosphere.~~

A.3(b)(29)(B)

Two (2) coal feed systems, with nominal rate of 50.22 tons per hour each, consisting of two coal mills, two classifiers, four coal feeders, each, identified as coal feed system(s) Unit 1 and Unit 2, with particulate matter controlled by total enclosure.

~~(e) — Fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic, identified as F101. A combination of roads include paved asphalt or paved concrete and unpaved stone or unpaved gravel.~~

~~(f) — Fugitive emissions from movement of bulk materials with haul trucks, dozer, front-end loaders, and other heavy mobile equipment.~~

~~(g) — Fugitive emissions from exposed dry fly ash pond area, identified as exposed drained fly ash pond area, F201, with a combined surface area of 16 acres.~~

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

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

E.2.1 General Provisions Relating to New Source Performance Standards [326 IAC 12-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A]

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

E.2.2 New Source Performance Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants Requirements [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of New Source Performance Standards for Coal Preparation and Processing Plants, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, for the above emission units as specified as follows:

- (1) 40 CFR 60.250
- (2) 40 CFR 60.251
- ~~(3) 40 CFR 60.253(b)~~
- ~~(43) 40 CFR 60.254(b),(c) (a)~~
- ~~(54) 40 CFR 60.255(b)-(h) (a)~~
- ~~(65) 40 CFR 60.256(b),(c) (a)~~
- ~~(76) 40 CFR 60.257~~
- ~~(87) 40 CFR 60.258 (b)(3) and (c)~~

SECTION E.3 EMISSIONS UNIT OPERATION CONDITIONS

Emissions Unit Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(14)]

One (1) distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler, constructed in 1970, with a heat input rate of 20.0 mmBtu/hr and with no control equipment and exhausting to stack SV3.

(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive

information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 63]

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

Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.7565, the Permittee shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-1-1 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD (National Emission Standards for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters).

E.3.2 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters [326 IAC 20-95] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD]

Beginning January 31, 2016, the Permittee which has industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters shall comply with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 20-95, as follows: The full text of Subpart DDDDD may be found in Attachment C to this permit.

- (1) 40 CFR 63.7480
- (2) 40 CFR 63.7485
- (3) 40 CFR 63.7490
- (4) 40 CFR 63.7495(b), (d)
- (5) 40 CFR 63.7499(o)
- (6) 40 CFR 63.7500(a)(3), (e)
- (7) 40 CFR 63.7501
- (8) 40 CFR 63.7505(a)
- (9) 40 CFR 63.7510
- (10) 40 CFR 63.7515(d)
- (11) 40 CFR 63.7540
- (12) 40 CFR 63.7545(a), (b), (h)
- (13) 40 CFR 63.7550(a), (b), (c), (h)(3)
- (14) 40 CFR 63.7555(a)
- (15) 40 CFR 63.7560
- (16) 40 CFR 63.7565
- (17) 40 CFR 63.7570
- (18) 40 CFR 63.7575
- (19) Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63
- (20) Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63

Change 4: IDEM has removed the mailing address throughout the permit. IDEM will continue to keep the mailing address in CAATs.

Change 5: IDEM has added reporting forms that are applicable to the permit.

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
Facility: Beginning in calendar year 2013, and continuing through calendar year 2014,

System-Wide Annual Limit
Parameter: NOx
Limit: Limited to 5,395 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.

Deviation has been reported on:

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station

Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567

Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001

**Facility: Beginning in calendar year 2015, and continuing each calendar year thereafter,
 System-Wide Annual Limit**

Parameter: NOx

Limit: Limited to 4,800 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
Facility: In calendar year 2013, System-Wide Annual Limit
Parameter: SO₂
Limit: Limited to 27,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

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No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
 Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
 Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
 Facility: In calendar year 2014, System-Wide Annual Limit
 Parameter: SO₂
 Limit: Limited to 26,000 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
Facility: In calendar year 2015, and continuing through 2016 if the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, System-Wide Annual Limit
Parameter: SO₂
Limit: Limited to 19,889 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
Facility: If the Permittee does not elect to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units (i.e., the Permittee elects to operate both Ratts Units as coal-fired units pursuant to Paragraph 87 of the Consent Decree), in calendar year 2016 and continuing each year thereafter, System-Wide Annual Limit.
Parameter: SO₂
Limit: Limited to 18,750 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
Facility: If the Permittee elects to Retire or Repower one of the Ratts Units, then beginning in calendar year 2017, and continuing each year thereafter, the Hoosier System and the Repowered Ratts Unit, System-Wide Annual Limit
Parameter: SO₂
Limit: Limited to 15,500 tons per twelve (12) consecutive month period

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

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

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

Part 70 Quarterly Report

Source Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. - Ratts Generating Station
Source Address: 6825 N Blackburn Rd, Petersburg, Indiana 47567
Part 70 Permit No.: T125-27055-00001
Facility: Distillate oil #2-fired auxiliary boiler, identified as No. 2 Aux. Boiler
Parameter: Fuel Usage
Limit: less than 126,498 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil per twelve (12) consecutive month period beginning January 31, 2016.

QUARTER :

YEAR:

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

Month 2			
Month 3			

No deviation occurred in this quarter.

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

Submitted by: _____

Title / Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Phone: _____

Conclusion and Recommendation

The operation of this proposed modification shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed Part 70 Significant Permit Modification No. 125-30527-00001. The staff recommends to the Commissioner that this Part 70 Significant Permit Modification be approved.

IDEM Contact

- (a) Questions regarding this proposed permit can be directed to Josiah Balogun at the Indiana Department Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch, 100 North Senate Avenue, MC 61-53 IGCN 1003, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251 or by telephone at (317) (234-5257) or toll free at 1-800-451-6027 extension (4-5257).
- (b) A copy of the findings is available on the Internet at: <http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>
- (c) For additional information about air permits and how the public and interested parties can participate, refer to the IDEM's Guide for Citizen Participation and Permit Guide on the Internet at: www.idem.in.gov



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

We Protect Hoosiers and Our Environment.

100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204
(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

SENT VIA U.S. MAIL: CONFIRMED DELIVERY AND SIGNATURE REQUESTED

TO: Angie Lee
Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc.
PO Box 908
Bloomington, IN 47402

DATE: January 9, 2014

FROM: Matt Stuckey, Branch Chief
Permits Branch
Office of Air Quality

SUBJECT: Final Decision
Title V - Significant Permit Modification
125 - 30527 - 00001

Enclosed is the final decision and supporting materials for the air permit application referenced above. Please note that this packet contains the original, signed, permit documents.

The final decision is being sent to you because our records indicate that you are the contact person for this application. However, if you are not the appropriate person within your company to receive this document, please forward it to the correct person.

A copy of the final decision and supporting materials has also been sent via standard mail to:
Chris Norris, Plant Mgr
OAQ Permits Branch Interested Parties List

If you have technical questions regarding the enclosed documents, please contact the Office of Air Quality, Permits Branch at (317) 233-0178, or toll-free at 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 3-0178), and ask to speak to the permit reviewer who prepared the permit. If you think you have received this document in error, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush of my staff at 1-800-451-6027 (ext 3-0185), or via e-mail at jbrush@idem.IN.gov.

Final Applicant Cover letter.dot 6/13/2013



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Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

January 9, 2014

TO: Pike County Public Library

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

Subject: **Important Information for Display Regarding a Final Determination**

Applicant Name: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc.
Permit Number: 125 - 30527 - 00001

You previously received information to make available to the public during the public comment period of a draft permit. Enclosed is a copy of the final decision and supporting materials for the same project. Please place the enclosed information along with the information you previously received. To ensure that your patrons have ample opportunity to review the enclosed permit, **we ask that you retain this document for at least 60 days.**

The applicant is responsible for placing a copy of the application in your library. If the permit application is not on file, or if you have any questions concerning this public review process, please contact Joanne Smiddie-Brush, OAQ Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, extension 3-0185.

Enclosures
Final Library.dot 6/13/2013



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100 N. Senate Avenue • Indianapolis, IN 46204

(800) 451-6027 • (317) 232-8603 • www.idem.IN.gov

Michael R. Pence
Governor

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner

TO: Interested Parties / Applicant

DATE: January 9, 2014

RE: Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative (REC), Inc. / 125 - 30527 - 00001

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

In order to conserve paper and reduce postage costs, IDEM's Office of Air Quality is now sending many permit decisions on CDs in Adobe PDF format. The enclosed CD contains information regarding the company named above.

This permit is also available on the IDEM website at:

<http://www.in.gov/ai/appfiles/idem-caats/>

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

Indiana Government Center North, Room 1201
100 North Senate Avenue, MC 50-07
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 1-800-451-6027 (ext. 4-0965)
Fax (317) 232-8659

Please Note: *If you feel you have received this information in error, or would like to be removed from the Air Permits mailing list, please contact Patricia Pear with the Air Permits Administration Section at 1-800-451-6027, ext. 3-6875 or via e-mail at PPEAR@IDEM.IN.GOV.*

Enclosures
CD Memo.dot 6/13/2013

Mail Code 61-53

IDEM Staff	LPOGOST 1/9/2014 Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. - Frank E. Ratts Generating 125 - 30527 - 00001 final)		AFFIX STAMP HERE IF USED AS CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
Name and address of Sender		Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Air Quality – Permits Branch 100 N. Senate Indianapolis, IN 46204	

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING ONLY

Line	Article Number	Name, Address, Street and Post Office Address	Postage	Handing Charges	Act. Value (If Registered)	Insured Value	Due Send if COD	R.R. Fee	S.D. Fee	S.H. Fee	Rest. Del. Fee
											Remarks
1		Angie Lee Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. - Frank E. Ratts Generati PO Box 908 Bloomington IN 47402 (Source CAATS) Via confirmed delivery									
2		Chris Norris Plant Mgr Hoosier Energy REC, Inc. - Frank E. Ratts Generati 6825 N Blackburn Rd Petersburg IN 47567 (RO CAATS)									
3		Mr. Paul Lake 2364 South CR 750 E. Winslow IN 47598 (Affected Party)									
4		Ms. Andrea Wood 4565 E CR 750 N Petersburg IN 47567 (Affected Party)									
5		Pike County Commissioners 801 Main Street Petersburg IN 47567 (Local Official)									
6		Petersburg City Council and Mayors Office 704 Main St, City Hall Petersburg IN 47567 (Local Official)									
7		Pike County Health Department 801 Main St, Courthouse Petersburg IN 47567-1298 (Health Department)									
8		Pike County Public Library 1008 E. Maple Street Petersburg IN 47567-1337 (Library)									
9		Mr. Meyer Larry 4715 S. CR 175 E. Winslow IN 47598 (Affected Party)									
10		Mr. Gary Leavitt 502 S. Lakeview Dr. Petersburg IN 47567 (Affected Party)									
11		Tom & Sandy Loveless 138 Nichols Ave Petersburg IN 47567 (Affected Party)									
12		C.J. & Betty Meadors 5582 N CR 500 E Petersburg IN 47567 (Affected Party)									
13		Mr. Mark Wilson Evansville Courier & Press P.O. Box 268 Evansville IN 47702-0268 (Affected Party)									
14		Rachel Lewis 12710 N Green River Rd Evansville In 47725 (Affected Party)									
15		John Blair 800 Adams Ave Evansville IN 47713 (Affected Party)									

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