
TITLE 326 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

**FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF THE COMMISSIONER
PURSUANT TO [IC 13-14-9-8](#) AND DRAFT RULE
LSA Document #11-85**

**DEVELOPMENT OF AMENDMENTS TO RULES CONCERNING TITLE V GREENHOUSE GAS TAILORING
RULE AND DEFINITION OF MAJOR SOURCE**

PURPOSE OF NOTICE

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has developed draft rule language for amendments to [326 IAC 2-7-1](#) concerning Title V greenhouse gas requirements. IDEM is soliciting written comment on the draft rule language and will schedule a public hearing before the Air Pollution Control Board (board) for consideration of adoption of these rules.

CITATIONS AFFECTED: [326 IAC 2-7-1](#).

AUTHORITY: [IC 13-14-18](#); [IC 13-17-3-4](#); [IC 13-17-3-11](#).

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

[IC 13-14-9-8](#) recognizes that under certain circumstances it may be appropriate to reduce the number of public comment periods and public hearings routinely provided. In cases where the commissioner determines that there is no anticipated benefit from a second public comment period and first public hearing, IDEM may forgo these opportunities for public comment and proceed directly to the public hearing and board meeting at which the draft rule is considered for adoption. Two opportunities for public comment (with this notice and at the public hearing prior to adoption of the rule) remain under this procedure.

If the commissioner makes the determination of no anticipated benefit required by [IC 13-14-9-8](#), the commissioner shall prepare written findings and publish those findings in the Indiana Register prior to the board meeting at which the draft rule is to be considered for adoption and include them in the board packet prepared for that meeting. This document constitutes the commissioner's written findings pursuant to [IC 13-14-9-8](#).

The statute provides for this shortened rulemaking process if the commissioner determines that:

(1) the rule constitutes:

(A) an adoption or incorporation by reference of a federal law, regulation, or rule that:

(i) is or will be applicable to Indiana; and

(ii) contains no amendments that have a substantive effect on the scope or intended application of the federal law or rule;

(B) a technical amendment with no substantive effect on an existing Indiana rule; or

(C) a substantive amendment to an existing Indiana rule, the primary and intended purpose of which is to clarify the existing rule; and

(2) the rule is of such nature and scope that there is no reasonably anticipated benefit to the environment or the persons referred to in [IC 13-14-9-7\(a\)\(2\)](#) from:

(A) exposing the rule to diverse public comment under [IC 13-14-9-3](#) or [IC 13-14-9-4](#);

(B) affording interested or affected parties the opportunity to be heard under [IC 13-14-9-3](#) or [IC 13-14-9-4](#);

and

(C) affording interested or affected parties the opportunity to develop evidence in the record collected

under [IC 13-14-9-3](#) and [IC 13-14-9-4](#).

BACKGROUND

On June 3, 2010, U.S. EPA published a final rule: Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (75 FR 31514, June 3, 2010). The final federal rule sets thresholds for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that define when permits under the New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Operating Permit programs are required for new and existing industrial sources. It tailors the requirements of these Clean Air Act (CAA) permitting programs to limit which facilities emitting GHGs will be required to obtain PSD and Title V permits. IDEM recently adopted the federal tailoring rule to put in place a greenhouse gas rule for Indiana in rulemaking LSA Document #10-505. That rulemaking was adopted by the Air Pollution Control Board on December 1, 2010, and is currently going through the promulgation process and is scheduled to be effective in March 2011. This rulemaking makes a clarification for the Title V program that was not included in rulemaking LSA Document #10-505.

In LSA Document #10-505, consistent with the federal greenhouse gas tailoring rule, IDEM amended the Title V definition of "major source" to include pollutants that were "subject to regulation" and added a definition of "subject to regulation" to include any air pollutant that is regulated under the Clean Air Act while putting in place

thresholds for greenhouse gas pollutants.

IDEM's definition of "major source" for Title V at [326 IAC 2-7-1\(22\)\(B\)](#) includes sources that have the potential to emit ". . .one hundred (100) tpy or more of any regulated air pollutant subject to regulation. . .". This is slightly different than the federal definition of "major source" at 40 CFR 70.2 that applies to "any air pollutant". IDEM had previously used the term "regulated air pollutant" to define the arena of pollutants used for calculation of potential to emit. The definition of "regulated air pollutant" at [326 IAC 2-7-1\(32\)](#) does not include greenhouse gas pollutants. Now that the definition of "major source" will reference the new "subject to regulation" definition in determining if a source is major, it is no longer appropriate to include "regulated air pollutant" at [326 IAC 2-7-1\(22\)\(B\)](#).

IDEM is proposing to address this issue in this rulemaking by amending the definition of "major source" to change "regulated air pollutant" to "air pollutant" at [326 IAC 2-7-1\(22\)\(B\)](#) to be consistent with the federal definition. This will limit any potential conflicts with implementing greenhouse gas requirements for Title V sources in Indiana because of inconsistencies with the federal definition. IDEM is also proposing to delete the obsolete incorporation by reference language at the end of [326 IAC 2-7-1](#).

The draft rule language does not reference draft changes at [326 IAC 2-7-1](#) published in the Indiana Register on December 22, 2010, for rulemaking LSA Document #09-493 (Air Permit Review Rules: Near Term) since that rulemaking is on a longer rulemaking track and will not be scheduled for preliminary adoption until after this rulemaking is adopted by the Air Pollution Control Board.

[IC 13-14-9-4 Identification of Restrictions and Requirements Not Imposed under Federal Law](#)

No element of the draft rule imposes either a restriction or a requirement on persons to whom the draft rule applies that is not imposed under federal law. This draft rule imposes no restrictions or requirements because it is a direct adoption of federal requirements that are applicable to Indiana and contains no amendments that have a substantive effect on the scope or application of the federal rule.

Potential Fiscal Impact

There is no fiscal impact with this rulemaking above and beyond what is already required by federal law. Greenhouse gas requirements for Title V sources were already adopted into state law through a previous rulemaking (LSA Document #10-505) and this rulemaking amends the definition of "major source" to be consistent with federal rules.

Public Participation and Workgroup Information

At this time, no workgroup is planned for the rulemaking. If you feel that a workgroup or other informal discussion on the rule is appropriate, please contact Susan Bem, Rule and State Implementation Plan Development Section, Office of Air Quality at (317) 233-5697 or (800) 451-6027 (in Indiana).

Small Business Assistance Information

IDEM established a compliance and technical assistance (CTAP) program under [IC 13-28-3](#). The program provides assistance to small businesses and information regarding compliance with environmental regulations. In accordance with [IC 13-28-3](#) and [IC 13-28-5](#), there is a small business assistance program ombudsman to provide a point of contact for small businesses affected by environmental regulations. Information on the CTAP program, the monthly CTAP newsletter, and other resources available can be found at:

<http://www.in.gov/idem/4108.htm>

For purposes of [IC 4-22-2-28.1](#), the Small Business Regulatory Coordinator for this rule is:

Alison Beumer
IDEM Compliance and Technical Assistance Program - OPPTA
MC 60-04 IGCS W041
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
(317) 232-8172 or (800) 988-7901
ctap@idem.in.gov

For purposes of [IC 4-22-2-28.1](#), the Small Business Ombudsman designated by [IC 5-28-17-5](#) is:

Ryan Asberry
Indiana Economic Development Corporation
One North Capitol, Suite 700
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-8962
smallbizombudsman@iedc.in.gov

Resources available to regulated entities through the small business ombudsman include the ombudsman's duties stated in [IC 5-28-17-5](#), specifically [IC 5-28-17-5\(9\)](#), investigating and attempting to resolve any matter regarding compliance by a small business with a law, rule, or policy administered by a state agency, either as a party to a proceeding or as a mediator.

The Small Business Assistance Program Ombudsman is:

Brad Baughn
IDEM Small Business Assistance Program Ombudsman

MC 50-01 IGCN 1307
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
(317) 234-3386
bbaughn@idem.in.gov

FINDINGS

The commissioner of IDEM has prepared findings regarding rulemaking on greenhouse gas tailoring rule amendments for Title V sources as required by federal law. These findings are prepared under [IC 13-14-9-8](#) and are as follows:

- (1) This rule is an amendment to an existing Indiana rule, the primary and intended purpose of which is to clarify the existing rule.
- (2) This rule is the direct adoption of federal requirements that are applicable to Indiana.
- (3) Indiana is required by federal law to adopt greenhouse gas requirements as established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (4) The public will benefit from prompt adoption of this rule because IDEM has already adopted greenhouse requirements for Title V sources and this correction will ensure that IDEM has the appropriate greenhouse gas requirements in place for federal approval of the Title V program.
- (5) I have determined that under the specific circumstances pertaining to this rule, there would be no benefit to the environment or to persons to be regulated or otherwise affected by this rule from the first public comment period and first public hearing.
- (6) The draft rule is hereby incorporated into these findings.

Thomas W. Easterly
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

This notice requests the submission of comments on the draft rule language, including suggestions for specific revisions to language to be contained in the rule. Mailed comments should be addressed to:

#11-85 (APCB) GHG Title V Amendments/"Major source" definition
Susan Bem Mail Code 61-50
Rule and SIP Development Section
Office of Air Quality
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Hand delivered comments will be accepted by the receptionist on duty at the tenth floor reception desk, Office of Air Quality, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Comments may be submitted by facsimile at the IDEM fax number: (317) 233-5967, Monday through Friday, between 8:15 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Please confirm the timely receipt of faxed comments by calling the Rule and State Implementation Plan Development Section at (317) 234-6530.

COMMENT PERIOD DEADLINE

Comments must be postmarked, faxed, or hand delivered by March 25, 2011.

Additional information regarding this action may be obtained from Susan Bem, Rule and State Implementation Plan Development Section, Office of Air Quality, (317) 233-5697 or (800) 451-6027 (in Indiana).

DRAFT RULE

SECTION 1. [326 IAC 2-7-1](#), PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED AT [20100901-IR-326100505FDA](#), SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

[326 IAC 2-7-1](#) Definitions

Authority: [IC 13-14-8](#); [IC 13-17-3-4](#); [IC 13-17-3-11](#)

Affected: [IC 13-11-2](#)

Sec. 1. For purposes of this rule, the definition given for a term in this rule shall control in any conflict between [326 IAC 1-2](#) and this rule. In addition to the definitions provided in [IC 13-11-2](#), [326 IAC 1-2](#), and [326 IAC 2-1.1](#),

the following definitions apply throughout this rule unless expressly stated otherwise or unless the context clearly implies otherwise:

- (1) "Acid rain program" means the national sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emissions reduction program established in accordance with Title IV of the CAA, 40 CFR 72*, and 40 CFR 75* through 40 CFR 78*, 58 FR 3590*, and regulations implementing Sections 407 and 410 of the CAA.
- (2) "Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions in tons per year of any regulated pollutant emitted from a Part 70 source over the preceding calendar year or any other period determined by the commissioner to be representative of normal source operation.
- (3) "Affected source" shall have the meaning given to it in the regulations promulgated under Title IV of the CAA.
- (4) "Affected states" means all states:
 - (A) whose air quality may be affected and are contiguous to the state of Indiana; or
 - (B) that are within fifty (50) miles of the permitted source.
- (5) "Affected unit" shall have the meaning given to it in the regulations promulgated under Title IV of the CAA.
- (6) "Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a Part 70 source (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the U.S. EPA through rulemaking at the time of permit issuance but have future effective compliance dates):
 - (A) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the U.S. EPA through rulemaking under Title I of the CAA that implements the relevant requirements of the CAA, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR 52*.
 - (B) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued under regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including Part C or D of the CAA.
 - (C) Any standard or other requirement under Section 111 of the CAA, including Section 111(d) of the CAA.
 - (D) Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the CAA, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112(r)(7) of the CAA.
 - (E) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the CAA or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - (F) Any requirements established under Section 504(b) or 114(a)(3) of the CAA.
 - (G) Any standard or other requirement under Section 126(a)(1) and 126(c) of the CAA.
 - (H) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration under Section 129 of the CAA.
 - (I) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under Section 183(e) of the CAA.
 - (J) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under Section 183(f) of the CAA.
 - (K) Any standard or other requirement of the Code of Federal Regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the CAA, unless the U.S. EPA has determined that the requirements need not be contained in a Part 70 permit.
 - (L) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the CAA, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted under Section 504(e) of the CAA.
- (7) "Area source" means any stationary source of HAPs that is not a major source. The term does not include motor vehicles or nonroad vehicles subject to regulation under Title II of the CAA.
- (8) "Clean Air Act" or "CAA" means the Clean Air Act, as amended (including the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (P.L.101-549)), 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.
- (9) "Code of Federal Regulations" or "CFR", unless otherwise provided, has the same meaning as set forth in [326 IAC 1-1-3](#).
- (10) "Designated representative" shall have the meaning given to it in Section 402(26) of the CAA and the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (11) "Draft Part 70 permit" means the version of a Part 70 permit for which the commissioner offers public participation and notice to affected states under section 17 of this rule.
- (12) "Emergency" means any situation, including acts of God, arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the reasonable control of the source that:
 - (A) requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation; and
 - (B) causes the source to exceed an emission limit under a Part 70 permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency.The term shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, failure to implement an adequate preventive maintenance plan, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
- (13) "Emission limitation or standard" means any of the following as defined under the CAA:
 - (A) A federally enforceable emission limitation or standard.
 - (B) A standard of performance.
 - (C) A means of emission limitation.

An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions (for example, pounds of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) per hour, pounds of

sulfur dioxide (SO₂) per mmBtu, or kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (for example, percent capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percent reduction of SO₂). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice process or other form of design, equipment operation, or operation and maintenance requirement.

(14) "Emissions allowable under the Part 70 permit" means a federally enforceable Part 70 permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

(15) "Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the CAA. The term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of unit for purposes of Title IV of the CAA.

(16) "Federally enforceable state operating permit" or "FESOP" means a permit issued under [326 IAC 2-8](#).

(17) "Final Part 70 permit" means the version of a Part 70 permit issued by the commissioner that has completed all review procedures required by sections 17 and 18 of this rule.

(18) "Fugitive emissions" means emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(19) "General Part 70 permit" means a Part 70 permit that is applicable to a class or category of sources or modifications thereto, whether or not under common ownership or control, that are subject to similar applicable requirements.

(20) "Health-based emission limit" means any enforceable condition the sole purpose of which is to protect public health or welfare without regard to technical achievability, including, but not limited to, any requirement in a permit based on:

(A) an emission standard for HAPs promulgated under 40 CFR 61*, including [326 IAC 14](#);

(B) conditions to prevent significant deterioration of air quality established under 40 CFR 52.21*, including [326 IAC 2-2-5](#) and [326 IAC 2-2-6](#) but excluding conditions based on BACT;

(C) limits relied upon in a formal attainment demonstration supporting a SIP approved by the U.S. EPA under Section 110(a)(2)(K) of the CAA, with the exception of limits based on RACT for sources of VOCs in areas designated attainment for ozone in accordance with the CAA; or

(D) conditions established as residual risk standards under 42 U.S.C. 7412(f).

(21) "Insignificant activity" has any of the meanings, subject to clauses (A) through (D), specified in clauses (E) through (K) as follows:

(A) Detailed information concerning emissions from activities or equipment listed in clauses (E) through (K) is not required in a permit application submitted under this rule or [326 IAC 2-8](#); however, additional emissions information must be provided upon request by the department.

(B) Notwithstanding any other requirements in this rule, the applicant shall include all emissions sources and quantify emissions if needed to determine:

(i) major source status;

(ii) compliance with any applicable requirement; or

(iii) the applicability of any applicable requirement.

Identification of an activity or equipment as insignificant under this section does not preclude the inclusion of the activity or equipment in a compliance plan or protocol as appropriate.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule or [326 IAC 2-6](#), emissions from activities defined as insignificant in this subdivision or trivial in subdivision (41) need not be included in a source's annual emission statement required by [326 IAC 2-6](#).

(D) A change in a source's insignificant or trivial activities or the addition of an insignificant activity or trivial activity shall not constitute a modification for purposes of sections 10.5 and 12 of this rule, if the new activity or modified activity:

(i) meets the definition of insignificant activity of this subdivision or trivial activity of subdivision (41);

(ii) has all applicable requirements and associated monitoring in the current permit; and

(iii) is not a modification under any provision of Title I of the CAA.

The department may request that the source update its list of insignificant activities as part of its annual compliance certification.

(E) An emission unit or activity whose potential uncontrolled emissions meet the exemption levels specified in [326 IAC 2-1.1-3](#)(e)(1) or the exemption levels specified in the following, whichever is lower:

(i) For lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead, the exemption level is six-tenths (0.6) ton per year or three and twenty-nine hundredths (3.29) pounds per day.

(ii) For carbon monoxide (CO), the exemption limit is twenty-five (25) pounds per day.

(iii) For sulfur dioxide, the exemption level is five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day.

(iv) For VOC, the exemption limit is three (3) pounds per hour or fifteen (15) pounds per day.

(v) For nitrogen oxides (NO_x), the exemption limit is five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day.

(F) For an emission unit or activity with potential uncontrolled emissions of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to ten (10) micrometers (PM_{10}), the exemption level is either five (5) pounds per hour or twenty-five (25) pounds per day.

(G) For units with potential uncontrolled emissions of HAPs, that are not listed as insignificant in clauses (H) through (L) or defined as trivial in subdivision (41), an insignificant activity is any of the following:

(i) Any unit, not regulated by a NESHAP, emitting greater than one (1) pound per day but less than five (5) pounds per day or one (1) ton per year of a single HAP.

(ii) Any unit, not regulated by a NESHAP, emitting greater than one (1) pound per day but less than twelve and five-tenths (12.5) pounds per day or two and five-tenths (2.5) tons per year of any combination of HAPs.

The source shall provide a description of the insignificant activity, including identification of the HAPs emitted and any applicable requirements. A source may rely on MSDS sheets, product labels, other manufacturer's information, or other technical and scientific judgement for identification of HAPs.

Insignificant activities that are part of a multistep process line shall be reported as such on the operating permit application, and the source shall include a description of the function and components of the process line on the operating permit application. Insignificant activities that perform equivalent functions shall be grouped, and the function and number of those units shall be included on the operating permit application.

(H) Emissions from a laboratory as defined in this clause. As used in this clause, "laboratory" means a place or activity devoted to experimental study or teaching, or to the testing and analysis of drugs, chemicals, chemical compounds or other substances, or similar activities, provided that the activities described in this clause are conducted on a laboratory scale. Activities are conducted on a laboratory scale if the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one (1) person. If a facility manufactures or produces products for profit in any quantity, it shall not be considered to be a laboratory under this clause. Support activities necessary to the operation of the laboratory are considered to be part of the laboratory. Support activities do not include the provision of power to the laboratory from sources that provide power to multiple projects or from sources that would otherwise require permitting, such as boilers that provide power to an entire facility.

(I) Emissions from research and development activities as defined in this clause. As used in this clause, "research and development activities" means activities conducted under close supervision of technically trained personnel that are not engaged in the manufacture of products for sale, exchange for commercial profit, or distribution, except in a de minimis manner and the primary purpose of which is to:

(i) test more efficient production processes;

(ii) test methods for preventing or reducing adverse environmental impacts; or

(iii) conduct research and development into new processes and products.

Support activities necessary to the research and development activities are considered to be part of the research and development activities. Support activities do not include the provision of power to the research and development activities from sources that provide power to multiple projects or from sources that would otherwise require permitting, such as boilers that provide power to a source or solid waste disposal units, such as incinerators.

(J) Emissions from educational and teaching activities as defined in this clause. As used in this clause, "educational and teaching activities" means activities conducted at public and nonpublic schools and postsecondary educational institutions for educational, vocational, agricultural, occupational, employment, or technical training purposes provided the activities do not include the production of an intermediate or final product for sale or exchange for commercial profit or distribution. Support activities necessary to the educational and teaching activities are considered to be part of the educational and teaching activities. Support activities do not include the provision of power to the educational and teaching activities from sources that provide power to multiple projects or from sources that would otherwise require permitting, such as boilers that provide power to a source or solid waste disposal units, such as incinerators.

(K) Any of the following listed activities:

(i) Combustion related activities, as follows:

(AA) Space heaters, process heaters, heat treat furnaces, or boilers using the following fuels:

(aa) Natural gas-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than ten million (10,000,000) British thermal units per hour.

(bb) Propane or liquified petroleum gas or butane-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than six million (6,000,000) British thermal units per hour.

(cc) Fuel oil-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than two million (2,000,000) British thermal units per hour and firing fuel containing equal to or less than five-tenths percent (0.5%) sulfur by weight.

(dd) Wood-fired combustion sources with heat input equal to or less than one million (1,000,000) British thermal units per hour and not burning treated wood or chemically contaminated wood.

(BB) Equipment powered by diesel fuel fired or natural gas fired internal combustion engines of capacity

equal to or less than five hundred thousand (500,000) British thermal units per hour except where total capacity of equipment operated by one (1) stationary source as defined by subdivision (38) exceeds two million (2,000,000) British thermal units per hour.

(CC) Combustion source flame safety purging on start-up.

(ii) Fuel dispensing activities, as follows:

(AA) A gasoline fuel transfer dispensing operation handling less than or equal to one thousand three hundred (1,300) gallons per day and filling storage tanks having a capacity equal to or less than ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons. Such storage tanks may be in a fixed location or on mobile equipment.

(BB) A petroleum fuel other than gasoline dispensing facility, having a storage tank capacity less than or equal to ten thousand five hundred (10,500) gallons, and dispensing three thousand five hundred (3,500) gallons per day or less.

(iii) The following VOC and HAP storage containers:

(AA) Storage tanks with capacity less than or equal to one thousand (1,000) gallons and annual throughputs equal to or less than twelve thousand (12,000) gallons.

(BB) Vessels storing the following:

(aa) Lubricating oils.

(bb) Hydraulic oils.

(cc) Machining oils.

(dd) Machining fluids.

(iv) Refractory storage not requiring air pollution control equipment.

(v) Equipment used exclusively for the following:

(AA) Packaging the following:

(aa) Lubricants.

(bb) Greases.

(BB) Filling drums, pails, or other packaging containers with the following:

(aa) Lubricating oils.

(bb) Waxes.

(cc) Greases.

(vi) Production related activities, including the following:

(AA) Application of:

(aa) oils;

(bb) greases;

(cc) lubricants; and

(dd) nonvolatile material;

as temporary protective coatings.

(BB) Machining where an aqueous cutting coolant continuously floods the machining interface.

(CC) Degreasing operations that do not exceed one hundred forty-five (145) gallons per twelve (12) months, except if subject to [326 IAC 20-6](#).

(DD) Cleaners and solvents characterized as having a vapor pressure equal to or less than:

(aa) two (2.0) kilo Pascals (fifteen (15) millimeters of mercury or three-tenths (0.3) pound per square inch) measured at thirty-eight (38) degrees Centigrade (one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit); or

(bb) seven-tenths (0.7) kilo Pascal (five (5) millimeters of mercury or one-tenth (0.1) pound per square inch) measured at twenty (20) degrees Centigrade (sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit);

the use of which, for all cleaners and solvents combined, does not exceed one hundred forty-five (145) gallons per twelve (12) months.

(EE) The following equipment related to manufacturing activities not resulting in the emission of HAPs:

(aa) Brazing.

(bb) Cutting torches.

(cc) Soldering.

(dd) Welding.

(FF) Closed loop heating and cooling systems.

(GG) Infrared cure equipment.

(HH) Exposure chambers (towers or columns), for curing of ultraviolet inks and ultraviolet coatings where heat is the intended discharge.

(II) Any of the following structural steel and bridge fabrication activities:

(aa) Cutting two hundred thousand (200,000) linear feet or less of one (1) inch plate or equivalent per year.

(bb) Using eighty (80) tons or less of welding consumables per year.

(vii) Activities associated with the following recovery systems:

(AA) Rolling oil recovery systems.

- (BB) Ground water oil recovery wells.
- (viii) Solvent recycling systems with batch capacity less than or equal to one hundred (100) gallons.
- (ix) Water based activities, including the following:
 - (AA) Activities associated with the treatment of wastewater streams with an oil and grease content less than or equal to one percent (1%) by volume.
 - (BB) Water run-off ponds for petroleum coke-cutting and coke storage piles.
 - (CC) Activities associated with the transportation and treatment of sanitary sewage, provided discharge to the treatment plant is under the control of the owner or operator, that is, an on-site sewage treatment facility. This does not include sanitary sludge incineration.
 - (DD) Any operation using aqueous solutions containing less than or equal to one percent (1%) by weight of VOCs excluding HAPs.
 - (EE) Water based adhesives that are less than or equal to five percent (5%) by volume of VOCs excluding HAPs.
 - (FF) Noncontact cooling tower systems with either of the following:
 - (aa) Natural draft cooling towers not regulated under a NESHAP.
 - (bb) Forced and induced draft cooling tower systems not regulated under a NESHAP.
 - (GG) Quenching operations used with heat treating processes.
- Oil, grease, or VOC content shall be determined by a test method acceptable to the department and the U.S. EPA.
- (x) Repair activities, including the following:
 - (AA) Replacement or repair of electrostatic precipitators, bags in baghouses, and filters in other air filtration equipment.
 - (BB) Heat exchanger cleaning and repair.
 - (CC) Process vessel degassing and cleaning to prepare for internal repairs.
- (xi) Trimmers that:
 - (AA) do not produce fugitive emissions; and
 - (BB) are equipped with a dust collection or trim material recovery device, such as a bag filter or cyclone.
- (xii) Stockpiled soils from soil remediation activities that are covered and waiting transport for disposal.
- (xiii) Paved and unpaved roads and parking lots with public access.
- (xiv) Conveyors as follows:
 - (AA) Covered conveyors for solid raw material, including the following:
 - (aa) Coal or coke conveying of less than or equal to three hundred sixty (360) tons per day.
 - (bb) Limestone conveying of less than or equal to seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons per day for sources other than mineral processing plants constructed after August 31, 1983.
 - (BB) Uncovered coal or coke conveying of less than or equal to one hundred twenty (120) tons per day.
 - (CC) Underground conveyors.
 - (DD) Enclosed systems for conveying plastic raw material and plastic finished goods.
- (xv) Coal bunker and coal scale exhausts and associated dust collector vents.
- (xvi) Asbestos abatement projects regulated by [326 IAC 14-10](#).
- (xvii) Routine maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any production process, including the following:
 - (AA) Purging of gas lines.
 - (BB) Purging of vessels.
- (xviii) Flue gas conditioning systems and associated chemicals, such as the following:
 - (AA) Sodium sulfate.
 - (BB) Ammonia.
 - (CC) Sulfur trioxide.
- (xix) Equipment used to collect any material that might be released during a malfunction, process upset, or spill cleanup, including the following:
 - (AA) Catch tanks.
 - (BB) Temporary liquid separators.
 - (CC) Tanks.
 - (DD) Fluid handling equipment.
- (xx) Blowdown for the following:
 - (AA) Sight glass.
 - (BB) Boiler.
 - (CC) Cooling tower.
 - (DD) Compressors.
 - (EE) Pumps.
- (xxi) Furnaces used for melting metals other than beryllium with a brim full capacity equal to or less than

four hundred fifty (450) cubic inches by volume.

(xxii) Activities associated with emergencies, including the following:

(AA) On-site fire training approved by the department.

(BB) Emergency generators as follows:

(aa) Gasoline generators not exceeding one hundred ten (110) horsepower.

(bb) Diesel generators not exceeding one thousand six hundred (1,600) horsepower.

(cc) Natural gas turbines or reciprocating engines not exceeding sixteen thousand (16,000) horsepower.

(CC) Stationary fire pump engines.

(xxiii) 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 three one-hundredths (0.03) grains per actual cubic foot and a gas flow rate less than or equal to four thousand (4,000) actual cubic feet per minute, including the following:

(AA) Deburring.

(BB) Buffing.

(CC) Polishing.

(DD) Abrasive blasting.

(EE) Pneumatic conveying.

(FF) Woodworking operations.

(xxiv) Purge double block and bleed valves.

(xxv) Filter or coalescer media changeout.

(xxvi) Vents from ash transport systems not operated at positive pressure.

(xxvii) Mold release agents using low volatile products (vapor pressure less than or equal to two (2) kilo Pascals measured at thirty-eight (38) degrees Centigrade).

(xxviii) Farm operations, except concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in 40 CFR 122.23.

(xxix) Woodworking equipment controlled by a baghouse provided that the following criteria are met:

(AA) The baghouse does not exhaust to the atmosphere greater than one hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) cubic feet per minute.

(BB) The baghouse does not emit particulate matter with a diameter less than ten (10) microns in excess of three-thousandths (0.003) grain per dry standard cubic feet of outlet air.

(CC) Opacity from the baghouse does not exceed ten percent (10%).

(DD) The baghouse is in operation at all times that the woodworking equipment is in use.

(EE) Visible emissions from the baghouse are observed daily using procedures in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 22* and normal or abnormal emissions are recorded. In the event abnormal emissions are observed for greater than six (6) minutes in duration, the following shall occur:

(aa) The baghouse shall be inspected.

(bb) Corrective actions, such as replacing or reseating bags, are initiated, when necessary.

(FF) The baghouse is inspected quarterly when vented to the atmosphere.

(GG) The owner or operator keeps the following records:

(aa) Records documenting the date when the baghouse redirected indoors or to the atmosphere.

(bb) Quarterly inspection reports, when vented to the atmosphere.

(cc) Visible observation reports.

(dd) Records of corrective actions.

(xxx) Woodworking equipment controlled by a baghouse provided that the following criteria are met:

(AA) The baghouse does not exhaust to the atmosphere greater than forty thousand (40,000) cubic feet per minute.

(BB) The baghouse does not emit particulate matter with a diameter less than ten (10) microns in excess of one-hundredth (0.01) grain per dry standard cubic feet of outlet air.

(CC) Opacity from the baghouse does not exceed ten percent (10%).

(DD) The baghouse is in operation at all times that the woodworking equipment is in use.

(EE) Visible emissions from the baghouse are observed daily using procedures in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 22* and normal or abnormal emissions are recorded. In the event abnormal emissions are observed for greater than six (6) minutes in duration, the following shall occur:

(aa) The baghouse shall be inspected.

(bb) Corrective actions, such as replacing or reseating bags, are initiated, when necessary.

(FF) The baghouse is inspected quarterly when vented to the atmosphere.

(GG) The owner or operator keeps the following records:

(aa) Records documenting the date when the baghouse redirected indoors or to the atmosphere.

(bb) Quarterly inspection reports, when vented to the atmosphere.

(cc) Visible observation reports.

(dd) Records of corrective actions.

(22) "Major source" means any stationary source or any group of stationary sources as described in this

subdivision. For purposes of clauses (B) and (C), the term shall include any group of stationary sources that are located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping. In addition, for the purposes of defining major source in clause (B) or (C), a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at the source or group of stationary sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same major group (that is, all have the same two (2) digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*. For purposes of clauses (B) and (C), any stationary source (or group of stationary sources) that supports another source, where both are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control) and are located on contiguous or adjacent properties, shall be considered a support facility and part of the same source regardless of the two (2) digit SIC code for that support facility. A stationary source (or group of stationary sources) is considered a support facility to a source if at least fifty percent (50%) of the output of the support facility is dedicated to the source. The term includes the following:

(A) A major source under Section 112 of the CAA, which is defined as follows:

(i) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate:

(AA) ten (10) tons per year (tpy) or more of any HAP that has been listed in Section 112(b) of the CAA;

(BB) twenty-five (25) tpy or more of any combination of such HAPs; or

(CC) such lesser quantity as the U.S. EPA may establish by rule.

(ii) Notwithstanding item (i):

(AA) emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not the units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether the units or stations are major sources; and

(BB) research and development activities may be considered separately for purposes of determining whether a major source is present and need not be aggregated with collocated stationary sources unless the research and development activities contribute to the product produced or service rendered by the collocated sources in a more than de minimis manner.

(iii) For radionuclides, major source shall have the meaning specified by the U.S. EPA by rule.

(B) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in Section 302 of the CAA, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, one hundred (100) tpy or more of any regulated air pollutant subject to regulation (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by the U.S. EPA by rule). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of Section 302(j) of the CAA unless the source belongs to one (1) of the following categories of stationary sources:

(i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers).

(ii) Kraft pulp mills.

(iii) Portland cement plants.

(iv) Primary zinc smelters.

(v) Iron and steel mills.

(vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.

(vii) Primary copper smelters.

(viii) Municipal incinerators, or combinations of municipal incinerators, capable of charging more than fifty (50) tons of refuse per day.

(ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants.

(x) Petroleum refineries.

(xi) Lime plants.

(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants.

(xiii) Coke oven batteries.

(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants.

(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process).

(xvi) Primary lead smelters.

(xvii) Fuel conversion plants.

(xviii) Sintering plants.

(xix) Secondary metal production plants.

(xx) Chemical process plants.

(xxi) Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input.

(xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels.

- (xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants.
 - (xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants.
 - (xxv) Charcoal production plants.
 - (xxvi) Fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) British thermal units per hour heat input.
 - (xxvii) Any other stationary source category regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the CAA and for which the U.S. EPA has made an affirmative determination under Section 302(j) of the CAA.
- (C) A major stationary source as defined in Part D of Title I of the CAA, including the following:
- (i) For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit:
 - (AA) one hundred (100) tpy or more of VOC or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as marginal or moderate;
 - (BB) fifty (50) tpy or more of VOC or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as serious;
 - (CC) twenty-five (25) tpy or more of VOC or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as severe; or
 - (DD) ten (10) tpy or more of VOC or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as extreme;except that the references in this item to one hundred (100), fifty (50), twenty-five (25), and ten (10) tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the U.S. EPA has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or 182(f)(2) of the CAA, that requirements under Section 182(f) of the CAA do not apply.
 - (ii) For ozone transport regions established under Section 184 of the CAA, sources with the potential to emit fifty (50) or more tpy of VOC.
 - (iii) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas:
 - (AA) that are classified as serious; and
 - (BB) in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the U.S. EPA;sources with the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of carbon monoxide.
 - (iv) For particulate matter PM₁₀ nonattainment areas classified as serious, sources with the potential to emit seventy (70) tpy or more of PM₁₀.
- (23) "Part 70 permit" or "permit" means any Part 70 permit or group of Part 70 permits authorizing the operation of a Part 70 source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised under this rule.
- (24) "Part 70 permit modification" means a revision to a Part 70 permit that meets the requirements of section 12 of this rule.
- (25) "Part 70 permit program costs" means all reasonable (direct and indirect) costs required to develop and administer a Part 70 permit program, as set forth in section 19 of this rule (whether the costs are incurred by the commissioner or other state or local agencies that do not issue Part 70 permits directly, but that support Part 70 permit issuance or administration).
- (26) "Part 70 permit revision" means any Part 70 permit modification or administrative Part 70 permit amendment.
- (27) "Part 70 program" means the operating permit program established by this rule and approved by the U.S. EPA under 40 CFR 70*.
- (28) "Part 70 source" means any source subject to the permitting requirements as provided in section 2 of this rule.
- (29) "Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U.S. EPA. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purpose under the CAA, (or the term "capacity factor" as used in Title IV of the CAA) (or the regulations promulgated thereunder).
- (30) "Proposed Part 70 permit" means the version of a Part 70 permit that the commissioner proposes to issue and forwards to the U.S. EPA for review in compliance with section 18 of this rule.
- (31) "Regulated air pollutant" means any of the following:
- (A) Nitrogen oxides or any VOC.
 - (B) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated.
 - (C) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under Section 111 of the CAA.
 - (D) Any Class I or Class II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the CAA.
 - (E) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 of the CAA or other requirements established under Section 112 of the CAA, including Section 112(g), 112(j), and 112(r) of the CAA, including the following:
 - (i) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the CAA. If the U.S. EPA fails to promulgate a standard by the date established under Section 112(e) of the CAA, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date eighteen (18) months after

the applicable date established under Section 112(e) of the CAA.

(ii) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the CAA have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) of the CAA.

(32) "Regulated pollutant that is used only for purposes of section 19 of this rule" means any regulated air pollutant, except the following:

(A) Carbon monoxide.

(B) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is a Class I or Class II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the CAA.

(C) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under Section 112(r) of the CAA.

(D) Any pollutant emitted by an insignificant or trivial activity as defined in this rule.

(33) "Renewal" means the process by which a Part 70 permit is reissued at the end of its term.

(34) "Responsible official" means the following:

(A) For a corporation:

(i) a president;

(ii) a secretary;

(iii) a treasurer;

(iv) a vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function;

(v) any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or

(vi) a duly authorized representative of any person listed in this clause if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a Part 70 permit and either the:

(AA) facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(BB) delegation of authority to the representative is approved in advance by the commissioner.

(B) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(C) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. As used in this clause, "principal executive officer of a federal agency" includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency, for example, a regional administrator of the U.S. EPA.

(D) For affected sources:

(i) the designated representative for actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the CAA or the regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(ii) the designated representative for any other purposes under a Part 70 permit.

(35) "Risk management plan" means a plan specified by Section 112(r) of the CAA.

(36) "Section 502(b)(10) changes" means changes that contravene an express Part 70 permit term. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable Part 70 permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

(37) "State" means any nonfederal permitting authority, including any local agency, interstate association, or statewide program. The term shall have its conventional meaning where the meaning is clear from the context. For purposes of the acid rain program, the term shall be limited to authorities within the forty-eight (48) contiguous states and the District of Columbia as provided in Section 402(14) of the CAA.

(38) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the CAA.

(39) "Subject to regulation" means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the CAA, or a nationally applicable regulation codified by the U.S. EPA in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Subchapter C, that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of that pollutant, and that the control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit, or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from that regulated activity, except as follows:

(4) **(A)** Greenhouse gases (GHGs), the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a)*, as added by 75 FR 25686 (May 7, 2010), as the aggregate group of six (6) greenhouse gases shall not be subject to regulation unless, as of July 1, 2011, the GHG emissions are at a stationary source emitting or having the potential to emit one hundred thousand (100,000) tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) or more. Pollutant GHGs includes the following:

~~(A)~~ **(i)** Carbon dioxide.

~~(B)~~ **(ii)** Nitrous oxide.

~~(C)~~ **(iii)** Methane.

~~(D)~~ **(iv)** Hydrofluorocarbons.

~~(E)~~ **(v)** Perfluorocarbons.

~~(F)~~ **(vi)** Sulfur hexafluoride.

(2) (B) "Tons per year (tpy) CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e)" shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted and shall be calculated as follows:

(A) (i) Multiply the mass amount of emissions in tpy for each of the six (6) greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs by the gas's associated global warming potential published in 40 CFR 98, Subpart A, Table A-1 (Global Warming Potentials)*, as added by 74 FR 56395 (October 30, 2009).

(B) (ii) Sum the resultant value from ~~clause (A) item (i)~~ for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(40) "Technology-based emission limit" means any enforceable condition that is derived solely or in part from the capabilities of man-made equipment or processes, including, but not limited to, any requirement in a permit based on:

- (A) RACT;
- (B) BACT;
- (C) maximum achievable control technology (MACT);
- (D) lowest achievable emissions reduction (LAER);
- (E) generally available control technology (GACT);
- (F) best available retrofit technology (BART);
- (G) any manufacturers' specifications; or
- (H) the sources' physical potential to emit;

unless the applicable requirement was relied upon in a formal attainment demonstration supporting a SIP approved by the U.S. EPA under Section 110(a)(2)(K) of the CAA.

(41) "Trivial activity" has any of the following meanings, subject to clauses (A) and (B), specified in clauses (C) through (S), as follows:

(A) A change in a source's trivial activities or the addition of a trivial activity shall not constitute a modification for purposes of section 12 of this rule, if the new activity or modified activity:

- (i) meets the definition of trivial activity of this subdivision;
- (ii) has all applicable requirements and associated monitoring in the current permit; and
- (iii) is not a modification under any provision of Title I of the CAA.

(B) Trivial activities do not need to be included in a permit application required under this rule or [326 IAC 2-8](#), provided that the applicant documents applicable requirements and compliance status as required by section 4 of this rule. Upon request, the applicant shall submit any information necessary to fulfill the requirements of this rule or [326 IAC 2-8](#).

(C) Any activity or emission unit:

- (i) not regulated by a NESHAP, with potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day on an emission unit basis for any single HAP or combination of HAPs; and
- (ii) for which the potential uncontrolled emissions meet the exemption levels specified in the following:
 - (AA) For lead or lead compounds measured as elemental lead, potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day.
 - (BB) For carbon monoxide (CO), potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day.
 - (CC) For sulfur dioxide, potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day.
 - (DD) For VOC, potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day.
 - (EE) For nitrogen oxides (NO_x), potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day.
 - (FF) For particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to ten (10) micrometers (PM₁₀), potential uncontrolled emissions that are equal to or less than one (1) pound per day.

(D) Water related activities, including the following:

- (i) Production of hot water for on-site personal use not related to any industrial or production process.
- (ii) Water treatment activities used to provide potable and process water for the plant, excluding any activities associated with wastewater treatment.
- (iii) Steam traps, vents, leaks, and safety relief valves.
- (iv) Cooling ponds.
- (v) Laundry operations using only water solutions of bleach or detergents.
- (vi) Demineralized water tanks and demineralizer vents.
- (vii) Boiler water treatment operations, not including cooling towers.
- (viii) Oxygen scavenging (deaeration) of water.
- (ix) Steam cleaning operations and steam sterilizers.
- (x) Pressure washing of equipment.
- (xi) Water jet cutting operations.

(E) Combustion activities, including the following:

- (i) Portable electrical generators that can be moved by hand from one (1) location to another. As used in this item, "moved by hand" means that it can be moved without the assistance of any motorized or

- nonmotorized vehicle, conveyance, or device.
- (ii) Combustion emissions from propulsion of mobile sources.
- (iii) Fuel use related to food preparation for on-site consumption.
- (iv) Tobacco smoking rooms and areas.
- (v) Blacksmith forges.
- (vi) Indoor and outdoor kerosene heaters.
- (F) Activities related to ventilation, venting equipment, and refrigeration, including the following:
 - (i) Ventilation exhaust, central chiller water systems, refrigeration, and air conditioning equipment, not related to any industrial or production process, including natural draft hoods or ventilating systems that do not remove air pollutants.
 - (ii) Stack and vents from plumbing traps used to prevent the discharge of sewer gases, handling domestic sewage only, excluding those at wastewater treatment plants or those handling any industrial waste.
 - (iii) Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers.
 - (iv) Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities.
 - (v) Air vents from air compressors.
 - (vi) Vents for air cooling of electric motors provided the air does not commingle with regulated air pollutants.
 - (vii) Vents from equipment used to air blow water from cooled plastics strands or sheets.
- (G) Activities related to routine fabrication, maintenance, and repair of buildings, structures, equipment, or vehicles at the source where air emissions from those activities would not be associated with any commercial production process, including the following:
 - (i) Activities associated with the repair and maintenance of paved and unpaved roads, including paving or sealing, or both, of parking lots and roadways.
 - (ii) Painting, including interior and exterior painting of buildings, and solvent use excluding degreasing operations utilizing halogenated organic solvents.
 - (iii) Brazing, soldering, or welding operations and associated equipment.
 - (iv) Portable blast-cleaning equipment with enclosures.
 - (v) Blast-cleaning equipment using water as the suspension agent and associated equipment.
 - (vi) Batteries and battery charging stations except at battery manufacturing plants.
 - (vii) Lubrication, including the following:
 - (AA) Hand-held spray can lubrication.
 - (BB) Dipping metal parts into lubricating oil.
 - (CC) Manual or automated addition of cutting oil in machining operations.
 - (viii) Nonasbestos insulation installation or removal.
 - (ix) Tarring, retarring, and repair of building roofs.
 - (x) Bead blasting of heater tubes.
 - (xi) Instrument air dryer and filter maintenance.
 - (xii) Manual tank gauging.
 - (xiii) Open tumblers associated with deburring operations in maintenance shops.
- (H) Activities performed using hand-held equipment, including the following:
 - (i) Application of hot melt adhesives with no VOC in the adhesive formulation.
 - (ii) Buffing.
 - (iii) Carving.
 - (iv) Cutting, excluding cutting torches.
 - (v) Drilling.
 - (vi) Grinding.
 - (vii) Machining wood, metal, or plastic.
 - (viii) Polishing.
 - (ix) Routing.
 - (x) Sanding.
 - (xi) Sawing.
 - (xii) Surface grinding.
 - (xiii) Turning wood, metal, or plastic.
- (I) Housekeeping and janitorial activities and supplies, including the following:
 - (i) Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for housekeeping or custodial activities, or both.
 - (ii) Steam cleaning activities.
 - (iii) Restrooms and associated cleanup operations and supplies.
 - (iv) Alkaline or phosphate cleaners and associated equipment.
 - (v) Mobile floor sweepers and floor scrubbers.
 - (vi) Pest control fumigation.
- (J) Office related activities, including the following:

- (i) Office supplies and equipment.
- (ii) Photocopying equipment and associated supplies.
- (iii) Paper shredding.
- (iv) Blueprint machines, photographic equipment, and associated supplies.
- (K) Lawn care and landscape maintenance activities and equipment, including the storage, spraying, or application of insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides.
- (L) Storage equipment and activities, including the following:
 - (i) Pressurized storage tanks and associated piping for the following:
 - (AA) Acetylene.
 - (BB) Anhydrous ammonia.
 - (CC) Carbon monoxide.
 - (DD) Chlorine.
 - (EE) Inorganic compounds.
 - (FF) Liquid petroleum gas (LPG).
 - (GG) Liquid natural gas (LNG).
 - (HH) Natural gas.
 - (II) Nitrogen dioxide.
 - (JJ) Sulfur dioxide.
 - (ii) Storage tanks, vessels, and containers holding or storing liquid substances that do not contain any VOC or HAP.
 - (iii) Storage tanks, reservoirs, and pumping and handling equipment of any size containing:
 - (AA) soap;
 - (BB) vegetable oil;
 - (CC) grease;
 - (DD) wax;
 - (EE) animal fat; and
 - (FF) nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions;provided appropriate lids and covers are utilized.
 - (iv) Storage of drums containing maintenance raw materials.
 - (v) Storage of the following:
 - (AA) Castings.
 - (BB) Lance rods.
 - (CC) Any non-HAP containing material in solid form stored in a sealed or covered container.
 - (vi) Portable containers used for the collection, storage, or disposal of materials provided the container capacity is equal to or less than forty-six hundredths (0.46) cubic meters and the container is closed, except when the material is added or removed.
- (M) Emergency and standby equipment, including the following:
 - (i) Emergency (backup) electrical generators at residential locations, such as dormitories, prisons, and hospitals.
 - (ii) Safety and emergency equipment except engine driven fire pumps, including fire suppression systems and emergency road flares.
 - (iii) Process safety relief devices installed solely for the purpose of minimizing injury to persons or damage to equipment that could result from abnormal process operating conditions, including the following:
 - (AA) Explosion relief vents, diaphragms, or panels.
 - (BB) Rupture discs.
 - (CC) Safety relief valves.
 - (iv) Activities and equipment associated with on-site medical care not otherwise specifically regulated.
 - (v) Vacuum-producing devices for the purpose of removing potential accidental releases.
- (N) Sampling and testing equipment and activities, including the following:
 - (i) Equipment used for quality control/assurance or inspection purposes, including sampling equipment used to withdraw materials for analysis.
 - (ii) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment.
 - (iii) Ground water monitoring wells and associated sample collection equipment.
 - (iv) Environmental chambers not using HAP gases.
 - (v) Shock chambers.
 - (vi) Humidity chambers.
 - (vii) Solar simulators.
 - (viii) Sampling activities, including the following:
 - (AA) Sampling of waste.
 - (BB) Glove box sampling, charging, and packaging.
 - (ix) Instrument air dryers and distribution.

- (O) Use of consumer products and equipment where the product or equipment is:
 - (i) used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use; and
 - (ii) not associated with any production process.
- (P) Equipment and activities related to the handling, treating, and processing of animals, including the following:
 - (i) Equipment used exclusively to slaughter animals, but not including the following:
 - (AA) Rendering cookers.
 - (BB) Boilers.
 - (CC) Heating plants.
 - (DD) Incinerators.
 - (EE) Electrical power generating equipment.
 - (ii) Veterinary operating rooms.
- (Q) Activities generating limited amounts of fugitive dust, including the following:
 - (i) Fugitive emissions related to movement of passenger vehicles, provided the emissions are not counted for applicability purposes under subdivision (22)(B), and any required fugitive dust control plan or its equivalent is submitted.
 - (ii) Soil boring.
 - (iii) Road salting and sanding.
- (R) Activities associated with production, including the following:
 - (i) Closed, nonvented tumblers used for cleaning or deburring metal products without abrasive blasting.
 - (ii) Electrical resistance welding.
 - (iii) CO₂ lasers, used only on metals and other materials that do not emit HAPs in the process.
 - (iv) Laser trimmers that:
 - (AA) do not produce fugitive emissions; and
 - (BB) are equipped with a dust collection device, such as a bag filter, cyclone, or equivalent device.
 - (v) Application equipment for hot melt adhesives with no VOC in the adhesive formulation.
 - (vi) Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking.
 - (vii) Air compressors and pneumatically operated equipment, including hand tools.
 - (viii) Compressor or pump lubrication and seal oil systems.
 - (ix) Equipment used to mix and package:
 - (AA) soaps;
 - (BB) vegetable oil;
 - (CC) grease;
 - (DD) animal fat; and
 - (EE) nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions;provided appropriate lids and covers are utilized.
 - (x) Equipment for washing or drying fabricated glass or metal products, if no:
 - (AA) VOCs or HAPs are used in the process; and
 - (BB) gas, oil, or solid fuel is burned.
 - (xi) Handling of solid steel, including coils and slabs, excluding scrap burning, scarfing, and charging into steelmaking furnaces and vessels.
- (S) Miscellaneous equipment, but not emissions associated with the process for which the equipment is used, and activities, including the following:
 - (i) Equipment used for surface coating, painting, dipping, or spraying operation, except those that will emit VOCs or HAPs.
 - (ii) Condensate drains for natural gas and landfill gas.
 - (iii) Electric or steam heated drying ovens and autoclaves, including only the heating emissions and not any associated process emissions.
 - (iv) Salt baths using nonvolatile salts, including caustic solutions that do not result in emissions of any regulated air pollutants.
 - (v) Ozone generators.
 - (vi) Portable dust collectors.
 - (vii) Scrubber systems circulating water based solutions of inorganic salts or bases that are installed to be available for response to emergency situations.
 - (viii) Soil borrow pits.
 - (ix) Manual loading and unloading operations.
 - (x) Purging of refrigeration devices using a combination of nitrogen and CFC-22 (R-22) as pressure test media.
 - (xi) Construction and demolition operations.
 - (xii) Mechanical equipment gear boxes and vents that are isolated from process materials.
 - (xiii) Nonvolatile mold release waxes and agents.

(42) "U.S. EPA" means the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the administrator's designee.

*These documents are incorporated by reference. Copies may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20401 or are available for review and copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Quality, Indiana Government Center North, Tenth Floor, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

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