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## **TITLE 326 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

### **FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF THE COMMISSIONER PURSUANT TO IC 13-14-9-7 AND SECOND NOTICE OF COMMENT PERIOD #02-336(APCB)**

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF NEW RULES CONCERNING INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR CHEMICAL RECOVERY COMBUSTION SOURCES AT KRAFT, SODA, SULFITE, AND STAND ALONE SEMICHEMICAL PULP MILLS; PETROLEUM REFINERIES: CATALYTIC CRACKING UNITS, CATALYTIC REFORMING UNITS, AND SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS; MANUFACTURING OF NUTRITIONAL YEAST; CELLULOSE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING; LEATHER FINISHING OPERATIONS; WET FORMED FIBERGLASS MAT PRODUCTION; AND TIRE MANUFACTURING**

#### **PURPOSE OF NOTICE**

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has developed draft rule language for new rules to incorporate by reference the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for pulp and paper mills (combustion), some emission units at petroleum refineries, manufacturing of nutritional yeast, cellulose manufacturing, leather finishing operations, wet formed fiberglass mat production, and tire manufacturing. The purpose of this notice is to seek public comment on the draft rule, including suggestions for specific language to be included in the rule. IDEM seeks comment on the affected citations listed and any other provisions of Title 326 that may be affected by this rulemaking.

**CITATIONS AFFECTED:** 326 IAC 20-49; 326 IAC 20-50; 326 IAC 20-51; 326 IAC 20-52; 326 IAC 20-53; 326 IAC 20-54; 326 IAC 20-55.

**AUTHORITY:** IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9-7; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11.

#### **STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**

IC 13-14-9-7 recognizes that under certain circumstances it may be appropriate to reduce the number of public comment periods routinely provided. In cases where the commissioner determines that the rulemaking policy alternatives available to IDEM are so limited that the notice of first public comment period would provide no substantial benefit, IDEM may forego this comment period and proceed directly to the notice of second public comment period.

If the commissioner makes the determination of limited rulemaking policy alternatives required by IC 13-14-9-7, the commissioner shall prepare written findings and include them in the second notice of public comment period published in the Indiana Register. This document constitutes the commissioner's written findings pursuant to IC 13-14-9-7.

The statute provides for this shortened rulemaking process if the commissioner determines that "the rulemaking policy alternatives available to the department are so limited that the public notice and comment period under IC 13-14-9-3 would provide no substantial benefit to:

- (1) the environment; or
- (2) persons to be regulated or otherwise affected by the proposed rule."

#### **BACKGROUND**

The 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act require the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to regulate major sources of hazardous air pollutants. A major source is defined as any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that has the potential to emit as a whole, considering controls, ten (10) tons per year or more of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants. Hazardous air pollutants are listed by U.S. EPA because they are either known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects. There are currently one hundred eighty-eight (188) HAPs listed in the Clean Air Act. On July 16, 1992 (57 FR 311576), U.S. EPA published a list of industrial groups or source categories that emit one (1) or more of the one hundred eighty-eight (188) listed hazardous air pollutants.

The Clean Air Act requires U.S. EPA to develop emission standards, referred to as national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs), that require the application of air pollution reduction measures based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for the listed source categories. The MACT floor is the minimum control level allowed for NESHAPs and ensures that the standard is set at a level that assures that all existing major sources achieve the level of control at least as stringent as that already achieved by the better-controlled and lower-emitting sources in each source category or subcategory. For new sources, the MACT floor cannot be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source.

IDEM must incorporate the federal requirements into state rules or establish state requirements that are no less stringent. This rulemaking will incorporate by reference the following NESHAPs:

### **Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand Alone Semicheical Pulp Mills**

On January 12, 2001, U.S. EPA issued a final NESHAP (66 FR 3180) to reduce HAPs from chemical recovery combustion sources at kraft, soda, sulfite, and stand alone semicheical pulp mills. Corrections to the rule were published on July 19, 2001 (66 FR 37591) and August 6, 2001 (66 FR 41086). A kraft pulp mill produces pulp from wood by digesting wood chips in a solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide, a soda pulp mill produces pulp from wood by digesting wood chips in a sodium hydroxide solution, and a sulfite pulp mill produces pulp from wood by digesting wood chips in a solution of sulfurous acid and bisulfite ions. Chemical recovery combustion sources recover pulping chemicals by burning spent pulping liquor. Typically, these facilities are designated as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 2611, 2621, and 2631 or North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 32211, 32212, and 32213. In Indiana, two (2) sources have been identified that may be subject to the federal rule. The national standard will reduce emissions of gaseous organic HAP and HAP metals. Other pollutants reduced are particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide.

The final rule allows the use of a "bubble compliance alternative" for determining compliance with the particulate matter emission limits for existing process units at kraft and soda pulp mills. The "bubble compliance alternative" allows mills to set particulate matter emission limits for each existing process unit in the chemical recovery system at the mill such that, if these limits are met, the total emissions from all existing process units are less than or equal to a mill specific bubble limit. Some mills will be able to achieve the required emissions reductions by upgrading or installing control devices, such as electrostatic precipitators, wet scrubbers, fiber-bed demisters, or regenerative thermal oxidizers. Compliance options include complying with the particulate matter emissions limits or bubble compliance alternative for kraft and soda combustion units and complying with the emission limit or percent reduction standard for semicheical combustion units. Existing sources subject to the regulation must comply by January 12, 2004, and new and reconstructed sources must comply at initial startup.

### **Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, Sulfur Recovery Units**

On April 11, 2002, U.S. EPA issued a final NESHAP (67 FR 17762) to reduce HAPs from process vents on catalytic cracking units (CCUs) that regenerate catalyst, catalytic reforming units that regenerate catalyst, and sulfur recovery units as well as associated by-pass lines at petroleum refineries. Typically, these facilities are designated as SIC code 2911 or NAICS 32411. In Indiana, two (2) sources have been identified that may be subject to the federal rule. Petroleum refineries emit a variety of hazardous air pollutants that vary by facility and process operations, but may include: organics (acetaldehyde, benzene, formaldehyde, hexane, phenol, toluene, and xylene); reduced sulfur compounds (carbonyl sulfide, carbon disulfide); inorganics (hydrogen chloride, chlorine); and particulate metals (antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, and nickel). Other pollutants reduced are particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide.

Facilities can reduce emissions of HAPs and other pollutants and meet the standards using a variety of approaches. Refineries affected by the standards can install new control devices, upgrade existing emission controls, or implement specific measures that will reduce emissions. Surrogates such as particulate matter and nickel, carbon monoxide, total organic carbon, hydrogen chloride, and sulfur dioxide are used in this rule to represent the HAP emissions. They allow easier, less expensive measurement and monitoring requirements. If the affected source is also subject to the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS), complying with the NSPS emission limitations also allows a source to comply with the MACT standard. The federal rule also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards. Existing sources subject to the regulation must comply by April 11, 2005, and new and reconstructed sources must comply at initial startup. The compliance date may be extended for existing catalytic cracking units located at a petroleum refinery that commits to hydrotreating the CCU feed to comply with the gasoline sulfur control requirements in the Tier 2 Motor Vehicle Emission Standards (40 CFR 80) and the applicable emission limitations in this NESHAP (40 CFR 63, subpart UUU).

### **Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast**

A final NESHAP was issued by U.S. EPA on May 21, 2001 (66 FR 27876) to reduce HAPs from the manufacturers of varieties of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* nutritional yeast made for the purpose of becoming an ingredient in dough for bread or other yeast-raised baked products, and for becoming a nutritional food additive intended for consumption by humans. Typically, these facilities are designated as SIC code 2099 or NAICS 311999. No potentially affected sources have been identified in Indiana. These standards will eliminate approximately thirteen percent (13%) nationwide of acetaldehyde that is a by-product of the fermentation process. To achieve the emission limits, facilities must regulate the yeast growth by process control of sugar and oxygen to the yeast. Emission limits on the fermentation process result in lower air emissions from the fermentation tanks, and this process control also results in lower concentration of acetaldehyde in the wastewater.

The affected source is the collection of equipment, but is not limited to the fermentation vessels. Because volatile organic compound (VOC) emission limits are a surrogate for acetaldehyde, a source can demonstrate compliance by monitoring either the VOC concentration in the fermenter exhaust or the brew ethanol concentration in the fermenter. U.S. EPA decided to adopt the reasonably available control technology (RACT) option from the proposed rule without the air flow cap because it offers a direct measure of compliance, does not require calculations based on confidential production data, and is simpler as well as easier to use and enforce than the presumptive MACT that relied on a production based format. The MACT standard will control ninety-eight percent (98%) of the nutritional yeast manufacturing batches to either at or below the VOC concentration limits specified in the rule. This level of control was determined to be achievable on a rolling twelve (12) month average basis. The average concentration is measured over the duration of a batch, and not on an instantaneous basis. The compliance date for existing sources is no later than May 21, 2004 and upon start up for new sources.

### **Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production**

On April 11, 2002, U.S. EPA issued a final NESHAP (67 FR 17824) to reduce HAPs from wet-formed fiberglass mat production. Wet-formed fiberglass mat is the substrate for several asphalt roofing products. In wet-formed fiberglass mat production, glass fibers are bonded with an organic resin. The mat is formed as the resin is dried and cured in heated ovens. The majority of HAP emissions associated with wet-formed fiberglass mat production are emitted from the drying and curing oven exhaust. The fiberglass mat is produced at both stand-alone facilities and those collocated with asphalt roofing and processing facilities. The primary organic HAPs emitted by these facilities are formaldehyde, methanol, and vinyl acetate. This federal rule will reduce emissions of HAPs from the drying and curing ovens at these facilities by approximately seventy-

four percent (74%) from the current level of emissions nationwide. Typically, these facilities are designated as SIC code 3229 and NAICS 327212. No potentially affected sources have been identified in Indiana.

This NESHAP regulates emissions of formaldehyde as a surrogate for total HAP emissions. Control of formaldehyde by thermal oxidation will also result in control of vinyl acetate and methanol. An affected facility must meet either a mass HAP emission limit or percentage reduction requirement for each drying and curing oven. The operating limits require a source to maintain certain process or control device parameters within the levels established during the initial performance test. Compliance options include mass emission limits or percent reduction standards. Compliance with the standards can be achieved through the use of a thermal oxidizer, other control devices, or process modifications that meet the standards. Existing sources subject to the regulation must comply by April 11, 2005 and new sources must comply upon startup.

#### **Leather Finishing Operations**

On February 27, 2002, U.S. EPA issued a final NESHAP (67 FR 9156) to reduce HAPs from leather finishing operations. In general, a leather finishing operation is a single process or group of processes used to adjust and improve the physical and aesthetic characteristics of the leather surface including upholstery leather, specialty leather, or water-resistant leather. The operation is a multistage application of a coating comprised of dyes, pigments, film-forming materials, and performance modifiers dissolved or suspended in liquid carriers. Typically, these facilities are designated SIC code 3111 or NAICS 3161. No potentially affected sources have been identified in Indiana. According to the federal notice, the national standard will reduce emissions of HAPs such as glycol, toluene, and xylenes by approximately fifty-one percent (51%) nationwide. Non-HAP emissions of VOCs will also be reduced.

The emission standards limit the number of pounds of HAPs lost per square foot of leather processed. To demonstrate compliance, a source must provide a detailed description of all methods of measurement that will be used to determine the amount of usage of the finish substance, HAP content of each finish substance, quantity of leather processed and leather product process operation type. If the value of the compliance ratio of actual HAP loss to allowable HAP loss is less than or equal to one (1.00), an affected source is in compliance with the applicable HAP emission limits. Existing sources subject to the regulation must comply by February 28, 2005, and new and reconstructed sources must comply at initial startup.

#### **Cellulose Products Manufacturing**

On June 11, 2002, U.S. EPA issued a final NESHAP (67 FR 40044) to reduce HAPs from facilities manufacturing cellulose products such as rayon, cellulose sponges, cellulose food casings, and cellophane. Cellulose products manufacturing includes both the miscellaneous viscose process source category and the cellulose ether production source category. The miscellaneous viscose process source category comprises the cellulose food casing, rayon, cellulose sponge and cellophane manufacturing industries. The cellulose ethers production source category comprises the methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose manufacturing industries. Cellulose ethers are used as thickeners and binders in industrial, food and pharmaceutical products including toothpaste, shampoo and the gel in disposable diapers. Cellulose ethers are also used as an additive to drilling mud. In Indiana, one (1) source has been identified that may be subject to the federal rule. The NAICS codes for this industry includes 326121, 325221, 326199, 325211, 325199. The regulation will reduce emissions of carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide, toluene, ethylene oxide, methanol, methyl chloride, propylene oxide and other air toxics. The federal rule will also reduce hydrogen sulfide emissions. The federal rule establishes emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards as well as initial and continuous compliance requirements, and notification, reporting, and record keeping requirements.

The emission limits are in the form of a percent reduction requirement. Facilities will be required to reduce the emissions by certain percentages based on the type of product being produced. Most existing sources must comply by June 13, 2005. However, the final standards also give existing rayon operations until 2010 to comply with the forty percent (40%) reduction emission limit and associated operating limits and work practice standards. New sources must comply at initial startup.

#### **Rubber Tire Manufacturing**

On July 9, 2002, U.S. EPA issued a final NESHAP (67 FR 45588) to reduce HAPs from rubber tire manufacturing. Rubber tire manufacturing includes the production of rubber tires, the production of components integral to rubber tires, the production of tire cord, and the application of puncture sealant. Components of rubber tires include, but are not limited to, rubber compounds, sidewalls, tread, tire beads, tire cord and liners. Other components often associated with rubber tires but not integral to the tire, such as wheels, inner tubes, tire bladders, and valve stems, are not components of rubber tires or tire cord and are not subject to this rule. Tire production is the collection of all processes that use or process cements and solvents located at any rubber tire manufacturing facility. It includes storage and mixing vessels and the transfer equipment containing cements and solvents, wastewater handling and treatment operations, tire painting operations, ink and finish operations, process equipment cleaning materials, tire building operations, green tire spray operations, marking operations, tire striping operations, tire repair operations, slab dip operations, and other tire building operations to the extent that cements and solvents are used. Tire cord production is the collection of all processes engaged in the production of tire cord. It includes dipping operations, drying ovens, heat-set ovens, bulk storage tanks, mixing facilities, general facility vents, air pollution control devices, and warehouse storage vents. Puncture sealant application is the puncture sealant application booth operation used to apply puncture sealant to finished tires. The rubber processing affected source is the collection of all rubber mixing processes that either mix compounds or warm rubber compound before the compound is processed into components of rubber tires. Typically, these facilities are designated SIC codes 3011, 7534, and 2296 or NAICS 326211, 326212, 314992. In Indiana, four (4) sources have been identified that may be subject to the federal rule. The national standard will reduce emissions of hexane, toluene, formaldehyde, styrene, and methanol and other HAPs by approximately fifty-three percent (53%) nationwide.

Compliance with the emission limits in the federal rule can be accomplished by a purchase alternative (use only cements and solvents that as purchased contain no more HAP than allowed by the emission limits), use cements and solvents in such a way that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits, or use a control device to reduce HAP emissions so that the monthly average HAP emissions do not exceed the emission limits. Existing sources subject to the regulation must comply by July 11, 2005, and new and reconstructed sources must comply at initial startup.

## FINDINGS

The commissioner of IDEM has prepared written findings regarding rulemaking on the incorporation by reference of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for pulp and paper mills (combustion), some emission units at petroleum refineries, manufacturing of nutritional yeast, cellulose products manufacturing, leather finishing operations, wet formed fiberglass mat production, and tire manufacturing. These findings are prepared under IC 13-14-9-7 and are as follows:

- (1) This rule is the direct adoption of federal requirements that are applicable to Indiana and it contains no amendments that have a substantive effect on the scope or intended application of the federal rule.
- (2) Indiana is required by federal law to adopt national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants as established by the U.S. EPA.
- (3) The public will benefit from prompt adoption of this rule, because the state will have the legal authority to enforce these national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants.
- (4) I have determined that under the specific circumstances pertaining to this rule, the rulemaking policy alternatives are so limited that the public notice and comment period provided in the notice of first public comment period would provide no substantial benefit to the environment or to persons to be regulated or otherwise affected by the rule.
- (5) The draft rule is hereby incorporated into these findings.

Lori F. Kaplan  
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:

#02-336(APCB)(NESHAP#2)  
Jean Beauchamp  
c/o Rules Administrative Assistant  
Air Programs Branch  
Office of Air Quality  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
P.O. Box 6015  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015.

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, Monday through Friday, between 8:15 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.

Comments may be submitted by facsimile at the IDEM fax number: (317) 233-2342, Monday through Friday, between 8:15 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Please confirm the timely receipt of faxed comments by calling the Rules Development Section at (317) 233-0426.

## COMMENT PERIOD DEADLINE

Comments must be postmarked, hand delivered, or faxed by February 3, 2003.

Additional information regarding this action may be obtained from Jean Beauchamp, Rules Development Section, Office of Air Quality, (317) 232-8424 or (800) 451-6027, press 0, and ask for 2-8424 (in Indiana).

## DRAFT RULE

SECTION 1. 326 IAC 20-49 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

### **Rule 49. Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills**

#### **326 IAC 20-49-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11

Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

**Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.860\* (66 FR 3193, January 12, 2001).**

**(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart MM\*, (66 FR 3193, January 12, 2001, 66 FR 37591, July 19, 2001, and 66 FR 41086, August 6, 2001), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.**

\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-49-1)

SECTION 2. 326 IAC 20-50 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**Rule 50. Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units**

**326 IAC 20-50-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11  
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.1561\* (67 FR 17774, April 11, 2002).

(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUU\*, (67 FR 17773, April 11, 2002), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units.

\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-50-1)

SECTION 3. 326 IAC 20-51 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**Rule 51. Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast**

**326 IAC 20-51-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11  
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.2131\* (66 FR 27884, May 21, 2001).

(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCC\*, (66 FR 27884, May 21, 2001), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast.

\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-51-1)

SECTION 4. 326 IAC 20-52 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**Rule 52. Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production**

**326 IAC 20-52-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11  
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.2981\* (67 FR 17835, April 11, 2002).

(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHH\*, (67 FR 17835, April 11, 2002), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production.

\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-52-1)

SECTION 5. 326 IAC 20-53 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**Rule 53. Leather Finishing Operations**

**326 IAC 20-53-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11  
Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.5285\* (67 FR 9162, February 27, 2002).

**(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart TTTT\*, (67 FR 9162), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Leather Finishing Operations.**

*\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-53-1)*

SECTION 6. 326 IAC 20-54 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**Rule 54. Cellulose Products Manufacturing**

**326 IAC 20-54-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11

Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

**Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.5485\* (67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002).**

**(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUU\*, (67 FR 40055, June 11, 2002), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Cellulose Products Manufacturing.**

*\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-54-1)*

SECTION 7. 326 IAC 20-55 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

**Rule 55. Rubber Tire Manufacturing**

**326 IAC 20-55-1 Applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-17-3-4; IC 13-17-3-11

Affected: IC 13-15; IC 13-17

**Sec. 1. (a) This rule applies to sources as provided in 40 CFR 63.5981\* (67 FR 45599, July 9, 2002).**

**(b) The air pollution control board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 63, Subpart XXXX\*, (67 FR 45599, July 9, 2002), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing.**

*\*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. (Air Pollution Control Board; 326 IAC 20-55-1)*

***Notice of First Meeting/Hearing***

*Under IC 4-22-2-24, IC 13-14-8-1, IC 13-14-8-2 and IC 13-14-9, notice is hereby given that on April 16, 2003 at 1:00 p.m., at the Indiana Government Center-South, 402 West Washington Street, Conference Center Room A, Indianapolis, Indiana the Air Pollution Control Board will hold a public hearing on new rules 326 IAC 20-49, 326 IAC 20-50, 326 IAC 20-51, 326 IAC 20-52, 326 IAC 20-53, 326 IAC 20-54, and 326 IAC 20-55.*

*The purpose of this hearing is to receive comments from the public prior to preliminary adoption of these rules by the board. All interested persons are invited and will be given reasonable opportunity to express their views concerning the proposed new rules. Oral statements will be heard, but for the accuracy of the record, all comments should be submitted in writing.*

*Additional information regarding this action may be obtained from Jean Beauchamp, Rule Development Section, Office of Air Quality, (317) 232-8424 or (800) 451-6027, press 0 and ask for 2-8424 (in Indiana). If the date of this hearing is changed, it will be noticed in the Change of Notice section of the Indiana Register.*

*Individuals requiring reasonable accommodations for participation in this event should contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Americans with Disabilities Act coordinator at:*

*Attn: ADA Coordinator*

*Indiana Department of Environmental Management*

*100 North Senate Avenue*

*P.O. Box 6015*

*Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015*

*or call (317) 233-0855. TDD: (317) 232-6565. Speech and hearing impaired callers may also contact the agency via the Indiana Relay Service at 1-800-743-3333. Please provide a minimum of 72 hours' notification.*

*Copies of these rules are now on file at the Office of Air Quality, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Tenth Floor East, Indianapolis, Indiana and are open for public inspection.*